

**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

**1901/1902
Vols. 1-2
(Washington, DC)**

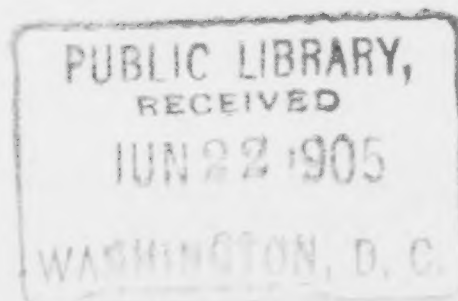


WASH.
REF.
352.0753
D614
1901/1902
v.1-2
81651 g

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

	Page.
Assessor, report of	50
Attorney, report of	109
Auditor, report of	85
Bathing beach, report of advisory committee, etc.	567
Bathing beach, report of superintendent	577
Board of charities and reformatory institutions	295
Board of dental examiners, report of	174
Board of examiners of steam engineers, report of	154
Board of medical supervisors, report of	610
Collector, report of	78
Commissioners, report of	5
Commissioners of flour inspection, report of	585
Commissioners of pharmacy, report of	173
Coroner, report of	171
Corporation counsel, report of	109
Dental examiners, report of	174
Disbursing officer, report of	106
Electrical engineer, report of	132
Fire department, report of chief	237
Harbor master, report of	165, 232
Inspector of fuel, report of	587
Inspector of gas and meters, report of	155
Inspectors and measurers of lumber, report of	607
Inspectors and measurers of wood, report of	609
Inspector of steam boilers, report of	153
Insurance, report of superintendent of	613
Library, report of trustees of Washington Public	618
Market masters, report of	588
Medical supervisors, report of	610
Orders of Commissioners	46
Police, report of major and superintendent	175
Property clerk, report of	169
Public library, report of trustees of	618
Sealer of weights and measures, report of	580
Secretary, report of	45
Surgeons for police and fire departments	231
Steam boilers, report of inspector	153
Steam engineers, board of	154
Superintendent of street and alley cleaning, report of	591



A N N U A L R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 20, 1902.

The PRESIDENT:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia herewith submit for the information of Congress, as required by the organic law, their annual report for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1902:

EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES.

The total expenditures for the year, exclusive of those for the water department, which were paid entirely out of the revenues of that department, were \$9,311,923.51.

The proportion of those expenditures which was payable from the revenues derived from taxes on private property and privileges and from receipts from miscellaneous sources other than the Treasury of the United States was \$1,539,059.89 in excess of the revenues. The excess of such expenditures during the fiscal year 1901 was \$220,182.57. These amounts, aggregating \$1,759,242.46, had been advanced under Congressional authority, by the United States Treasury, up to the close of the fiscal year 1902, to provide for expenditures which the District revenues were insufficient to meet. If the total appropriations for which the District revenues were liable up to the latter date had been paid, advances from the Treasury aggregating \$2,491,574.05 would have been required, the difference being principally due to the fact that a large portion of the liabilities under appropriations for that year had not at that time matured.

This inadequacy of the revenues is attributable to the large appropriations for the extension of streets and other purposes entirely out of the District's revenues, the which, in the judgment of the Commissioners, should have been payable from the Treasury of the United States and the revenues of the District in equal parts, and to appropriations for extraordinary projects of improvement the District's half of which should have been provided for by advances from the Treasury, refundable in such number of installments and at such periods and rate of interest as would enable the District to meet its obligation without embarrassment.

The revenues of the water department during the year 1902, including repayments, amounted to \$429,322.37, and the expenditures

\$386,831.34, leaving a balance of \$42,491.03, to which may be added the balance from the previous year, \$376,742.89, making the total balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury on June 30, 1902, \$419,233.92. Most of this sum is already pledged to the construction of the new Trumbull street pumping station now in course of erection. The details of the revenues and expenditures for the year are shown in the accompanying report of the auditor.

FUNDED DEBT.

The funded debt of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1902, was \$14,198,330.18, all of which was incurred under the forms of local government which existed in the District prior to July 1, 1878. The following details of that debt are taken from the report of the Treasurer of the United States, who is charged by law with its management:

Description of bonds.	Date of maturity.	Rate of interest.	When due.	Total.
Of the District of Columbia:		<i>Per cent.</i>		
Water stock.....	July 1, 1903	7	Jan. 1 and July 1.....	\$14,000.00
Fifty-year funding.....	Aug. 1, 1924	3.65	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.....	13,683,850.00
Of the corporation of Washington:				
Three-year (Emery).....	July 30, 1873	7.3	Interest ceased.....	100.00
Thirty-year funding.....	Nov. 1, 1902	6	May 1 and Nov. 1.....	498,600.00
Total.....				14,196,550.00
Stocks and bonds outstanding on which interest has ceased, there being funds for the payment of the principal and interest deposited in the United States Treasury:				
Corporation of Washington, ten-year bonds.....				\$100.00
Corporation of Washington, 5 per cent general stock.....				100.01
Corporation of Washington, 6 per cent general stock.....				780.17
District of Columbia permanent improvement, 6 per cent bonds.....				200.00
Corporation of Washington, twenty-year funding 6 per cent bonds.....				600.00
				1,780.18
				14,198,330.18

GENERAL ASSESSMENT.

The assessor reports the assessment of taxable real and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, as follows:

Washington City:

Taxable valuation of land.....	\$82,613,570.00
Taxable valuation of improvements.....	73,289,544.00

\$155,903,114.00

Washington County:

Taxable valuation of land, at \$1.50.....	11,563,607.00
Taxable valuation of improvements, at \$1.50..	9,401,700.00

20,965,307.00

Taxable valuation of land, at \$1.....	4,403,387.00
Taxable valuation of improvements, at \$1.....	1,253,800.00

5,657,187.00

Total assessed value of taxable real estate.....	182,525,608.00
Personal property.....	13,350,000.00
Street railways taxed on gross receipts.....	2,612,805.00
	15,962,805.00

Total assessed value of taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia on June 30, 1902.....	198,488,413.00
---	----------------

RATE OF GENERAL TAX.

The rate of general tax for the year was fixed at \$1.50 on each \$100 of all taxable personal property and of all real property, except that used solely for agricultural purposes, the rate of which was \$1 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

POPULATION.

The population of the District of Columbia in 1900 was 278,718, according to the United States census which was taken that year. The annual increase of the District was about 5,000 per annum for several years previous to that census, and the Commissioners believe that approximately that rate of increase has continued to the present time.

SPECIAL PROVISION FOR EXTRAORDINARY PROJECTS.

The Commissioners in preparing their estimates for the appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, acted on the principles which they adopted two years ago: First, that they should represent to Congress adequately the actual needs of the District of Columbia, and second, that they should distinguish, and ask Congress to distinguish, between estimates for extraordinary projects of improvement, calling for large amounts of money and benefiting the future, and current expenditures. As to the projects of extraordinary improvements, like the filtration plant, sewage-disposal system, the District building, and others, which elsewhere would be provided for by the issue of bonds and not out of current revenues, the Commissioners maintain that provision should be made by advances from the United States Treasury, to be repaid within a limited time by a sinking fund and with interest on the deferred payments. They maintain that current revenues should be devoted to current expenditures and to the sinking-fund requirements. The increase of taxation, due to the triennial reassessment of real estate, and to the new personal-tax and license law, will provide a revenue ample to meet all current expenditures and to provide adequately for sinking-fund obligations. It would seem to be self-evident that extraordinary projects of improvement should not be paid for out of the current revenues in the years when they are being executed. Future years should share the burden as well as the benefit of such improvements, and unless this course is taken either taxation must be made extortionate, or the current needs of the government and people of the District of Columbia must go unsatisfied.

Congress having authorized, almost simultaneously, several large projects of improvement, including the filtration plant and sewage-disposal system, the District building, and finding that the demands which these undertakings made upon the District revenues produced a deficit in them, recognized the justice and necessity of the position taken by the Commissioners by authorizing advances from the United States Treasury to meet deficiencies in the District revenues on account of general expenses. These advances will, it is estimated, amount on the 1st of July next to the sum of \$1,900,726.15, which, under the legislation of Congress, is to be paid in three annual equal installments, with interest at 2 per cent on the deferred payments.

As the amount spent out of the District revenues wholly and entirely, and contrary to the half-and-half principle of the organic act of 1878, on account of street extensions, and for other purposes, amounts to more than this sum, and as it is also larger than the amount spent from District revenues on extraordinary projects of improvement under the half-and-half appropriations, Congress might well decide that it would extend the time within which the advances made up to the 1st of July next should be paid, by authorizing them to be carried as part of the general fund of advances for extraordinary improvements. Including this amount, it is believed that not more than ten millions of dollars in all would have to be advanced by the United States Treasury to enable the District to pay half of the expense of all the extraordinary improvements authorized or likely to be authorized by Congress.

Of the total amount of estimates submitted by the Commissioners for the next fiscal year, which was \$10,872,372 (exclusive of water-fund appropriations), at least \$2,383,405 must be charged to the account of extraordinary improvements. Of this sum, \$1,468,405 is for the continuance of work on the filtration plant; \$565,000 is for continuance of work on the sewage-disposal system; \$250,000 is to begin work on the municipal hospital, for which a site and plans have been provided by the Commissioners under the authority of Congress, and \$100,000 is for beginning a new and needed bridge in Connecticut avenue. Not more than \$8,488,967 in the estimates is properly chargeable to current expenditures. As the total amount of money which ought to be available for District appropriations in the next fiscal year will be \$10,800,000, it will be seen that after meeting all current needs there would remain an ample fund for the requirements of the District's obligations to the United States Treasury, even if all that the Commissioners ask should be granted.

The Commissioners believe that the time has come when the state of the District's finances and the demands upon them under the legislation of Congress must be considered with a view to a settlement that will cover at least a decade to come, and they earnestly hope that Congress will make such a settlement on the lines indicated before it adjourns on the 4th of March next.

The Commissioners have always opposed departures in District appropriations from the "half-and-half principle" of the organic act of 1878, and are gratified to believe that Congress proposes to adhere to that principle in future appropriations. The Commissioners have repeatedly stated to Congress that it would be better to wait for any improvement in the District of Columbia than to have the cost of it paid exclusively from the District revenues. They desire to reiterate that statement.

OBITUARY.

The District of Columbia has been severely bereaved during the year. Its governmental flags were continuously at half-mast for ninety days because of the death successively of Commissioner John W. Ross, Senator James McMillan, of Michigan, and Alexander R. Shepherd, formerly governor of the District of Columbia.

Commissioner Ross, after twelve years of service—a longer period than that of any other Commissioner—died on the 29th of July, after an illness which had confined him to his room for several weeks. There was a general manifestation of sorrow by the people of the

District of Columbia, a large attendance at the funeral, held at the Church of the Covenant. The Ross Memorial Association has been organized by officials and other employees of the District of Columbia to provide a suitable memorial.

The death of Senator McMillan, chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, occurred on August 10, at his summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass. The news was received in the District of Columbia with surprise, because it was not known that he was ill, and with the deepest regret. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia attended the funeral of Senator McMillan in Detroit, to represent the sorrow and sympathy of the government and the people of the District of Columbia. Whatever is done as a consequence of the recommendations of the Senate Park Commission will be the memorial of Senator McMillan, but it is proposed to have some simple and appropriate personal memorial erected in connection with the park system of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Shepherd died at his residence in Mexico—Batopilas, Chihuahua—on the 12th day of September. His fellow-citizens of the District of Columbia received the news of his death not only with mourning, but with a new appreciation of his services to the District of Columbia. In response to requests from citizens, the Commissioners appointed a committee, with Crosby S. Noyes as chairman, to direct the popular movement to provide a suitable and adequate memorial of Mr. Shepherd in recognition of his great work as vice-president of the board of public works and as governor of the District of Columbia. It is proposed, when the remains of Governor Shepherd shall have been brought from Mexico, to mark their interment here with every evidence of respect and regard.

On the occasion of the death of each of these eminent public servants the Commissioners ordered the District building closed and District flags suspended at half-mast for thirty days.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

Henry Litchfield West was appointed the successor of Commissioner Ross on the 13th day of October, and qualified and took the oath of office on the 16th day of October.

ALTERNATE CIVIL COMMISSIONER.

During the last illness of Commissioner Ross and during the period after his death before his successor was appointed, the necessity for providing a substitute to act for either of the civil Commissioners in the case of disability or death was made prominent. The bill recommended by the Commissioners at the last session of Congress creating the office of secretary of the District of Columbia and empowering its incumbent to act as Commissioner in the case of the disability or absence of a civil Commissioner ought to be enacted at the earliest possible moment. The law authorizes the detail of three assistants to the Engineer Commissioner, two being now detailed, any one of whom may act as Commissioner in the absence of the Engineer Commissioner; but there is no provision to supply the place of a civil Commissioner. If during the illness of Commissioner Ross or during the period of vacancy that followed his death the other civil Commissioner

had been incapacitated by any cause, the government of the District of Columbia would have come to a standstill. As it was, important contracts, involving all the construction work of the District of Columbia, could not be executed, and a delay of three months occurred in consequence. The Commissioners believe that Congress ought to provide that in any event the signatures of a majority of the Board of Commissioners, which Congress has already declared shall be a quorum for the transaction of all other business, shall be sufficient to bind the District of Columbia in all contracts. A quorum of the board can now execute any contracts except for construction work. There seems to be no reason for making exception of this class of contracts.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The most important of the many gatherings in Washington during the year was the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which lasted from October 5 until October 9. The week was practically given over to the entertainment of the visitors, who came in large numbers and departed pleased with their visit. The weather conditions were very favorable, and the arrangements made by the committee of citizens, of which Mr. B. H. Warner was chairman, were satisfactorily carried out. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia officially welcomed the veterans and did all in their power to promote the success of the encampment entertainment.

MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

The Commissioners repeat their statement that they believe that the National Government should construct a memorial bridge across the Potomac River to the Arlington Reservation in accordance with the recommendations heretofore made by the President of the United States. During the meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic a corner stone for the memorial bridge was presented by the Stonecutters' Union of the District of Columbia and accepted by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of the Grand Army of the Republic. At the request of the Secretary of War the Attorney-General has placed this stone on the Department of Justice lot at the corner of Madison place and Pennsylvania avenue.

CIVIL SERVICE.

It is earnestly hoped by the Commissioners that Congress will pass at the coming session the bill prepared by the Commissioners at the last session to carry out their repeated recommendation of a civil-service law for the District government. While the Commissioners have maintained a merit system of appointment and promotion, and while examinations for the police and fire departments, and, in some special cases in other departments, are now conducted by the United States Civil Service Commission as a matter of courtesy, every year increases the desire of the Commissioners to secure for the District government all the advantages of a civil-service law. There is no reason why the District government should be left any longer an exception in this respect, and every reason why the bill proposed by the Commissioners should be enacted into law.

MILITARY AND NAVAL CADETS FROM THE DISTRICT.

The Commissioners believe that the District of Columbia should have two cadets at the Military Academy at West Point and two cadets at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, instead of one in each case, as at present. The population of the District of Columbia is about 300,000, and the population required under the last apportionment as a constituency for a representative in Congress is 194,182. So that the District would seem to be entitled to some consideration in this respect on the ground of its population. As the appointments to the Military Academy and the Naval Academy, which are made by the President of the United States, are as a rule made from among the sons of officers of the Army and Navy, they do not afford an opportunity for young men of the District of Columbia who are not the sons of army or navy officers.

DISTRICT BUILDING.

The Commissioners were gratified by the action of Congress at the last session in providing for the purchase of a site for the building for the District government, with authority to prepare plans and proceed with the erection of the building. After years of petition for such a building the District government, which has lived in rented and unsuitable quarters, is at last to have a home of its own. The site designated by Congress, bounded by Thirteen-and-a-half, E, Fourteenth, and D streets, was acquired by the Secretary of the Treasury for \$550,000; the title was taken in the name of the United States. It is respectfully submitted that the title to the District government building should be in the District of Columbia, as is the case with all other buildings, not rented, under the control of the District government. It is recommended that Congress authorize the transfer of title from the United States to the District of Columbia.

The Commission provided by Congress for the construction of the building, which is composed of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Secretary of the Treasury, promptly proceeded and after due consideration determined upon a limited competition of architects to secure plans. The Commission selected the Supervising Architect of the Treasury as its professional adviser, and approved the programme of competition which he prepared. Under this programme the committee of award is composed of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Mr. D. H. Burnham, of Chicago, Ill., Mr. R. S. Peabody, of Boston, Mass., and Mr. George B. Post, of New York.

The 5th of December was selected as the day upon which the competitive plans should be received and opened. The architects who were invited to compete were the following: Glen Brown, 918 F street NW., Hornblower & Marshall, 1509 H street NW., Marsh & Peter, 520 Thirteenth street NW., William A. Poindexter, 806 Seventeenth street NW., Robert Stead, 906 F street NW., Wood & Deming, 808 Seventeenth street NW., James G. Hill, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.; Ed. P. Casey, 1 Nassau street, Heins & La Farge, Temple Court Building, Albert R. Ross, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City; A. W. Longfellow, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass., and Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Under a competition arranged by the Commissioners (with Mr. Edmund M. Wheelwright, of Boston, as their professional adviser) to secure plans for the municipal hospital under authority of Congress, plans were received from 38 competitors. From these, on the advice of their professional adviser, the Commissioners selected five sets of plans, three of the five being chosen for the final competition and two for honorable mention. The three plans chosen for the final competition were those of Frank Miles Day & Bro., of Philadelphia; Herbert D. Hale and George B. de Gersdorff, of Boston, and Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston. The two chosen for honorable mention were those of Chase & Ames, of Boston, and Leon E. Dessez, of Washington, for first, and of Washington Hull, of New York City, for second honorable mention.

On the advice of their professional adviser, the Commissioners selected the plans of Frank Miles Day & Bro., of Philadelphia, for the municipal hospital buildings, and appointed these gentlemen architects of the buildings. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge were informed that the Commissioners wished to reserve the right to purchase for \$1,000 such of their sketches for said buildings as might be decided upon, as provided in the programme, subject to an appropriation therefor by Congress, and the plans of H. D. Hale and George B. de Gersdorff were returned to them.

It was in February, 1902, that the plans were received, in April when the award were made, and so late in the session before the matter could be presented to Congress that no action was taken. It is hoped by the Commissioners that Congress will approve the estimate of \$250,000 which they have submitted for the beginning of work upon the municipal hospital under the plans accepted by the Commissioners by the authority of Congress. The present District facilities for the treatment of the sick who are public charges are not at all creditable to the national capital. There is an immediate and pressing need for a suitable modern municipal hospital, especially for chronic cases and for the isolation of tuberculosis patients. The board of charities and the health department both recommend the appropriation suggested by the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY.

The Washington Public Library Building Commission, consisting of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, and the president of the board of trustees of the Washington Public Library, has completed the work of erecting the building with the \$350,000 donated for the purpose by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and has arranged for the formal opening of the building on December 16, 1902, when it will be turned over to the board of trustees, with simple and appropriate ceremonies. The building is not only of fine architectural appearance, but is, in every respect, a model library and reflects credit upon those who have unselfishly devoted much time to the immediate supervision of its erection. As constructed, the building is provided with a complete steam warming apparatus, with mechanical ventilation by which fresh outdoor air is properly tempered and furnished to all parts of the building. The illumination will be electric.

The contracts for the strictly structural part of the building and its necessary mechanical equipment consumed so much of the Carnegie fund that no adequate balance remained for interior mural decoration. The walls have, therefore, been simply treated with water color, but later more artistic decoration will be provided by utilizing a portion of the contingent fund of the library, which makes provision for "fitting up the new building."

The present capacity of the library is 200,000 volumes, but there is ample room for additional shelving, which will bring the total capacity of the building to 300,000 volumes. In the reading and study rooms from 400 to 500 adults and from 100 to 300 children may be accommodated with chairs at the reading tables at one time, leaving a large hall on the second floor as a lecture room, which is provided with 400 assembly chairs and a suitable platform.

The architects of the library, in considering the effect upon the building of approaches and environment, have designed a plan of treatment of Mount Vernon square adapted to the architectural character and practical purposes of the structure while preserving the character of the reservation as a public park. The cost of carrying out this plan of grading, paving, curbing, and general embellishment of the surrounding ground and approaches of the library was estimated at \$25,000. Congress at the last session appropriated \$10,000 for this purpose as an item in the improvement and care of the parks of the city, and the remaining \$15,000 is now asked.

The Commissioners of the District, so far as available funds permit, are cooperating in the improvement of the approaches to the building. Upon the south side of Mount Vernon square the street-car tracks approach very close to the curb. The Commissioners will this year broaden the street at this point so that there will be access to the library entrance for carriages north of the tracks and will lay a new sidewalk along the south side of the square. Congress should appropriate at the approaching session to permit improvement of the streets and sidewalks on the other three sides of Mount Vernon square.

The sum of \$40,000 was appropriated by the urgent deficiency bill at the last session of Congress for the purchase of books for the library. This money has been and is being expended as rapidly as is consistent with the intelligent purchase of the best available books, and these volumes have been and are being catalogued. There is no book appropriation for the current year, and the estimate of \$15,000 for this purpose for the fiscal year 1904 should be approved by Congress.

The trustees also call attention to the fact that the force of employees provided for the library is absolutely inadequate to the requirements, and their recommendation for a larger staff is approved.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ANACOSTIA RIVER.

For years it has been the effort and desire of citizens and the Commissioners to secure the improvement of the Anacostia River and the reclamation of its flats from the mouth of the river to the District line. The act providing for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, approved June 13, 1902, contains an item for "Improving Anacostia River, District of Columbia, with a view to the interests of commerce and navigation, in accordance with such portions of the

report submitted in House Document No. 87, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, as relates to section 1 of said river, being the portion below the Navy-Yard Bridge. \$150,000." In addition, the District appropriation act, approved July 1, 1902, provides "for a survey and outline map of land owned by the United States comprised within what is known as the flats of the Anacostia River, from its mouth to the boundary line of the District of Columbia, \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and the Attorney-General is authorized and directed to examine and report upon the nature of the title to lands embraced within said flats."

It is highly gratifying to the Commissioners and citizens that this essential improvement is at last under way. The work has a vital bearing upon the health of the community, as statistics show beyond doubt that to the present condition of the river and flats is chargeable the prevalence of fevers in the adjacent sections. The completion of the sewage-disposal system and the improvement of the Anacostia River and the reclamation of its flats will add materially to the healthfulness and attractiveness of this part of the city of Washington and, indeed, vitally improve the sanitary conditions of the entire District.

REGULATION OF STREET RAILWAYS AND MOTOR VEHICLES.

For several years past there has been expressed from time to time dissatisfaction with certain features of the street-railway service of the District. On February 24, 1902, the Commissioners submitted to the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia the draft of a bill to regulate the operation of street railways in the District of Columbia, with recommendation that favorable action be taken thereon. Discussion of this bill developed the fact that there was a feeling in the community that the bill should be widened in its scope and further authority given the Commissioners in the premises than they had asked for in the bill submitted. All the citizens' associations of the District manifested great interest in the matter, and on March 11 a joint committee from the associations appeared before the Commissioners and presented the draft of a bill embracing requirements that the associations thought should be insisted upon. As a result of this hearing the bill previously submitted by the Commissioners was recalled, and a new bill was prepared by the Commissioners in conjunction with the representatives of the associations, which substitute bill was forwarded to the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia May 15, 1902. The principal objects of the bill are to confer upon the Commissioners authority to regulate the size and weight of street cars, and also schedules, routes, and transfer arrangements, to require the cars to be kept in proper condition, to be heated during cold weather, to be equipped with emergency brakes in certain cases, to require the companies to provide waiting rooms at transfer points, and to permit suburban cars to run into the city of Washington. The bill provides also for the registration and regulation of all motor vehicles operated upon the streets of the District. On account of the lateness of the session no action upon the bill was obtained before adjournment, but it is hoped that favorable action will be given at the coming session of Congress.

REPORTS ON PENDING LEGISLATION.

According to custom the Commissioners received and reported upon bills introduced in Congress at the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress relating to the District of Columbia and referred to them for report by committees of the Senate and House. From the Senate 149 bills were referred and from the House 83 bills were referred to the Commissioners. All bills relating to the District of Columbia which passed both Houses were referred according to custom to the Commissioners by the President for their objections before the President approved them.

PLACING OVERHEAD WIRES IN CONDUITS.

The policy of the Commissioners in favor of putting all overhead wires underground as rapidly as possible has been advanced by the action of the last Congress which authorized, in accordance with the Commissioners' recommendation, the building of additional underground conduit by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. As this conduit is built the District will be able to avail itself of considerable portions of it for placing the District wires underground. It seems but a question of a few years when most of the wires now overhead will be underground.

IMPROVING HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The Commissioners desire legislation under which they can deal effectively with insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia. At present they have no power to remove such buildings or to prevent them from being occupied, even when they are plainly unfit for human habitation. It is believed that a commission should be created for the condemnation of such buildings. There is a considerable number of buildings which are regarded as insanitary, especially in the alleys in the city of Washington, which are a menace to the general health of the community. The Commissioners, therefore, hope for the enactment at the coming session of the bill drafted under their direction as a substitute for a bill received from the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia on February 5 last. The substitute bill was sent to the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia April 22, 1902.

The Commissioners, in the interest of the movement for improving the housing conditions of the District of Columbia, also ask Congress for an appropriation, estimated at \$25,000 for next year for opening, widening, and extending alleys and minor streets. This appropriation should be made permanent and increased under the provisions of the code of law for the District of Columbia, which provides for reimbursement by assessment.

PLAYGROUNDS.

Playgrounds, suitably equipped and maintained, are now regarded in most large cities as necessary for public comfort and convenience. Boys and girls are not allowed to play on the grass in the public parks, except at one spot in the Washington Monument grounds, and they have, therefore, in the built-up portion of the city of Washington, no

place except the street. Public educators and public-spirited citizens generally deplore this fact. The Commissioners repeat their recommendation that public playgrounds be established and maintained in different parts of the city of Washington, beginning with the southwest section, from which the first request came for such a playground.

ASSESSMENTS OF TAXES.

Congress at its last session made many changes in laws relating to taxation.

In the preparation and revision of the ensuing triennial assessment of real property the board of equalization and review undertook to reconsider the assessment levied by the board of assistant assessors on each piece of property in the District with the object of making such assessment meet, as far as possible, the demand for increase of revenue for the District and of making the same equitable and just to property holders. To thoroughly accomplish this work the board found that more time was needed than that allowed by law, and at the solicitation of the Commissioners Congress, by act approved April 29, 1902, extended the time when the board of equalization and review should have completed its work from the first Monday in June to the 31st of October, 1902, this affecting only the assessment then in course of preparation. This change necessitated the postponement of payment of one-half 1903 tax in November, 1902, and Congress, by aforesaid act, authorized such postponement, making the whole tax for 1903 payable in May, 1903.

By act approved February 14, 1902, it was provided that hereafter the first half of each year's tax should be payable in November at the option of the property owner, the whole tax being due and payable the following May, and no penalty accruing until June 1.

This is considered a very wise change, there being no reason for payment of tax in two installments except in cases of persons about to dispose of their property and desiring to pay taxes, as nearly as possible, to date of sale. Such persons, under the law as it now stands, may pay one-half tax in November, but the Government does not require the tax to be paid until May, when the whole tax becomes due.

REDUCTION IN INTEREST AND PENALTIES.

By act approved February 15, 1902, Congress provided that taxes for years prior to 1900 might be paid with interest at 6 per cent per annum in lieu of the usual interest and penalty if such payments were made before the end of the calendar year 1902. The result of this has been very beneficial in more respects than one. In the first place, a great many arrears of taxes have been paid, bringing into the District treasury quite a considerable sum of money; and again, it has resulted in the unearthing of many of those errors, made years ago, which it has been the policy and desire of the assessor to correct as rapidly as possible.

CHANGES IN TAX-SALE LAWS.

The assessor expended a great deal of time and labor during the past winter in the preparation of a new tax-sale law to take the place of the act approved February 28, 1898. This law, after careful con-

sideration, was finally passed by Congress and approved July 1, 1902. It makes many important changes in the matter of tax sales. The time of sale is changed from April to March, making it occur at a time much more convenient both for the collector's and assessor's offices. A method is provided for collection by the District of taxes against property which, having been offered for sale, was bid in by the District of Columbia, it being provided that such property may be sold at public or private sale for the amount of taxes due, together with interest and penalties, and that the Commissioners may issue tax deeds for the same, if said property shall have been bid in by the District of Columbia two years prior to execution of said deed.

It is also provided that property, the tax lien upon which has been owned by the District for less than two years, may be disposed of by issuing a tax-sale certificate, which may be converted into a deed two years after its date. This will result in the collection by the District of Columbia of nearly all taxes when due, and the collection of a large amount of arrears of taxes now on the books. It will also obviate many abuses heretofore practiced at tax sales, especially in cases where persons have purchased their own property for delinquent taxes, failed to pay the money within the required time, and thus, by preventing any one else from buying the same, compelling the District to take it, and holding the charge against it on the books indefinitely. To still further obviate this practice it is provided that a deposit shall be made by every purchaser sufficient to guarantee a full settlement.

NOTIFICATION TO PROPERTY OWNERS OF ARREARAGES OF THEIR TAXES.

The assessor has continued during the past year the practice of notifying property owners of delinquent taxes, and also of sending notices before execution of tax deed. This has resulted in many payments which would otherwise have been delayed, and in the redemption of much property from tax sales.

NEW LICENSE LAW.

Congress passed last winter a license law to take the place of the old statute. This law goes into effect with the beginning of the fiscal year 1903, and is expected to result in a considerable increase in the revenue of the District. One of its features is the increase of wholesale liquor licenses from \$250 to \$300, and of retail liquor licenses from \$400 to \$800.

NEW PERSONAL TAX LAW.

In the fall of 1901 the assessor, by direction of the Commissioners, made every effort to enforce the personal-tax law as it then stood. The law in force at that time was the act of March 3, 1877, which in the course of years had nearly fallen into disuse. By a decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, rendered on December 20, 1901, this law was declared to be invalid. In consequence of this decision no further steps were taken to enforce said act, but the assessor drafted, by direction of the Commissioners and at the request of committees of Congress, a personal-tax bill which, after a great deal of debate and many changes, was passed by Congress. This law took

effect the 1st of July, 1902, and is expected to be the means of raising considerable revenue. For the purpose of enforcing this law two additional members of the permanent board of assistant assessors were appointed, making said board consist of five members, all of whom, with the assessor as chairman, act as the board of equalization and review of assessments of real property and the board of personal tax appeals, the assessor designating two of said board to act as personal-tax appraisers and three to act as assessors of real property and excise board.

TAX CERTIFICATES SHOULD BAR ALL OMITTED TAXES.

The Commissioners recommend legislation which will provide that any tax or assessment omitted from a certificate of taxes shall be absolutely canceled, and not, as the law now provides, barred as to any purchaser subsequent to date of said certificate. It is certainly no more than just that the District of Columbia should, when its appointed officer gives a certificate over his hand and seal, be willing to indorse the verity of said certificate, exactly as a bank honors a check for a depositor's balance as reported by its cashier. The law, as at present enacted, makes a transfer of property a precedent requisite to its operation, and does not protect the owner of the property, he being unable to obtain a certificate upon which he can rely.

UNIFORM RATE OF TAX.

The rate of taxation has been made uniform throughout the District, it being $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, agricultural land having heretofore been assessed at 1 per cent.

WATER MAIN ASSESSMENT RECORDS.

The auditing and placing on the card system of water-main assessments, from 1866 to date, has been completed, and these records, which have always been considerably confused, are now on a modern business basis.

NEEDFUL CHANGES IN EXEMPTION LAWS.

The assessor makes recommendations for certain changes in the law concerning exemptions from taxation. There has heretofore been too much property exempt from taxation, this privilege having been considerably abused. It appears that the total amount of property, other than that of the District of Columbia and the United States, upon which no taxes are paid is \$9,480,994. The assessor's recommendation in this respect has the entire support of the Commissioners.

BUSINESSES UNLICENSED AND DESIGNATIONS FOR SUBURBAN LOTS.

The assessor's recommendation as to increase in the number of kinds of trade and businesses which should be licensed, and as to a proposed plan for more intelligibly numbering and designating the lots and land in that portion of the District outside of the city, has the Commissioners' approval.

COMPENDIUM OF TAX LAW, ETC.

The assessor appends to his report a synopsis of the methods of taxation in the District of Columbia, which will be very useful for reference purposes.

The past year has been a very busy one in the assessor's office; much good work has been accomplished, and a great deal done to modernize that branch of the government, to accommodate taxpayers, and to facilitate the collection of taxes.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The collector of taxes, in his annual report for the fiscal year of 1902, presents statement of collections on account of taxes, etc., aggregating \$4,148,739.81, and shows the balance of unpaid realty taxes to be \$549,938.52.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

A statement of the collection of delinquent taxes by sale for the past five years, aggregating \$558,553.02, is also given, commenting on which the collector says that it is safe to assume that only a small percentage of this delinquency would have been collected but for the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved February 28, 1898. He anticipates no diminution in the amount to be realized from sales of delinquent property except by decrease in the amount subject to sale, and thinks that nearly if not all of the delinquent taxes will be collected in this way, as the amended act in relation to taxes and tax sales authorizes the sale of property bought in by the District at private sale, which will largely augment the amount of property sold annually.

INCREASE OF FORCE, ETC.

The necessary increase in the work of this office incident to the large increase in the amount of property disposed of at tax sale has heretofore been provided for by an appropriation of \$800, and in order to avoid impairment of the necessary facilities to accomplish this work in the time allowed by law he recommends the renewal of this appropriation and gives reasons why only clerks thoroughly familiar with the business of the office should be employed. The act of Congress approved February 15, 1902, fixing the rate of interest on arrearages of taxes, etc., he thinks will be of decided benefit to taxpayers and to the District, as it will result in the payment of a large amount of arrears.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

The report of the auditor contains a résumé of the financial operations for the year, showing the total amounts received and expended and the condition of the account between the United States and the District of Columbia at the close of business June 30, 1902.

The auditor calls attention to balances of former realty tax levies, which for various reasons are uncollectible, and suggests that authority be given for their cancellation with power to reassess and collect the same. He advises a change of method in depositing police-court

finer to meet deficiencies in the police and firemen's relief funds, and urges the placing of the latter upon a sure financial footing. He recommends the enlargement of the power of the Commissioners in granting leave of absence with pay to per diem employees whose continuous employment, rendered necessary by the exigencies of the service, entitles them to rank with annual employees in the enjoyment of this privilege.

The Commissioners concur in these recommendations and are gratified at the high state of efficiency attained in the auditor's office by the introduction of improved methods and the application of civil-service rules in the matter of appointments.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ENROLLMENT.

The maximum number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of the District of Columbia was 48,432—32,518 white and 15,914 colored; in increase of 1,001, or 2.11 per cent over the enrollment of the previous year.

The average enrollment was 40,658, or 3.19 per cent above that of the previous year.

The average number of pupils in daily attendance was 37,996.

The night school enrollment was 2,750—1,626 white and 1,124 colored. The vacation school enrolled 484 persons. The pupils were housed in 139 school buildings.

TEACHERS.

Eight hundred and eighty-five white teachers and 438 colored teachers were employed.

EXPENDITURES.

The day schools cost \$1,719,155.06; the night schools cost \$9,282.02; the vacation school cost \$997.26; total cost \$1,729,434.34. The cost of tuition per pupil, including supervision, based on the average enrollment, was \$22.45; the cost per pupil for all expenses, except repairs and permanent improvements, based on the average enrollment, was \$30.67.

SESSIONS.

The day schools were open 176 days.

The night schools were open 57 nights.

The vacation school was open 29 days.

INCREASED SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

During the year the public school accommodations have been increased by the completion and occupation of the following new buildings: One twelve-room building (the Matthew G. Emery); 4 eight-room buildings (the William B. Webb, the Josiah Dent, the Sayles J. Bowen, and the Thomas P. Morgan); 4 four-room buildings (the Tacoma, the Benjamin G. Orr, the Kenilworth, and the

Petworth) for white children; 4 eight-room buildings (the Elijah P. Lovejoy, the James G. Birney, the John M. Langston, and the William Syphax) for colored children; thus adding a maximum seating capacity of 3,780.

To these should be added the McKinley Manual Training School, with class-room capacity of two hundred and fifty and shop room for five hundred, and the Armstrong Manual Training School, with class-room accommodations for three hundred and three, and room in the shops for six hundred and forty.

Congress has also authorized the construction of 2 additional eight-room buildings, one in the third division and one at Trinidad, in the sixth division, and four-room additions to the Brookland and Cranch schools for white pupils; 2 eight-room buildings, the Henry P. Montgomery in the ninth division and the Abby S. Simmons in the tenth division, and a four-room building at Reno for colored pupils. These buildings will be occupied in September, 1903.

The completion of all the buildings named will furnish seats for 6,445 pupils, and will practically eliminate the half-day school above the second grade, and materially reduce the number of such schools below that grade.

The estimated enrollment of the two manual training schools indicates that neither of them will be adequate to accommodate all the pupils who desire to avail themselves of their courses, so that the necessity for immediate provision for the extension of both buildings at an early day is apparent.

The original plans of the McKinley School were made before the organization of the present board of education, and contemplated the erection of a main building at a cost of about \$125,000, and an extension to cost about \$100,000. The rise in the price of materials and the cost of labor has been so great that it is now estimated that the addition as laid down in the architect's plans can not be put up for less than \$135,000. So unexpectedly large has been the growth of the school that the erection of this additional structure can not with safety be postponed.

The growth of the Armstrong Manual Training School has been even greater in proportion than that of the McKinley, and the need of an addition to it is quite as pressing as for that to the latter, though not for precisely the same reasons. In the case of the McKinley School building, the plans for a complete building, which included the proposed extension, were originally drawn and the main building erected with a view to its completion in the near future. The extraordinary congestion in this school makes it imperative to speedily realize the designs of the architect. On the other hand, while the present enrollment of the Armstrong School is not so badly out of proportion to its seating capacity, it still remains true that the latter school has grown much more rapidly than the former.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Although the Washington Normal School has been in existence for twenty-eight years and has placed more than 1,000 teachers in our schools, it has never had a suitable home and is to-day occupying temporary quarters in the Franklin School building, where its important

work is done under great disadvantages. After full provision has been made for the new business high school, a site on which to erect the future home for the normal school should be provided.

It could be located to advantage in one of our rapidly growing northern suburbs, where land is relatively cheap. The site should be large enough not only to accommodate a normal-school building, including elementary practice schools, but should furnish ground for carrying on the work in school gardening, which has already become a part of the curriculum of this school, and which is being developed under the personal care of the head of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. A portion of such a site might be held in reserve for the demand that is sure to come in a few years for another high school, to be located somewhere in that part of the city north of Florida avenue.

BUSINESS HIGH SCHOOL.

The board of education in its estimates to the Commissioners asked for \$300,000 for a new business high school. Congress has appropriated \$75,000 for the purchase of a site and \$2,500 for plans, with a provision that the building shall not cost more than \$175,000. This amount should be used in erecting a building which will admit of future extension, as the school has had and will continue to have a rapid growth, and a building designed to provide for this growth should accommodate not less than 1,200 pupils.

Under the appropriation by Congress at the last session the Commissioners purchased a site for the business high-school building. It is the entire square bounded by Eighth, Ninth, and R streets and Rhode Island avenue, and designated as square north of square number 396, and, with the parking, affords a fine opportunity for a suitable building. Plans are in preparation under the direction of the Commissioners in a competition of architects residing in the District of Columbia for this building, and it is earnestly hoped that Congress will make at the coming session the necessary appropriation for its construction.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

It is unfortunate that the three great schools which have come latest in the development of our school system—the two manual training schools and the business high school, yet to be erected—will be practically without grounds. This, added to the fact that none of the older high schools is provided with anything at all suitable for an athletic field, suggests the difficulties that are to confront our high school boys unless measures are taken to meet this need.

PROMOTIONS OF TEACHERS.

The rule adopted by the board of education which abolished the yearly election of teachers, thus securing to them permanency of tenure during good behavior and efficiency, made it necessary that definite standards of efficiency should be determined and that the responsibility for ranking teachers by these standards should be located. The board accordingly, in the fall of 1901, amended Rule 21 so as to provide for an annual rating in June of all teachers in the employ of the board in

the grades, high, and normal schools and special departments, by their respective supervisors—principals or directors. It was further provided that these ratings, when approved by all intermediate supervisory officers and by the superintendent, should constitute the basis on which promotions of teachers should be made, length of service to be considered only where candidates for advancement were of equal efficiency. After the 1st of July, 1902, all promotions of teachers will be determined in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The work of the corporation counsel has been of considerable magnitude and the efficiency of that officer has been demonstrated in the management of the legal business of the District of Columbia. His report shows in detail the number of suits instituted against the District and their disposition.

Especial attention is called to the street extension and condemnation cases, involving legal questions of difficulty, which have been successfully prosecuted during the fiscal year. The extension of Sixteenth street presented a case of the greatest importance of its kind in the District, the area of the land condemned being about 47 acres in 220 parcels of ownership. This proceeding necessitated the condemnation of land for a street nearly 5 miles in length and 160 feet wide. The jury awarded damages amounting to \$729,952.29 and assessed benefits aggregating \$108,834.75. Many objections to this verdict, award, and assessment were filed by all parties concerned, but the court overruled all exceptions and objections and passed an order finally ratifying the entire award, both as to damages and benefits.

The new Code of Laws for the District of Columbia, enacted by Congress March 3, 1901, went into effect and operation January 1, 1902, since which time several important amendments have been made. There will naturally be still further readjustment necessary, but already much benefit has been derived from the revision of previously complicated laws.

Attention is called to the necessity of amending the present lunacy law, on the ground that it is unsatisfactory, expensive, and perhaps unconstitutional. The renewal of the corporation counsel's recommendation for this amendment is approved by the Commissioners.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The board of charities again urges the importance of centralizing the control of all District charities in the hands of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, so that charitable institutions maintained by the District government will be subject to the same authority as other departments of that government. The Commissioners believe that the board of charities and the Board of Children's Guardians should be appointed by the Commissioners.

The board further emphasizes the importance of unification in the work of caring for dependent children and advocates the concentration of that work under the direction of the Board of Children's Guardians, which is the arm of the District government created for that service. Under present arrangements there are too many agencies working independently, resulting in a duplication of effort.

The board has been more successful than heretofore in having returned to their homes nonresident insane persons confined in the Government Hospital for the Insane and charged to the District of Columbia. During the year 33 were returned to their homes and the District thus relieved of the cost of their maintenance.

In granting transportation to paupers the board has introduced a system of careful investigation, and through the cooperation of organized charities in other communities has endeavored to gain information concerning parties asking transportation to those communities. By this system many unworthy persons have been weeded out and the board has been enabled to send all genuine cases to their homes.

Under the contract system, whereby the board is enabled to investigate the cases received as charity patients in the various hospitals, it has prevented imposition in many cases. People who are abundantly able to pay for their treatment have been denied admission as charity patients, and many instances have been detected where dependent persons from other communities were sent here for the express purpose of being cared for in our hospitals. Such cases have always been returned to their homes as soon as the condition of the patient would permit, and many chronic cases were turned away at the depots and were never allowed to enter our institutions.

MUNICIPAL ALMHOUSE.

The board submits an estimate for \$125,000 for the erection of the municipal almshouse, in accordance with the plans prepared, as heretofore authorized by Congress.

ESTIMATE FOR MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

The board asks an appropriation of \$250,000 to commence the erection of a municipal hospital and urges that provision first be made at such hospital for the care of tubercular, convalescent, and general chronic patients, as these are deemed by the board to be the most pressing demands of the immediate future. It is suggested that there is reasonable provision made at present for general acute medical and surgical cases, but a lamentable lack of facilities for the classes above mentioned.

ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE CHARITIES.

In reference to the granting of public appropriations to private charities, the board reiterates its policy heretofore declared, that public money should be appropriated only for the support of public institutions. The board submits that this is in line with the best thought and approved by actual experience, and urges upon Congress the importance of adopting a policy which will ultimately lead to a clear line of separation between the work of public charity and private benevolence.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police department has maintained its excellent reputation as to efficiency, despite its limited force, and it is doubtful if there is a place in the country where the requirements of the police institutions are so

varied and at times so intricate as prevail in the District of Columbia. The area to be patrolled here is extraordinary in extent, the property interests are scattered and diversified, being largely governmental, and a permanent population of about 300,000 is swelled from time to time by events of a national character which attract strangers from throughout the world. It is the home of the President of the United States, Cabinet officers, and foreign legations, while members of Congress sojourn here during the sessions of that body, and strangers are constantly visiting Washington on business and pleasure. These varied classes and the permanent population produce social conditions which do not prevail elsewhere, and when they are considered in connection with the numerical strength of the force, it is manifest that more than ordinary, if not excessive, duty must be performed to obtain the excellent reputation which the force enjoys at home and abroad.

Within the last few years many changes and reforms in police administration have been instituted, all tending to its improvement, but further efficiency can be secured through the cooperation of Congress. The most important feature for which consideration is asked is the requisition for 60 additional policemen, the granting of which would, under ordinary circumstances, make it unnecessary to make like appeal for some time to come. The outlying districts are inadequately supplied with men, and this claim can be verified by the frequent appeals from citizens. Suburban villages which have grown to more than ordinary pretensions are entitled to better protection than can now be afforded, and those sections in which are located the foreign legations, galleries, libraries, and extensive institutions of learning deserve closer attention and care.

When the strength of the District police force is compared with that of large cities with regard to the most salient feature—that of area to be patrolled—little question can be raised to the propriety of this appeal. The following table is significant:

City.	Area.	Police force.
	<i>Acres.</i>	
St. Louis	40,000	1,290
Baltimore	20,254	944
Boston	23,361	1,194
Buffalo	25,486	732
Chicago	122,014	2,903
Cincinnati	21,920	528
Cleveland	21,731	360
Detroit	18,560	520
Jersey City	8,960	357
Louisville	12,800	325
Milwaukee	14,419	322
Greater New York	187,147	7,463
Pittsburg	18,186	405
District of Columbia	44,320	540

HARBOR AND RIVER PATROL.

Provision should be made for operating the river patrol work under the supervision of the police department. Inconsistencies prevail under existing regulations, which make it manifestly proper that the directing authority should be concentrated to avoid possible confusion and enable the conducting of a day and night service in and about the river front.

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

The good results accomplished through the establishment of the house of detention are apparent to anyone who has given attention to the humane treatment of prisoners and the efforts to segregate juvenile offenders from hardened criminals. For two years this establishment has been conducted on a limited appropriation (\$8,000), made in lump sum. There was a small deficiency in the amount expended last year, which would have been greater had it not been avoided by sacrificing the police to this service. An itemized estimate of expenses is submitted by the police department, being based on two years' experience in the conducting of this adjunct, and it is respectfully urged that appropriation be made hereafter as recommended.

BAILIFFS AT POLICE COURT.

The practice, which has been in vogue many years, of maintaining bailiffs at the police court, guards at the workhouse, and watchmen at the District building at the expense of the police force is to be deprecated as out of line with economy and detrimental to the department. Bailiffs, guards, and watchmen could be employed for less compensation than that paid the police officer, and members of the force could be assigned to their legitimate calling. This condition does not prevail in other jurisdictions and should be remedied here.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SERVICE.

The law enacted in 1902 for the improvement of the force and securing a tenure of office during the good behavior of the members thereof has materially benefited the department. Appointments are restricted to those who pass the physical and civil-service test, and meritorious conduct and qualifications are made the basis for promotions. A change in the working hours, whereby members of the force are enabled to have more regular meals and rest, is now in practice as an experiment, its adoption being dependent upon improvement in the mental and physical condition of the men.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

Through the efforts of the major and superintendent of police, the District of Columbia is now the custodian of the national bureau of criminal identification, which is supported by the several leading cities of the country and which it is hoped may be made national in fact by the passage of a measure looking to that end now pending in Congress.

The Commissioners note with pleasure the election of the superintendent of the District of Columbia police force to the presidency of the International Police Association at its annual session held in Louisville, Ky., in May last.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

A new type of inclosed arc lamp has been substituted for the open lamps heretofore maintained by the lighting companies, resulting in

an improved service both in the steadiness of the light and in the number of lamps out.

The total number of lamps of all kinds has been increased during the year by 372.

By an act of Congress approved June 20, 1902, the telephone situation was greatly relieved. Under the terms of this act the company is permitted to extend its underground system and to make use of its overhead lines for house connections. It is further required to remove its overhead lines within a certain prescribed area. It has made good progress in this work.

The cables of the fire-alarm and police telephone service were extended by the addition of 4.175 miles of cables, laid principally in the ducts of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. Seven fire-alarm boxes, nine patrol boxes, and six buildings were connected to these cables.

The telephone switchboard facilities at fire-alarm headquarters were increased by the addition of a separate board for the telephones connecting the fire-engine houses, and by the employment of an additional operator during the busy hours of the day.

Fifty-six fire-alarm boxes were added, of which eight were purchased and installed for private parties without cost to the District.

Twelve police patrol boxes were added in the various precincts, and three new circuits built for the new tenth precinct. Special attention is invited to the report of the electrical engineer regarding the condition of some of the patrol circuits and boxes. It is urgently recommended that the necessary money for improving this service be appropriated.

SPECIAL INSPECTION OF THEATERS AND HOTELS.

Under instruction of the Commissioners, the electrical department undertook the inspection of the electric wiring and apparatus in the theaters and hotels, in conjunction with the fire department and the office of the inspector of buildings. This work was carried on without additional assistance until the regular work of the department increased to such an extent that it was suspended. With a few exceptions the changes recommended by the department were made, resulting in greatly lessening the danger of fire from defective wiring. Much remains, however, to be done. Seven theaters, 64 hotels, and 46 miscellaneous buildings were inspected.

CHANGES IN SALARIES OF PER DIEM OFFICIALS.

It is again earnestly requested that the per diem employees of the electrical department be placed upon the annual roll. Of the 37 men employed 19 are now on the annual roll, while 18 are carried on the per diem rolls. In making this very desirable change no increases in salary are asked; in fact, there will be an actual reduction of \$651 per annum from the amounts now paid.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the chief of the fire department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, states that the fire loss during that period, \$134,504, was the smallest in twelve years, and less than one-half that of the year previous. The most disastrous fire of the year occurred April

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

The good results accomplished through the establishment of the house of detention are apparent to anyone who has given attention to the humane treatment of prisoners and the efforts to segregate juvenile offenders from hardened criminals. For two years this establishment has been conducted on a limited appropriation (\$8,000), made in lump sum. There was a small deficiency in the amount expended last year, which would have been greater had it not been avoided by sacrificing the police to this service. An itemized estimate of expenses is submitted by the police department, being based on two years' experience in the conducting of this adjunct, and it is respectfully urged that appropriation be made hereafter as recommended.

BAILIFFS AT POLICE COURT.

The practice, which has been in vogue many years, of maintaining bailiffs at the police court, guards at the workhouse, and watchmen at the District building at the expense of the police force is to be deprecated as out of line with economy and detrimental to the department. Bailiffs, guards, and watchmen could be employed for less compensation than that paid the police officer, and members of the force could be assigned to their legitimate calling. This condition does not prevail in other jurisdictions and should be remedied here.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SERVICE.

The law enacted in 1902 for the improvement of the force and securing a tenure of office during the good behavior of the members thereof has materially benefited the department. Appointments are restricted to those who pass the physical and civil-service test, and meritorious conduct and qualifications are made the basis for promotions. A change in the working hours, whereby members of the force are enabled to have more regular meals and rest, is now in practice as an experiment, its adoption being dependent upon improvement in the mental and physical condition of the men.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

Through the efforts of the major and superintendent of police, the District of Columbia is now the custodian of the national bureau of criminal identification, which is supported by the several leading cities of the country and which it is hoped may be made national in fact by the passage of a measure looking to that end now pending in Congress.

The Commissioners note with pleasure the election of the superintendent of the District of Columbia police force to the presidency of the International Police Association at its annual session held in Louisville, Ky., in May last.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

A new type of inclosed arc lamp has been substituted for the open lamps heretofore maintained by the lighting companies, resulting in

an improved service both in the steadiness of the light and in the number of lamps out.

The total number of lamps of all kinds has been increased during the year by 372.

By an act of Congress approved June 20, 1902, the telephone situation was greatly relieved. Under the terms of this act the company is permitted to extend its underground system and to make use of its overhead lines for house connections. It is further required to remove its overhead lines within a certain prescribed area. It has made good progress in this work.

The cables of the fire-alarm and police telephone service were extended by the addition of 4.175 miles of cables, laid principally in the ducts of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. Seven fire-alarm boxes, nine patrol boxes, and six buildings were connected to these cables.

The telephone switchboard facilities at fire-alarm headquarters were increased by the addition of a separate board for the telephones connecting the fire-engine houses, and by the employment of an additional operator during the busy hours of the day.

Fifty-six fire-alarm boxes were added, of which eight were purchased and installed for private parties without cost to the District.

Twelve police patrol boxes were added in the various precincts, and three new circuits built for the new tenth precinct. Special attention is invited to the report of the electrical engineer regarding the condition of some of the patrol circuits and boxes. It is urgently recommended that the necessary money for improving this service be appropriated.

SPECIAL INSPECTION OF THEATERS AND HOTELS.

Under instruction of the Commissioners, the electrical department undertook the inspection of the electric wiring and apparatus in the theaters and hotels, in conjunction with the fire department and the office of the inspector of buildings. This work was carried on without additional assistance until the regular work of the department increased to such an extent that it was suspended. With a few exceptions the changes recommended by the department were made, resulting in greatly lessening the danger of fire from defective wiring. Much remains, however, to be done. Seven theaters, 64 hotels, and 46 miscellaneous buildings were inspected.

CHANGES IN SALARIES OF PER DIEM OFFICIALS.

It is again earnestly requested that the per diem employees of the electrical department be placed upon the annual roll. Of the 37 men employed 19 are now on the annual roll, while 18 are carried on the per diem rolls. In making this very desirable change no increases in salary are asked; in fact, there will be an actual reduction of \$651 per annum from the amounts now paid.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the chief of the fire department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, states that the fire loss during that period, \$134,504, was the smallest in twelve years, and less than one-half that of the year previous. The most disastrous fire of the year occurred April

12, 1902, on the river front, every steam engine and truck company being for a time engaged there. This fire not only endangered for a time practically the whole river front, but it also demonstrated the weakness of the department's reserve force, the only companies in reserve for a time being the four chemical companies, upon which the rest of the District was forced to rely for protection against fire. A like situation occurred the same evening, a third alarm being sent in for a fire in the western section of the city of Washington when a number of the companies were still engaged at the river-front fire and the others were on the streets returning to quarters. Had this third-alarm fire occurred when all but the chemical companies were engaged at the river-front fire a most disastrous conflagration would have resulted, and had a fire taken place in one of the theaters, hotels, or in one of the hospitals or charitable institutions when the department was so weakened, it would have been a physical impossibility to have prevented the loss of many lives and much valuable property. The fire department therefore recommends and the Commissioners approve of such an enlargement of the fire-fighting force and equipment as would prevent in the future such a contingency.

The fire department of the District of Columbia occupies an unique position, for it is charged with the protection against fire of not only the lives and property of the citizens of the District, but is held responsible for the safety of the head of the nation and his advisors, of the representatives at the national capital of the other nations of the world, of the members of the two Houses of Congress, and of others prominent in the life of the country. The District fire department is also held responsible for the safety of the many National Government buildings and of the priceless records they contain. Yet it is a fact that the department is to-day, as it has been for years, the weakest to be found relatively in the United States. Indeed, it is weaker, particularly in its reserve force, than departments to be found in cities smaller than Washington. It is greatly to be regretted that its strength has not kept pace with the growth of the capital it is expected to protect.

INCREASE OF COMPENSATION RECOMMENDED.

Its members are poorly paid. They are paid less with respect to the nature of their duties than the officers and employees in many other departments. The head of its fire-fighting force, upon whom rests responsibilities greater in a sense than those resting upon any other fire fighter in the United States, receives less for his services than is received by a private in the New York fire department. The salaries paid the members of the District fire department, because of their efficiency, because of the vast interests they protect, and because of the dangers they face, should be increased and the Commissioners have approved the modest increase recommended by the head of the department.

These officers and men are not only poorly paid, but they are also the most closely confined of the District employees, being allowed off but one day in six, and confined the rest of their time to their quarters, day and night, except two or three hours in every twenty-four, when they are permitted to go to meals. If one member of a company becomes ill, then the members of that company are allowed but one day off in every nine, and if two members of the company become

incapacitated by illness, no one is allowed a day off until one of the sick men returns to duty. This close confinement, it is respectfully submitted, is another strong reason why these men should be better paid. Then, again, every member of the fire-fighting force is required to supply himself with two uniforms each year, at a cost of about \$25. It often happens that a man is not in his new uniform five minutes before he is called to a fire and returns with his uniform ruined. These ruined uniforms must be replaced, and it would seem only fair that these men should be allowed by the District a summer and a winter uniform each year—certainly either that or a reasonable increase of pay.

INSPECTION OF THEATERS, HOTELS, ETC.

The last half of the past fiscal year was devoted by the senior assistant chief engineer and the fire marshal of the fire department, under instructions from the Commissioners, to an inspection of theaters, hotels, apartment houses, asylums, and like institutions of the District, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the laws and regulations providing for the protection of life and property were being observed. These officers reported that in but a single instance did they find that in every respect the laws and regulations had been obeyed. The inspection is being continued, and much good has resulted therefrom, for those responsible for the conditions discovered have as a rule cooperated with the authorities in their betterment.

FIRE ESCAPES.

The renewed recommendation of the fire department that the character of the materials used in the construction of a building and the purpose for which it is used, rather than its height, should determine the question of whether or not it should be equipped with fire escapes, the Commissioners approve. As the law stands to-day no owner or lessee of a building less than 50 feet in height can be compelled to equip it with a fire escape, notwithstanding the fact the materials used in its construction are of the most inflammable character, and notwithstanding the further fact that it affords by ordinary means little, if any, possibility of escape therefrom in the event of fire.

MISCELLANEOUS

During the past year the twenty-fourth company of the fire department was placed in commission. This company, Chemical Engine Company No. 4, is located at Brookland, D. C., increased the strength of the fire-fighting force to fourteen steam engine companies, six truck companies, and four chemical engine companies. The quarters of the twenty-fifth company, Chemical Engine Company No. 5, will probably be completed about the 1st of January, 1903, and will be located at Congress Heights, D. C. Plans for quarters for an additional truck company, G, are now being prepared, and this house, to be erected on Eighth street, between D and E SE., is expected to be ready for occupancy during the coming year. In this connection it is proper to refer to the condition of some of the older houses occupied by companies of the department. One of these houses, that occupied by Engine Company No. 4, Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW., should be replaced by new quarters more conven-

iently located, and the same can be said of the quarters of No. 1 Chemical Engine Company, D street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth NW. Neither of these houses is suitable for habitation, and others stand in imperative need of most extensive repairs.

The Commissioners have approved the increased estimates submitted for the maintenance of the fire department, believing that a general advance in prices and the enlargement of the department justify larger appropriations. The Commissioners also believe that liberal appropriations should at all times be provided for this department, for the reason that it is second in importance to none other in the protection of life and property. They are satisfied that it is conducted most economically, and that it compares to-day, as it has for years past, most favorably with others in this country for efficiency.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

DEATH RATE.

The records of the health department show a slight decrease in the death rate for the District since last year. The death rate for the population as a whole fell from 21.83 per thousand per annum to 20.73; for the white population, from 17.82 to 16.43; and for the colored population, from 30.73 to 30.37. The death rate for the population as a whole was below the average annual death rate for the past ten years. So also was the death rate for white people. The death rate for the colored population was slightly, though not materially, greater than the average for the decade.

The average age at death of decedents generally, and of white and of colored decedents, was greater than during the preceding year. The average age of white decedents was, as usual, much greater than the corresponding figure for the colored race—forty-two years two months and nineteen days, as compared with twenty-eight years seven months and twenty-four days. This difference is due in part, although not altogether, to the excessive mortality among colored infants. It is estimated that during the year, out of every 1,000 colored infants less than one year of age, 444.6 died, while out of every 1,000 white children of corresponding age only 165.1 died. The number of deaths among children in the first year of life was, however, less than the corresponding figure for any year during the past ten years, notwithstanding the increased population.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The number of deaths from typhoid fever during the year has been considerably above the average number of deaths per annum for this disease during the past ten years. In only one year during that period has the figure for the past twelve months been exceeded. Deaths from whooping cough, from cancers and other malignant tumors, from inflammations of the digestive tract, and from inflammations of the kidneys increased. There was an increase, too, in the number of deaths of infants due to diseases incident to birth. The number of deaths from grippe and pulmonary tuberculosis diminished. There was a decrease, too, in the number of deaths from measles and from malarial fevers. The number of fatal cases of meningitis and of diseases of the brain generally was less than during the preceding year. Scarlet fever and diphtheria have been less prevalent during the past year

than during the several years immediately preceding. While both of these diseases have prevailed among the white people to a considerably greater extent than among the colored, the ratio of deaths to cases has in each been greater among the colored people. The isolation wards at Garfield Memorial and Providence hospitals have rendered good service in connection with these and other diseases.

MORTALITY AMONG COLORED RESIDENTS.

The excessive mortality among the colored residents of this District demands the earnest consideration of those interested in the welfare of that race and of the community generally. Action looking toward the improvement of housing conditions, the erection and maintenance of public baths, and the education of the community with reference to the laws of hygiene is imperatively needed.

TUBERCULOSIS AND SMALLPOX.

Action has been taken looking toward the more frequent disinfection of premises on which cases of consumption have occurred. Circulars have been prepared giving instruction relative to the spread of this disease for the diffusion of knowledge concerning it. Provision should, however, be made for the hospital accommodation of the tubercular patients, at least of such as are in advanced stages of the disease. The removal of these patients from their homes would add materially to their comfort and would diminish greatly the danger of infection of those residing on the same premises. Such construction has been duly provided for in the proposed municipal hospital, and it is earnestly recommended that provision be made for the immediate commencement of work on the tubercular wards of that institution.

Smallpox has been present in the District off and on during the entire year, chiefly as the result of importations from other communities.

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

Through increased appropriations made last year the efficiency of the inspection of foods and drugs by the health department has been materially increased.

SMOKE LAW.

The law for the prevention of dense black or gray smoke has been vigorously enforced and material progress made toward accomplishing the purpose for which it was enacted. Four of the prosecutions brought under this law were carried to the court of appeals, where the validity of the law and the proceedings taken thereunder were duly sustained. Two of these cases are now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

REMOVAL OF WEEDS.

Special work was done during the summer months toward the enforcement of the law requiring the removal of weeds. The appropriation, \$1,000, was, however, not sufficient to permit the general enforcement of this act. The amendment of this law so as to make the permissible height of weeds 18 inches instead of 4 inches has been recommended by the Commissioners, so as to diminish the cost of the general enforcement of the law and to make its requirements more reasonable.

POUND SERVICE.

Previous recommendations for an appropriation for the purchase of a site for and the construction of a new pound, and for a general stable for the health department, are renewed. The pound service extends to every part of the District of Columbia. The laws providing for the impounding of stray animals can not be thoroughly enforced, therefore, with but one wagon, as provided for by present appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

The department of insurance of the District of Columbia was created by act of Congress March 3, 1901, to become operative January 1, 1902. Provision under that act was made only for a superintendent and one clerk. The last session of Congress created the office of examiner for the department and appropriated \$600 for extra clerk hire. The working force of the department is still deficient in respect to a regularly appointed stenographer, chief clerk, statistician, and a sufficient allowance for extra clerk hire, which the superintendent of insurance strongly recommended in his preliminary report to the Commissioners August 30 last, covering the transactions of the department from January 1 to July 1, 1902.

Without these additional assistants it will be impossible to prepare a detailed statistical bound report corresponding to those published by State insurance departments, the publication of such annual reports being regarded as one of the most important features of insurance supervision.

Considering the need of an insurance department in the District of Columbia, the chaotic state of affairs when it was started, the lack of suitable assistants, together with the present defective laws, the work of the department has advanced satisfactorily and much good in the interest of the public has already been accomplished. It will take a year yet at least to get the department in systematic working order, the work at this date being fully six months behind the statutory requirements.

At the earliest day possible the insurance laws of the District of Columbia should be revised to correspond with local needs, which we strongly recommend.

It is estimated that the revenue arising from the insurance department will amount to over \$40,000 the first year, and that it will probably show an annual increase thereafter.

STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

In July, 1901, a contract was entered into with the Sanitary Street Cleaning Company, of this city, whereby the District rented 130 hand "pick-up" sweeping machines for one year, at \$6.25 each per month, the company to maintain and keep them in good order during that period and the machines to become the property of the District on July 1, 1902. The daily area cleaned by hand in 1901 was 1,565,809 square yards, and in 1902, 1,920,417 square yards, an increase of 354,608 square yards per day. The same number of laborers were employed on this class of work during both years, and the increased area cleaned is therefore due solely to the adoption of the hand sweeping machines. The cost per 1,000 square yards in 1901, under

the hand-broom system, was 18.6 cents, and in 1902 this was reduced to 15.8 cents per 1,000 square yards. At the rate per 1,000 square yards under the hand-broom method in 1901 the increased area cleaned last year would have cost \$18,912 additional. The superintendent estimates that during the current year the cost of hand cleaning will be reduced to less than 15 cents per 1,000 square yards, due to the fact that the hand sweeping machines are now the property of the District.

The machine cleaning is done under contract at 18 cents per 1,000 square yards. During the past year 900,000 square yards of paved surface were cleaned daily, as compared with 800,000 square yards the previous year.

The unimproved streets are cleaned by contract at the contract price of \$64 per day. For this sum the contractor furnishes 36 laborers, 12 horses and carts with drivers, and all tools necessary to do the work. The area cleaned during 1902 was 38,751,697 square yards, as against 33,820,693 square yards the previous year; an increase of 4,931,004 square yards.

The alley cleaning is done under contract at 32½ cents per 1,000 square yards. The past year showed a slight increase in area cleaned over the previous year.

During 1902 14 miles of unimproved streets and avenues were sprinkled daily, as against 10 miles per day the previous year. The cost of this work for the past year was \$3,150.27, and in 1901 \$2,485.76, the increased expenditure being due to the greater number of days worked in 1902. During both years there were but 7 sprinklers in use and it was necessary, in order to sprinkle the increased area, to go over the streets less frequently during the day.

There were also a number of sprinkling wagons used in the engineer department in connection with the repair of county roads.

The contract rate for the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals is \$51,600 per annum, with provision that the District receive 50 cents per ton on all garbage collected over 20,000 tons during the year and that fines may be imposed on the contractor for failure to render proper service. Thirty thousand two hundred and ninety-nine tons of garbage and 9,688 dead animals and fowls were collected in 1902, as against 26,519 tons of garbage and 8,636 dead animals the previous year. During the past year the rebate to the District on the garbage collected amounted to \$5,149.50, and fines to the extent of \$537 were imposed. In accordance with a provision of the contract, the contractor was allowed \$156 for extra services rendered. The net cost to the District for this service was, therefore, \$46,069.50, or \$5,530.50 less than the contract price.

Ashes are collected from private residences only once per week at the contract rate of \$29,979. During the past year 67,332 cubic yards of ashes were removed, as against 57,069 cubic yards in 1901. Fines to the extent of \$75 were imposed on the contractor for failure to give proper service, and this amount was deducted from the contract price.

The contract for the collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse provides for but one collection per week from private residences only, at an annual cost of \$8,000. In 1902 122,651 bags of paper and 33,397 loads of trash were removed, as against 58,872 bags of paper and 17,276 loads of trash in 1901. This class of material is disposed of by combustion process at the contractor's crematory.

During the past year the Commissioners received numerous requests from hotel proprietors and business men generally to extend the ash and refuse service to business places, apartment houses, hotels, etc., and accordingly an estimate has been submitted for this purpose.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The sealer of weights and measures reports marked improvement in the condition of all scales, weights, and measures in use throughout the District.

Receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, amounted to \$6,670.80.

Total number of scales sealed, 15,763, 450 of which were wagon scales; condemned, 85; wagon scales condemned for repair, 40; weights sealed, 1,931; condemned, 27; yard measures sealed, 806; condemned, 7; measures sealed, 4,030; condemned, 1,000; Government scales inspected and sealed, for which no fees were charged, 37.

The sealer states that the system of canvassing the District in the examination of scales, weights, and measures is very satisfactory to a majority of the dealers. Where and when it is possible, necessary repairs are made on all kinds of scales. Much time and attention has been given to the inspection of wagon scales, and the sealer reports their condition more satisfactory than heretofore.

SALE OF HAY SCALES, ETC.

He also earnestly recommends that the law governing the sale of the use of the District hay scales be amended, giving the Commissioners of the District the right to receive propositions in writing for the use of these scales for one, two, or three years; the Commissioners to fix a fair and just valuation upon each scale and to have the right to accept or reject all such bids, and that they be authorized also to take charge of such scales and place weighmasters at such points as would be necessary and to the advantage of the District and the best public service, should it be found necessary to reject any or all such bids received. This the Commissioners approve.

He also urges the passage of the proposed amendments to the laws governing the office, which met with the approval of the Commissioners and also with the approval of the Senate District Committee, but, owing to press of business, were not taken up by Congress at its last session.

MILK BOTTLES.

Since his annual report, a decision, in the case of the District against a milk dealer for refusing to exhibit his glass jars or bottles used as measures in distributing milk throughout the District for inspection and sealing, has been rendered, the judge charging the jury to return a verdict of "Guilty." The case has been taken up to the court of appeals.

CORONER.

The new District Code, which went into effect January 1, 1902, created changes in the coroner's office. Among other things, a provision was made for the compensation of witnesses testifying before inquests. The experience of a year demonstrates the appropriation of last year

for this purpose to be insufficient; hence the increased estimate for this year.

While the law does not provide for a stenographic report of inquests, the coroner believes it to be of the utmost importance that a full, clear, and concise record of all inquests be kept. At inquests involving criminal cases valuable testimony is given, which assists the district attorney's office in preparing cases for subsequent trial. Witnesses have not been tampered with and their testimony is reliable. Under the present system, where long-hand reports are the only ones obtainable, not only is much time taken up in examining witnesses, but errors occur. Both of these things have caused much unfavorable criticism by lawyers and witnesses alike. The former can not depend upon the record and the latter complain of unnecessary delay.

An increase of pay is recommended for the morgue keeper, and an assistant to the morgue keeper is asked. Concerning the former, it is stated by the coroner that the incumbent is required by the very necessity of the situation to be constantly on duty, imposing great hardship. His duties are manifold; he must have technical knowledge of embalming.

An assistant is urgently needed. He could be intrusted with the care of the morgue and act as janitor, thereby permitting the morgue keeper to devote his entire time to the outside work of the office.

HARBOR MASTER.

The harbor master reports constant activity along all the lines of his work during the past year. Faithful performance of the exacting duties has been rendered. He recommends an annual appropriation of \$5,000 for an emergency fund for clearing the Potomac River of ice when necessary to prevent flooding of the city of Washington, believing that the work could be performed thus more economically and more thoroughly than under a hurried special appropriation. He also requests an increase in the item for miscellaneous expenses to meet the increased cost of maintenance of the enlarged harbor boat, and to make needed repairs to the wharf and buildings. He asks that a new item for a fireman, at \$35 per month, be added, none now being authorized.

The Commissioners renew their former recommendation that the harbor master be made a captain in the Metropolitan police department, and that the supervision of the police department over his work be made closer and more immediate.

BATHING BEACH.

The bathing beach maintains its popularity as a resort for comfort and diversion during the warm weather. The attendance during the past year was a little over 42,000, or 6,000 less than during the preceding season, the falling off in attendance being principally due to the unusual coolness of the summer.

Improvements projected around the Monument grounds involved the construction of a road on the site of the bathing beach. A provision in the last sundry civil appropriation law directed that the beach should be removed. The District appropriation law contained an appropriation of \$4,000 for transferring the beach to the inner basin, a short distance away. In consequence of this legislation the bathing beach has been abandoned and a new one is nearing comple-

During the past year the Commissioners received numerous requests from hotel proprietors and business men generally to extend the ash and refuse service to business places, apartment houses, hotels, etc., and accordingly an estimate has been submitted for this purpose.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The sealer of weights and measures reports marked improvement in the condition of all scales, weights, and measures in use throughout the District.

Receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, amounted to \$6,670.80.

Total number of scales sealed, 15,763, 450 of which were wagon scales; condemned, 85; wagon scales condemned for repair, 40; weights sealed, 1,931; condemned, 27; yard measures sealed, 806; condemned, 7; measures sealed, 4,030; condemned, 1,000; Government scales inspected and sealed, for which no fees were charged, 37.

The sealer states that the system of canvassing the District in the examination of scales, weights, and measures is very satisfactory to a majority of the dealers. Where and when it is possible, necessary repairs are made on all kinds of scales. Much time and attention has been given to the inspection of wagon scales, and the sealer reports their condition more satisfactory than heretofore.

SALE OF HAY SCALES, ETC.

He also earnestly recommends that the law governing the sale of the use of the District hay scales be amended, giving the Commissioners of the District the right to receive propositions in writing for the use of these scales for one, two, or three years; the Commissioners to fix a fair and just valuation upon each scale and to have the right to accept or reject all such bids, and that they be authorized also to take charge of such scales and place weighmasters at such points as would be necessary and to the advantage of the District and the best public service, should it be found necessary to reject any or all such bids received. This the Commissioners approve.

He also urges the passage of the proposed amendments to the laws governing the office, which met with the approval of the Commissioners and also with the approval of the Senate District Committee, but, owing to press of business, were not taken up by Congress at its last session.

MILK BOTTLES.

Since his annual report, a decision, in the case of the District against a milk dealer for refusing to exhibit his glass jars or bottles used as measures in distributing milk throughout the District for inspection and sealing, has been rendered, the judge charging the jury to return a verdict of "Guilty." The case has been taken up to the court of appeals.

CORONER.

The new District Code, which went into effect January 1, 1902, created changes in the coroner's office. Among other things, a provision was made for the compensation of witnesses testifying before inquests. The experience of a year demonstrates the appropriation of last year

for this purpose to be insufficient; hence the increased estimate for this year.

While the law does not provide for a stenographic report of inquests, the coroner believes it to be of the utmost importance that a full, clear, and concise record of all inquests be kept. At inquests involving criminal cases valuable testimony is given, which assists the district attorney's office in preparing cases for subsequent trial. Witnesses have not been tampered with and their testimony is reliable. Under the present system, where long-hand reports are the only ones obtainable, not only is much time taken up in examining witnesses, but errors occur. Both of these things have caused much unfavorable criticism by lawyers and witnesses alike. The former can not depend upon the record and the latter complain of unnecessary delay.

An increase of pay is recommended for the morgue keeper, and an assistant to the morgue keeper is asked. Concerning the former, it is stated by the coroner that the incumbent is required by the very necessity of the situation to be constantly on duty, imposing great hardship. His duties are manifold; he must have technical knowledge of embalming.

An assistant is urgently needed. He could be intrusted with the care of the morgue and act as janitor, thereby permitting the morgue keeper to devote his entire time to the outside work of the office.

HARBOR MASTER.

The harbor master reports constant activity along all the lines of his work during the past year. Faithful performance of the exacting duties has been rendered. He recommends an annual appropriation of \$5,000 for an emergency fund for clearing the Potomac River of ice when necessary to prevent flooding of the city of Washington, believing that the work could be performed thus more economically and more thoroughly than under a hurried special appropriation. He also requests an increase in the item for miscellaneous expenses to meet the increased cost of maintenance of the enlarged harbor boat, and to make needed repairs to the wharf and buildings. He asks that a new item for a fireman, at \$35 per month, be added, none now being authorized.

The Commissioners renew their former recommendation that the harbor master be made a captain in the Metropolitan police department, and that the supervision of the police department over his work be made closer and more immediate.

BATHING BEACH.

The bathing beach maintains its popularity as a resort for comfort and diversion during the warm weather. The attendance during the past year was a little over 42,000, or 6,000 less than during the preceding season, the falling off in attendance being principally due to the unusual coolness of the summer.

Improvements projected around the Monument grounds involved the construction of a road on the site of the bathing beach. A provision in the last sundry civil appropriation law directed that the beach should be removed. The District appropriation law contained an appropriation of \$4,000 for transferring the beach to the inner basin, a short distance away. In consequence of this legislation the bathing beach has been abandoned and a new one is nearing comple-

tion on the inner basin. As the proviso in the sundry civil law which requires the abandonment of the beach authorizes the Commissioners to arrange with the Secretary of War for the establishment of floating baths in the tidal reservoir, it may be found feasible to provide bathing facilities in the larger body of water as well as in the inner basin.

EXCISE BOARD.

The excise board reports that the number of bar rooms in existence November 15, 1902, was 504. The number of wholesale liquor places in existence November 15, 1902, was 125. This is a decrease of 6 bar rooms and an increase of 4 wholesale places over last year.

The Commissioners reiterate their recommendation in favor of the excise bill pending in Congress.

OPERATIONS OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

During the fiscal year the engineer department was in charge of Capt. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Engineer Commissioner, until November 1, 1901. The military assistants to the Engineer Commissioner during the year were Capt. H. C. Newcomer and Capt. Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

THE UNION STATION.

It is earnestly hoped that final action will be taken this year on the bill for the union station and abolishing grade crossings within the city. Every public event that attracts an unusual crowd to the city manifests the need of better terminal facilities. Under present conditions it is necessary to lay temporary tracks and suspend the handling of freight whenever a large gathering takes place, and as Washington has many events of this kind, the need is accentuated from year to year. With the railroad companies and the Commissioners in accord upon all the material features of the improvement, it is hoped that the project will soon receive Congressional approval. A union station seems to be practically assured, the only question being that of location.

At the last session of Congress a bill was introduced in the Senate providing for the location of a union station at Delaware and Massachusetts avenues, fronting upon the latter. The bill was referred to the Commissioners for report and was recommended favorably by them, and later it passed the Senate. The bill then went to the House of Representatives and was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, which requested a statement from the Engineer Commissioner upon the alternative locations of the site as above, and one at C street and North Capitol street as provided by existing legislation for the station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On June 23, in response to this request, the Acting Engineer Commissioner made this report, giving the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two sites. Congress adjourned a few days after the report was submitted, and no action was taken on the bill.

The advantages of the C street site may be briefly repeated: The engineering situation is better, this site being on the side of a hill, so that there would not have to be a large fill, as in the other case; the

foundations of the buildings around the station would be better and would possibly attract, at the outset, a better class of buildings; the crossing of the streets to the north of the station, with the exception of Massachusetts avenue, would be more satisfactory, as a greater track elevation would be obtained, causing less change in existing grades and permitting stone arches instead of steel girders to be used; the C street site is also nearer the lower part of Pennsylvania avenue and to the main street-car lines as they exist at present; it would cost less and cause less damage to the adjacent property, although no plan has yet been made for treating the surroundings on as large a scale as has been done in the case of the Massachusetts avenue site, and the probable necessity for buying two large squares, estimated to cost \$850,000, immediately in front would bring the cost to a figure much nearer that of the Massachusetts avenue site.

The advantages of the Massachusetts-avenue location are: It would be, in the opinion of the architects of the station, much more satisfactory with reference to the Capitol and lend itself better to the necessary development of the surroundings; Delaware avenue between Massachusetts avenue and the Capitol grounds would be saved as a boulevard; Massachusetts avenue, instead of being covered by a viaduct 800 feet long, would be open, although H street, now an important thoroughfare, would have a similar viaduct instead; the city must grow to the north, and therefore this would be nearer the center of population; the facilities for handling crowds would be much better, as in the C-street site, being situated on the side of a hill, the approaches would practically be along one or two streets, while at Massachusetts avenue there would be several wide avenues; the street cars could, of course, easily change their routes so as to accommodate themselves to any location.

As the station is to be a permanent and monumental structure, it is considered by the Commissioners that the location best adapted for the future should be chosen, even though it may involve a greater initial expense and greater temporary damage to property. The cost of the Massachusetts avenue site is stated in their report to the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, and they are of the opinion that it is the better site.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The Metropolitan Railway Company was authorized by Congress to extend its line from Eighteenth street and Columbia road east on Columbia road to old Sixteenth street, thence north on old Sixteenth street to Park street, the work to be done in connection with the widening of Columbia road and old Sixteenth street. This work has been commenced. Some of the construction material has been delivered upon the ground, and it is expected that the extension will be completed within a few months.

Another extension authorized was that of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railway Company on Eleventh street from Florida avenue to Lydecker avenue. The act provides that this extension shall be made within two years after a permit therefor is issued by the Commissioners. The Commissioners are ready to issue the permit whenever satisfactory plans are filed, but so far none have been presented. The office has been informed that the company desires to wait until the street is

improved before undertaking the work of construction. In their report upon the bill for this extension the Commissioners recommended that the company be required to complete the work within two years from the date of the passage of the act; this requirement, however, was not retained in the bill as it passed.

During the year the office had removed from the streets some $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of abandoned street-railway tracks, the cost of which work—\$31,483.95—was paid by the railways. There are several streets yet occupied by these abandoned tracks, which will be removed, it is expected, in the near future.

TREE SERVICE.

Twenty-six hundred new trees were planted in the streets during the year. The varieties were elms, ginkgoes, lindens, Norway, silver, and sugar maples, and pin and willow-leaf oaks. Six hundred and forty-four trees had to be removed for various causes. There are now 84,487 trees upon the streets of the city. The land purchased for the municipal-hospital site—about 30 acres on Thirteenth street extended and Richmond street—has been utilized as an additional nursery. Seedlings to the number of 22,000 have been planted here and are doing well.

The appropriation for tree service this year is \$25,000. All labor and material are paid for from this sum. This is the same amount as was appropriated last year, although there are about 2,000 additional trees to be cared for. The amount is much too small to afford proper care and attention. Many of the trees are not yet provided with wire netting and numbers of them are killed by horses gnawing the bark. The trimming of the trees should be regular and systematic, both for their health and beauty and for the comfort of the passers-by and inhabitants of adjacent houses. The soil should be continually loosened around the roots. It takes years to grow a tree, while a short lack of proper attention may cause its death. Forty thousand dollars a year at least is needed to care for the 84,000 trees now on the streets and to permit needed extensions of the tree service. The policy of the office is to plant trees as far as sidewalks and curb are laid, but it is not always possible to do this. It is earnestly hoped that Congress will increase the appropriation to the amount asked for.

Criticisms are made from time to time as to the manner in which trees have been trimmed or removed. In this connection it should be remembered that the city tree is beset by conditions very different from those surrounding one growing in a state of nature. The root space is cramped, the surface nearly impervious, and the roots imperfectly watered. Thus it often happens that the roots are insufficient to sustain the overhead growth, which begins to fail, and the only remedy is to severely prune the tree, reducing it to a size which the roots can support. In the last few years a number of trees have had to be removed to make way for street and sidewalk work. Some varieties have been found by experience to be unsuited for street purposes, and these are eliminated as rapidly as possible. The North Carolina poplar is in this class; its roots grow near the surface, where they interfere with sidewalks and curbing, and it is easily wrecked by storms. We are endeavoring to guard the trees as carefully as possible, and none is removed without good cause. Since May last a

record has been kept of each tree removed. This record shows the location, variety, and nature of surroundings of the tree and the cause of its removal. It is believed that in the course of a few years this record will furnish statistics of value.

Details of the work are given in the report of Mr. Trueman Lanham, superintendent of parking, which will be found on page 93, Vol. II.

BUILDINGS AND BUILDING INSPECTION.

The past year was marked by increased activity in building. The estimated value of new buildings for which permits were issued is \$8,310,240. This is a gain of more than \$2,000,000 over the preceding year. About two-thirds of this increase is in dwelling houses. As an indication of the extent to which the city is yearly pushing out beyond its original boundary it may be stated that the estimated value of new buildings erected in the county during the year is about \$2,500,000.

This growth in business has placed a heavy burden upon the office of the building inspector. Congress has added to the force of this office from year to year, but the additions have not kept pace with the increase in business. There is just complaint on the part of builders of time wasted in getting building permits. Additional force is requested.

The building inspector calls attention to the desirability of inspecting scaffoldings and derricks for the better protection of the life and limb of workmen. There have been frequent accidents due to lack of precautions in this regard, and it has been impossible for the office to give the matter the attention it deserves. With the amount of building in progress all over the District, the inspectors have only been able to give a few minutes daily to each building. An increase in the number of inspectors is requested.

During the year there were completed 12 school buildings, the Tenth precinct station house, Brookland engine house, 2 stables for the fire department, the receiving ward for the Washington Asylum, and the rear wing of the new workhouse. This work was done by contract, under the supervision of the building inspector's office.

Details of work during the year are given in the report of Mr. Snowden Ashford, inspector of buildings, which will be found on page 149, Vol. II.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The work of this office has increased about one-third over what it was during the preceding year. This is largely due to activity in the real estate and building business. The new building regulations, which went into effect last March, require that the walls of all new buildings shall be located on the ground by the surveyor. This has added to the duties of the office, and while it may incur a small delay and expense to the builder at the beginning of the work, it is believed to be very desirable, insuring, as it does, against future litigations on account of encroachments on adjoining property.

Several years ago the Commissioners adopted a rule requiring that each new house should be located on a separate lot, and that building sites should be subdivided accordingly. The object of this was to do away, as far as possible, with the necessity of describing property in the records by metes and bounds. For instance, there are cases all

over the city where parts of original lots are held by different owners. These parts are described on the records by metes and bounds—a very awkward method and one in which the likelihood of errors is great. When the owner of one of these parcels applied for a permit to build he was required to have it listed as a separate lot, and a separate number given it before the permit would be issued. By this method it was hoped eventually to get all of these parcels listed under numbers of their own. The matter was taken into court, however, where it was held that the Commissioners could not compel an owner to subdivide if he did not wish to do so. The regulations were then amended, and now permits are issued upon the presentation either of a subdivision or of a plat of survey showing the location on the lot of existing and proposed buildings. As a rule, subdivisions are presented instead of plats of survey, and the designation of these separate parcels by lot and square numbers is being accomplished gradually. There is more or less objection to this requirement on the part of real estate men and builders, caused mainly by delays in having the necessary papers prepared—due to the fact that the office is at times unable, with its present force, to keep up with current business.

The appropriation for the support of the surveyor's office during the present year is \$17,800. The fees collected by the surveyor during the year just ended amounted to \$8,652.40. These fees were deposited as are other revenues of the District of Columbia.

Details of the work of the office during the year are shown in the report of Mr. H. B. Looker, surveyor, for which see page 90, Vol. II.

BRIDGES.

The office again calls attention to the serious condition of the Anacostia bridge. This bridge was built in 1875 for ordinary traffic. In recent years an electric railway has been installed upon it, carrying heavy cars, a load it was never designed to carry. The roadway is entirely taken up by car tracks and the draw arrangement is out of date. The bridge is unsightly, too narrow, and structurally unfit for the heavy traffic imposed upon it. This bridge is more used than any other of its size in the District of Columbia. An estimate for rebuilding is submitted.

The K street bridge over Rock Creek is also structurally weak and should be rebuilt as soon as possible. The estimated cost of this work is \$20,000.

The principal bridge constructed during the year was the boulder-faced bridge across Rock Creek in Rock Creek Park. Its total cost was \$17,635.77.

The masonry arch of the Massachusetts avenue bridge across Rock Creek was completed during the year, at a total cost of \$132,005.82.

All of the foundations for the Connecticut avenue bridge over Rock Creek, from piers 2 to 9, were built up to about 3 feet of the springing line of the arches.

During the year the old footbridge over Eighth street, which for many years connected the General Post-Office building with the rented quarters opposite, was removed, the need for it no longer existing.

Details of the work of the bridge department are given in the report of Mr. W. J. Douglas, engineer of bridges, for which see page 88, Vol. II.

ROCK CREEK PARK.

The principal work of the year in Rock Creek Park consisted in the erection of two masonry bridges—one at the mouth of Broad Branch and the other at the site of the old Argyle dam—and the grading of about 3 miles of park roads. Some damage was done by high water during the year. The dam at Pierce mill was swept away and the dirt road above the military road was washed out in a number of places. The report of Mr. W. P. Richards, assistant engineer (which will be found on page 172), Vol. II, gives a detailed account of work done during the year, and other data of interest.

It is regretted that no appropriation is available for any new work in the park this year. The sum allotted—\$2,500—is barely sufficient to keep existing roads and bridges in repair. It is hoped that funds will be provided at the coming session of Congress for necessary work in the park, as large parts of the park are unimproved and consequently unused, and existing roads need thorough repairs, widening in dangerous places, and bank protection.

STREET AND ALLEY PAVEMENTS.

The materials used for street pavements during the year were sheet asphalt, asphalt block, and macadam; 50,218 square yards of sheet asphalt, 29,859 square yards of asphalt block, and 40,276 square yards of macadam were laid. The amount of street grading was 207,130 cubic yards. The prices paid for sheet asphalt and asphalt block were \$1.72 and \$1.77 per square yard, respectively. For the coming year the prices will be \$1.56 to \$1.64 per square yard for sheet asphalt, according to the character of the base; for asphalt block, \$1.66 per square yard on gravel base, and \$2 on natural cement base.

The materials used for paving alleys were vitrified block and asphalt block; 9,969 square yards of the former and 18,095 of the latter were laid.

In the specifications for asphalt paving during the current year a requirement has been included that "the asphalt cement must be, either naturally or through artificial treatment, of such character as to be unaffected by the action of water when tested as follows: The asphalt cement shall be tested by coating it on a piece of glass and immersing this coated glass in distilled water at a temperature between 70° and 90° F. The surface of the asphalt cement must remain bright and show no corrosion or discoloration after immersion for a period of seven days."

One of the most troublesome defects in asphalt pavements is the rolling or buckling of the surface, which is noticeable upon nearly all the streets in the District of Columbia where this pavement exists; and where asphalt is so generally used as it is here the question becomes a serious one, since it has a direct bearing upon the life, usefulness, and cost of repairs of the pavement. From investigation and observation, both in this city and elsewhere, it is believed that this defect is due, in part at least, to the presence in the asphalt of soluble salts, which absorb moisture, loosen the grains of sand in the asphalt mixture, and cause a disintegration which softens the pavement, so that it works into folds and ridges. Within the District of Columbia these defects are characteristic, as far as can be ascertained, of asphalt mix-

tures containing soluble salts, while they do not appear to any appreciable extent in other kinds which do not contain these salts.

During the present year it is, therefore, the intention to use an asphalt which is, either naturally or artificially, reasonably free from soluble salts, in the expectation of considerable improvement in the pavement. That this will prevent the action of water on the pavement is not as yet an established fact acknowledged by all, but the indications in the District of Columbia are that way, and its great importance warrants any trial that may lead to better results.

SIDEWALKS.

Last year the prices for cement sidewalks were 89 cents and \$1.07 per square yard, the latter price prevailing upon streets in the county not provided with roadway pavements. The prices this year are \$1.04 and \$1.11 per square yard, respectively. This increase is due to the increased cost of materials, particularly of cement. During the year 73,313 square yards of cement sidewalk were laid, an increase of more than 6,000 yards over the preceding year. There is very little demand now for brick sidewalks; less than 2,000 square yards were laid during the year.

The District appropriation act approved July 1, 1902, contains a provision that "hereafter no property except that of the United States or the District of Columbia shall be exempt from assessments for improvements." Under the old law the courts held that churches, hospitals, and other institutions exempt from taxation could not be assessed for special improvements. This prevented the construction of sidewalks on streets abutting such institutions unless they deposited half the cost of the work in advance, no matter how much the walk might be needed. By the above provision, however, this embarrassment is removed, and the department can construct walks in these cases as in the case of any other private property. An increase in the appropriation is requested. The amount up to date has been barely sufficient to keep pace with new house construction. In the heart of the city there are many old brick pavements which are much used by the public and need replacing. Where this has been requested by property owners it has usually been done. In many cases, however, the property owners object, as half the cost is assessed against the property. It is, however, a necessary public improvement gradually being accomplished, but which has been hampered by lack of funds.

STREET EXTENSIONS.

The most important street extension of the year was that of Sixteenth street. On March 13, 1899, an act (subsequently amended) was approved authorizing the extension of Sixteenth street from Morris street to the District line, a distance of about 5 miles. About 50 acres (more than 75 per cent of the land within the street north of Piney Branch road) were dedicated for the extension of the street. Proceedings were then undertaken for the condemnation of the remainder of the land necessary. The jury began its labors December 4, 1900, and rendered its verdict May 27, 1901. The verdict awarded damages to the extent of \$729,952.29. Benefits were assessed against abutting property to the amount of \$108,834.75.

The verdict was finally confirmed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia April 19, 1902. Shortly afterwards the auditor began the payment of the awards. This work necessarily has proceeded slowly, as the title to each parcel of land has to be examined before payment can be made.

During the latter part of September houses within the lines of Sixteenth street, as extended, were advertised for removal, and their removal was begun during the first week in October, it being the intention of the office to have obstructions removed from the line of the street by the first of the coming year. An item of \$50,000 has been included in the current estimates for the improvement of the street from Morris street to Piney Branch road.

Data as to the other street extensions made during the year are given in the report of Mr. W. P. Richards, assistant engineer, for which see page 171, Vol. II.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The execution of the sewage-disposal project has been pushed as rapidly as available appropriations would permit. The system consists of a number of trunk sewers which will intercept and convey to the pumping station at the southern extremity of New Jersey avenue the entire sewage of the city and the storm water of the lower portion of the Tiber Valley. The sewage will be pumped from the pumping station across the Anacostia River in an inverted siphon, thence carried along the left bank of the Potomac River to near the United States naval magazine, where it will be discharged into the river. The pumping station also includes a plan for elevating the storm water of the low area of the city adjacent to Pennsylvania avenue during freshet stages of the Potomac, discharging the same into the Anacostia River.

Sewers have been completed to the amount of.....	\$648, 303. 54
Appropriations have been made and work will be completed during the current fiscal year to the extent of.....	633, 000. 00
Appropriated for work now in progress.....	1, 053, 169. 50
The amount required to complete work in progress, for which additional appropriations will have to be made, is.....	1, 071, 675. 00
The amount required for work for which no appropriations have heretofore been made is.....	1, 096, 422. 00
Total estimated cost of sewage-disposal project.....	4, 502, 570. 04
Total appropriations to date.....	2, 334, 473. 04
Appropriations required to complete.....	2, 168, 097. 00

Contracts have been let for the pumping station and for the principal remaining trunk sewers and work upon them is in progress, for which there has been appropriated about \$1,000,000. All of the principal work which will take any length of time to complete has been commenced. The outlet sewer and siphon have not yet been started, as it is considered more important to finish the other part of the system first. The construction of the outlet and siphon will not take over a year, and temporarily the sewage can be pumped into the river at the pumping station.

During the year 17,342 linear feet of main sewers and 52,520 linear feet of pipe sewers were constructed.

Details of the work of the sewer division are given in the report of Mr. D. E. McComb, superintendent of sewers, which will be found on page 113, Vol II.

WATER SERVICE.

About two years ago a rigid inspection of water fixtures throughout the city was instituted. In a number of cases it was found that premises had been improperly rated, which ratings were corrected. In 1901 the revenues increased about \$20,000 over the previous year, and in 1902 there was a further increase of \$26,000. In each case the bulk of the increase was in water rents. The revenues of the water department for the year amounted to \$395,394.02. The number of premises now supplied with Potomac water is 47,801, 1,326 having been added during the year. There are 1,493 meters in use, an increase of 253 over last year.

Ten miles of new water mains were laid during the year, and 83 new fire hydrants erected.

A parcel of land 100 feet square near the Reno reservoir was purchased for the use of the water department. It is proposed to erect a water tower on this site to supply premises above the 350-foot contour.

At the Brightwood reservoir two granite gate houses were completed and an iron railing erected around the basins.

Work upon the Trumbull street pumping station has progressed satisfactorily, although there has been a slight delay due to difficulty in securing materials.

Attention is again invited to the project for the installation of a high-pressure fire service in the business section of the city. This service would add materially to the fire protection of this important part of the city, and work upon it should be started as soon as funds can be provided for the purpose. This project is described in detail in the report of Mr. W. A. McFarland, superintendent of the water department, which will be found on page 99, Vol. II.

TESTS OF MATERIALS.

It is believed that facilities should be provided for testing all important materials used in public works of the District. Asphalts and cements are now rigidly tested, with beneficial results. The office is not equipped, however, for testing such materials as coal, coke, bricks, oils, paints, etc. But little additional help would be required for this service if adequate apparatus were provided, and it would appear to be the part of wisdom and economy to establish a general testing department. The work could readily be carried on by the inspector of asphalts and cements, who is well fitted for such investigations. The office space is so limited that it would be impossible to install the necessary apparatus in our present quarters, but when the new municipal building is completed the Commissioners hope that this important matter will receive the consideration it deserves.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
HENRY L. WEST,
JOHN BIDDLE,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

NOVEMBER 18, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit copies of orders of a general nature made by the Board of Commissioners during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

During the year it was found practicable to begin the preparation of a consolidated card index of the opinions of the law officer of the District, which constitute an important feature of the reference record. A portion of each day's work by one of the clerks of the office is applied to that work. It is hoped that in this way it will be found practicable to complete this index, and a large part of a like index of the orders of the Board, during the current and next fiscal years.

It gives me pleasure to renew my reference of last year to the fidelity and willing services of the employees of this office, who not only have to promptly perform their regular duties, but are often diverted from their current work to render special service for the Commissioners in exigencies which are almost of daily occurrence, and at times much more frequent.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL,
Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902.

JANUARY 2, 1902.

Ordered, That the title of the ordinance of the late board of health of the District of Columbia, entitled "An ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown," is hereby amended to read as follows: "An ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food, and the distribution of medicinal and poisonous substances in the District of Columbia;" and the said ordinance is amended by striking out the words "cities of Washington and Georgetown," and "cities of Washington or Georgetown," wherever they occur in said ordinance, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "District of Columbia;" and by striking out of said ordinance the word "cities" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "District."

The said ordinance is further amended by adding thereto the following, to be known as sections 9, 10, and 11:

SEC. 9. No person shall sell or offer for sale in the District or Columbia any sheep or lamb slaughtered for food, until the pelf, head, and feet thereof shall have been removed; any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$25 for each and every such offense.

SEC. 10. No person shall throw, cast, deposit, drop, scatter, or leave or cause to be thrown, cast, deposited, dropped, scattered, or left upon any public highway or place in the District of Columbia any medicinal or toxic substance, either in package or bulk, except officers, employees, or agents of the United States or of the District of Columbia distributing such materials for the purpose of disinfecting or cleaning; any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each and every such offense.

"SEC. 11. No person shall throw, cast, deposit, drop, scatter, or leave any medicinal or toxic substance, in package or in bulk, or cause any such substance to be thrown, cast, deposited, dropped, scattered, or left in or upon any premises in the District of Columbia without the consent of the owner or occupant of such premises, except officers, employees, or agents of the District government lawfully engaged in the disinfection of such premises. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each and every such offense."

That the ordinance of the board of health of the District of Columbia entitled "An ordinance to revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health to declare what shall be deemed nuisances

injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof," is hereby amended by adding the following, to be known as section 11½.

"SEC. 11½. No person shall place any refuse matter or permit any such matter to be placed in any water-closet, bathtub, washstand, sink, cesspool, down spout, or other fixture in the District of Columbia connected with any public sewer or with any sewage-disposal field when such connection is obstructed or defective and permits the escape of such refuse material elsewhere than into the public sewer and such disposal field. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each and every such offense."

JANUARY 8, 1902.

Ordered, That it shall be the duty of every clergyman, magistrate, or other person who shall perform any marriage ceremony within the District of Columbia to report each marriage ceremony solemnized by him to the registrar aforesaid, within forty-eight hours thereafter, giving the full name, age, color, occupation, birthplace (State or county), and legal residence of each person married and the date of such marriage.

FEBRUARY 4, 1902.

Ordered, That the following ruling on sections 646, 654, and 655 of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia, relative to licenses for insurance, is hereby adopted:

First. Section 646 of the Code, so far as it refers to licenses, relates to the insurance company itself.

Second. Sections 654 and 655 refer to agents and not to companies, unless acting as agent.

Under this ruling the distinguishing features in respect to companies, agents, licenses, and fees to be paid are as follows:

1. ALL COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

For filing charter and other qualifying documents, together with issuing license to company, such license authorizing the company to issue only its own policies, \$10.

2. LOCAL AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Each insurance company, local or foreign, desiring to act as agent for the purpose of receiving business from another company, or from agents or representatives of any other company, is required to procure a general insurance license. Fee to be paid by the company, \$50.

3. FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Foreign companies must be licensed under section 646 before they can in any way do business in the District of Columbia.

A foreign company issuing its own policy to a person in the District of Columbia is not required to be represented by a principal or policy-writing agent. If such a company desires, however, to do business in

the District by issuing policies there, then its representatives must hold a general insurance license. Fee to be paid by the agent, \$50.

4. PRINCIPAL OR POLICY-WRITING AGENT'S LICENSE.

This general insurance license may be issued to a person, or a firm not exceeding two members, or an association, or to a corporation, or secretary or assistant secretary of either of such bodies having such officers.

Under this form of license an unlimited number of companies may be represented by an agent, and power is granted to the licensee to appoint solicitors for each company he represents. A policy-writing agent may also act as broker. Fee to be paid by the agent, \$50.

5. BROKER'S GENERAL INSURANCE LICENSE.

This license carries with it all the privileges granted a principal or policy-writing agent, except that the licensee can not issue policies nor appoint solicitors. A broker represents no company, but places the business he controls wherever he elects in companies that are licensed to do business in the District of Columbia. Fee to be paid by the broker, \$50.

6. SOLICITOR'S LICENSE.

A solicitor must be employed in some capacity by a company or its principal agent. License privilege is limited to one company only, and the name of such company must be embodied in the license. Fee to be paid by the solicitor, \$5.

7. INDUSTRIAL SOLICITOR'S LICENSE.

Limited to one company, and the name of such company must appear in the license. Fee to be paid by the solicitor, \$2.

Licenses for companies, agents, solicitors, and brokers now doing business in the District will bear date as of January 1, 1902, and be in force until April 30, 1902, fees for which must be prepaid. Applications for annual licenses for the same must be applied for and prepaid during the month of March, 1902. Annual licenses take effect May 1, 1902. All licenses are transferable by assignment, fee for each assignment being 25 cents.

JUNE 24, 1902.

Ordered, That the police regulations are hereby amended as follows, viz: Substitute the following for sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 of article 22:

"SEC. 4. The owner or occupant of a store upon a street or avenue not classed as a business street or avenue may, during the time the store is open for business, use the space outside the front thereof to the extent of 4 feet from the building line for the display of goods, wares, and merchandise directly connected with the business transacted within the store: *Provided,* That no meat, fish, nor fowl shall be displayed outside of such store, except that game and poultry may be displayed outside of said store within 4 feet of the building line between November 1 and April 1 of each year.

“SEC. 5. The owner or occupant of a store upon a business street or avenue may use the space outside the front thereof, to the extent of 3 feet from the building line, for the display, in show cases or otherwise, of goods, wares, and merchandise directly connected with the business transacted within the store: *Provided*, That no meat, fish, nor fowl shall be displayed outside of such store, except that game and poultry may be displayed outside of said store within 3 feet of the building line between November 1 and April 1 of each year.

“SEC. 6. Permission to occupy more space on business streets than is allowed in the preceding section will not be granted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia except under special order extending the limits of permissible occupation along the front of an entire block. Application for privileges of this character must state the space desired and the nature of the business to be conducted. No permit will be granted to occupy any portion of the sidewalk or parking to any person who is not the owner or occupant of property abutting said sidewalk or parking, and permits to occupy parking or sidewalk shall not be transferable.

“SEC. 7. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia expressly reserve the right under these regulations to revoke any permit given in accordance with the provisions hereof, and when such permit shall have been revoked the person who held such permit shall, on notice from the Commissioners, restore the sidewalk or parking to its original condition, as nearly as possible, where the same has been disturbed.”

That the following be added to section 12 of article 8:

“And in every case of such temporary use of sidewalk space for handling goods a clear passageway for pedestrians must be left at least 10 feet wide on business streets and 6 feet wide on residence streets.”

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 17, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

It has been customary for the assessor, in his annual report, to state the assessed value of real property for the ensuing fiscal year. I am unable to include such information in this report for the reason that by act of Congress the time for completion of the ensuing triennial assessment was extended, and these figures are not available. I give, however, the estimated assessed value.

The law under which personal property has heretofore been assessed having been declared inoperative by the court, and the law enacted to take its place not having been in operation long enough to demonstrate what it will produce, the figures as to estimated value of personal property and revenue therefrom are purely speculative.

Estimated value taxable real property	\$219, 192, 208. 00
Estimated value taxable personal property	46, 666, 600. 00

Total	265, 858, 808. 00
-------------	-------------------

Estimated tax on real property	3, 287, 883. 12
Estimated tax on personal property	700, 000. 00

Total	3, 987, 883. 12
Estimated receipts from licenses	636, 026. 52

Estimated receipts from tax on real and personal property and licenses	4, 623, 909. 64
--	-----------------

Value of real property in the District of Columbia as assessed for taxation from 1871 to 1903, inclusive.

Year.	Washington, Georgetown.		County.	Total.
1871	\$66, 818, 886	\$6, 213, 467	\$6, 965, 101	\$79, 997, 454
1872	62, 421, 331	6, 036, 434	6, 500, 000	74, 957, 765
1873	72, 880, 380	6, 366, 488	8, 623, 056	87, 869, 924
1874	80, 539, 782	6, 272, 010	9, 621, 280	96, 433, 072
1875	82, 292, 906	6, 312, 099	9, 270, 036	97, 875, 041
1876	78, 818, 934	5, 849, 317	8, 748, 433	93, 452, 684
1877	81, 246, 847	5, 953, 932	8, 728, 622	95, 929, 401
1878	83, 101, 484	6, 028, 041	8, 480, 365	97, 609, 890
1879	75, 555, 801	5, 242, 224	6, 693, 417	87, 491, 442
1880	76, 085, 940	5, 291, 313	6, 603, 103	87, 980, 356
1881	77, 256, 610	5, 282, 096	6, 414, 372	88, 953, 078
1882	78, 515, 793	5, 266, 943	6, 525, 759	90, 308, 495
1883	80, 615, 448	5, 307, 116	6, 611, 101	92, 533, 665
1884	80, 293, 418	4, 013, 888	6, 541, 368	90, 848, 674
1885	82, 825, 255	4, 074, 358	6, 602, 851	93, 502, 464
1886	85, 132, 151	4, 160, 222	6, 760, 956	96, 053, 329
1887	96, 383, 486	4, 741, 540	7, 172, 075	108, 302, 101
1888	99, 430, 297	4, 908, 345	7, 406, 186	111, 744, 830
1889	102, 886, 043	4, 987, 632	7, 611, 678	115, 485, 353
1890	119, 613, 603	5, 395, 021	12, 617, 795	137, 626, 419
1891	123, 110, 219	5, 550, 976	12, 948, 696	141, 609, 891

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 51

Value of real property in the District of Columbia as assessed for taxation from 1871 to 1903, inclusive—Continued.

Year.	Washington.	Georgetown.	County.	Total.
1892	\$126,383,584	\$5,682,676	\$13,415,018	\$145,481,278
1893	138,104,771	5,796,237	13,123,268	147,024,276
1894	160,269,876	7,623,070	23,524,858	191,417,804
1895	161,054,761	7,751,615	23,748,670	192,555,046
1896	165,399,819	.....	23,522,524	188,922,343
1897	156,854,384	.....	23,522,524	180,376,908
1898	158,532,366	.....	22,723,918	181,256,284
1899	159,559,921	.....	23,596,450	183,156,371
1900	151,498,504	.....	25,069,045	176,567,549
1901	154,349,966	.....	25,984,675	180,334,641
1902	155,903,114	.....	26,622,494	182,525,608
1903 (estimated) .....	.....	.....	.....	219,192,208

Value of personal property in the District of Columbia assessed for taxation from 1877 to 1903, inclusive.

Year.	Assessed value.	Year.	Assessed value.
1877	\$15,429,873	1891	\$11,697,650
1878	17,239,051	1892	11,826,190
1879	13,336,920	1893	12,045,290
1880	11,421,431	1894	11,206,364
1881	10,895,712	1895	11,449,485
1882	9,666,272	1896	10,971,737
1883	9,028,812	1897	9,532,851
1884	11,311,622	1898	9,780,658
1885	12,795,934	1899	13,431,475
1886	12,658,949	1900	14,391,438
1887	11,934,245	1901	12,567,084
1888	10,943,458	1902 (estimated)	15,962,805
1889	11,728,672	1903 (estimated)	46,666,600
1890	11,023,167		

TRIENNIAL REALTY ASSESSMENT.

The board of equalization and review of assessment of real property provided for in the act of August 14, 1894, endeavoring to meet the demand for increased revenues for the District and at the same time to do no injustice to property owners, deemed it wise to reconsider, in respect of each piece of property in the District of Columbia, the assessment returned by the board of assistant assessors. The board found that they could not thoroughly accomplish this task within the time provided by law, namely, by the first Monday in June. This fact being brought to the attention of the Commissioners, they solicited Congress to extend the time for such revision. Congress, by act approved April 29, 1902, extended the time for completion of the duties of the board of equalization and review until October 31, 1902.

TIME FOR PAYMENT OF TAXES.

By act approved June 6, 1900, provision was made for the payment of taxes in one installment in the month of May instead of two installments in November and May, respectively, as theretofore. The operation of this act was not found satisfactory, many property owners preferring to pay taxes in two installments, principally in cases of persons about to dispose of property and desiring to pay taxes as nearly as possible to date of sale. To remedy this trouble an act approved February 14, 1902, provided that hereafter the first half of each year's taxes may be paid in November at the option of the prop-

erty owner, the whole tax being due and payable the following May, and no penalty accruing until June 1. For the fiscal year 1903, however, the payment in November, 1902, had necessarily to be postponed because of delay in completion of triennial assessment, as hereinbefore explained. It is believed that the new arrangement will prove a satisfactory one.

TAXES ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1877 (19 Stat., 396), provided for the assessment of personal property. This law in the course of time became practically a dead letter.

In the summer of 1901 I was instructed by the Commissioners to make every effort to enforce the provisions of said law. I at once had prepared the prescribed blank schedules and published in the newspapers the notice required by law, directing all citizens to make return of personal property within forty-five days. Within the forty-five days after publication of notice there were about twenty returns made to this office. The forty-five days having expired, I proceeded to the best of my ability, as required by law, from personal view and from the best knowledge obtainable, to assess personal property of those persons who had made no return, and to add to such assessment a penalty of 50 per cent. I visited the prominent residential portions of the city and the various local corporations, trust companies, etc., with a view to inspecting as much personal property as possible within the limited time allowed.

In the latter part of October, 1901, I was restrained by the court from making further assessments. I then brought into the office what information I had obtained, and listed the same for taxation. On December 20, 1901, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in the case of *Heald et al., Committee v. District of Columbia* (At Law No. 45000), held that the act of Congress approved March 13, 1877, providing for assessment of personal property, had been rendered inoperative by reason of the abolition of the offices of two of the assessors, who, under law, were to make the assessment of personal property, and that the present assessor was not their successor with authority to perform their duties and to make the assessment. This, of course, put an end to all attempts to enforce the act of March 3, 1877. All arrears of personal taxes levied under the act referred to have subsequently been canceled by order of the Commissioners.

During the winter a new personal-tax law was drafted and after a great many changes made by direction of the committees of Congress, and many made by the committees themselves, the law was passed and approved July 1, 1902. This law did not become operative in the fiscal year for which this report is made, but it will probably not be out of place for me to state that the work incident to its enforcement is being pushed as rapidly as possible to the best of the ability of those intrusted with such responsibility, and it is believed that their efforts will meet with success.

CERTIFICATES OF TAXES.

During the past fiscal year there have been issued over the hand and seal of the assessor 6,520 certificates of taxes for which a fee of 50 cents each was collected. This is an increase over the number issued

in the fiscal year 1901 of 499. This work requires skill and the utmost care, as under the act of May 13, 1892, any tax or assessment omitted from such certificates is barred as to purchasers subsequent to the same. It affords me pleasure to state that the clerks in this branch of the business have been so painstaking that no errors have come to my notice.

In this connection, I desire to urge upon the Commissioners a recommendation to Congress that the act of May 13, 1892, be amended to provide that any tax or assessment omitted from a certificate of taxes shall, upon discovery of such omission, be canceled, and not, as the law now provides, barred as to any purchaser subsequent to date of said certificate. As the law now stands, it is necessary for property to change hands before such law becomes operative. Again, a property owner can not obtain a certificate for his own information upon the reliability of which he can depend. It is certainly in the interest of public policy and public right that when the District of Columbia, over the hand and seal of its appointed officer, gives its certificate as to the condition of taxes on property that such certificate should import absolute verity.

In addition to the certificates above mentioned, for which a fee is charged, there have been during the past fiscal year issued by this office 767 free certificates, accompanying subdivisions, condemnations of land, and tax deeds, involving the same care in their preparation as the regular certificates of taxes. This is an increase of 352 over the number issued during the fiscal year 1901.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

At the recommendation of the Commissioners, Congress inserted in the act of July 1, 1902, a provision that hereafter no property, except that of the United States or the District of Columbia, should be exempt from assessments for improvements. With the exception of this law the statutes concerning the exemption of real property from taxation lack conciseness and perspicuity, leaving a large amount of discretion in the District authorities, frequently resulting in claims of discrimination.

The United States and the District of Columbia are constantly acquiring more property in this district, thereby reducing the taxable basis. The total amount of exempt property, other than that owned by the United States and the District of Columbia, is \$9,480,994, apportioned as follows: City, \$7,322,118; county, \$2,158,876. If the taxes were paid upon all this property the District would derive a revenue therefrom of \$142,214.91 per annum.

It is an indisputable fact that churches, schools, hospitals, and institutions of kindred character are potent factors in the development of public morals, education, and health, tend to the prevention of crime, and the alleviation of much misery and suffering. When such institutions are conducted purely for the benefit of the public, they should be exempt from the payment of taxes; but when they are conducted by private enterprise and for individual gain, they should pay their share of the public financial burden.

Immunity from participation in the expense of the municipality is a privilege which should be sparingly granted. A statute should be enacted clearly defining what property is exempt from taxation, con-

fining the same to institutions conducted wholly for public benefit, and leaving as little discretion as possible with the officials of the Government, thus avoiding opportunities for, and claims of, discrimination.

TAX-SALE LAW.

A great deal of time and labor was expended during the past winter in the preparation of a tax-sale law to take the place of that of February 28, 1898, which had been found to be inadequate in many respects. The new law was passed substantially in the form in which it was drafted, and approved July 1, 1902. The date for sale of property for delinquent taxes is changed from the middle of April to the middle of March, making the sale occur at a time much more convenient for both the collector's and assessor's offices.

Heretofore, in the case of property which has been offered for sale and for want of bid bought in by the District of Columbia, the tax for which such property was bid in has, in the majority of cases, stood on the records indefinitely, the District having no practicable means of disposing of its lien. The new law provides a method for the enforcement of such liens, by which the Commissioners may, at any time after two years from the date property was bid in for the District, sell the same at public or private sale and issue to purchasers deeds for the same; or, if two years have not expired since property was bid in for the District, the collector of taxes may issue certificates of sale to any persons applying therefor, which may be converted by the holders into deeds two years after date of such certificates.

Provision is also made that purchasers at tax sale shall be required to deposit with the collector of taxes a sum sufficient, in his judgment, to guarantee a full and final settlement for such purchase. These provisions will not only be the means of enforcing nearly all the liens owned by the District of Columbia for arrears of taxes, but will prevent a practice which has frequently been resorted to in order to force the District to buy in property, i. e., the purchasing of property at tax sale by the owner and failure to pay the money within the required time, the law providing that if purchase money is not paid in within five days from date of sale the property shall be considered as bought in for the District of Columbia. It is believed that the operation of this law will prove very satisfactory.

PUBLIC INSPECTION OF RECORDS.

In my last annual report I strongly urged the recommendation to Congress of a change in the law with reference to access of the public to the records of the assessor's office.

The law in force at that time gave the public the privilege of inspecting the records at all times, and gave the assessor no discretion as to when or in what manner such examination might be made. I am glad to say that this has been remedied by act approved July 1, 1902, which provides that the assessor shall have the records of his office open to public inspection, free of charge, only at such time or times as the public interest will permit.

TRANSFERS OF REAL PROPERTY.

In transcribing deeds from the office of the recorder of deeds, wills from the office of the register of wills, and decrees of the court from the office of the clerk of the supreme court, for the purpose of making

proper transfers of real estate on the books and cards of this office, the greatest care and a technical knowledge of the subject are required.

During the fiscal year 1902 there were so transcribed and entered 5,729 transfers, 3,640 in the city and 2,089 in the county of Washington. This is an increase of 519 over the number of transfers in the fiscal year 1901. There are engaged in this work three clerks who have demonstrated their efficiency and attention to duty. One of these gentlemen, whose duty it is to make the transcripts from the original documents, and who is peculiarly adapted to such work, I have recommended for an increase in salary from \$1,000 to \$1,200, because of his efficiency, industry, and length of service.

TAX BILLS.

We have continued the practice adopted some time ago of preparing tax bills prior to the time tax becomes payable, having them arranged in alphabetical order, readily accessible when application is made for same, instead of the old method of making bills when called for. This has resulted in a great saving of time for the employees of this and the collector's office, and for the public, especially during the periods when the majority of taxes are paid.

UNIFORMITY OF RATE OF TAXATION.

For many years agricultural lands have been assessed at the rate of 1 per cent on their assessed valuation. By the act of July 1, 1902, this rate was changed to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, making the rate of taxation uniform throughout the District.

WATER MAIN TAX DEPARTMENT.

The corps of clerks engaged in auditing and placing on the card system the records of the water main tax department from the year 1866 to date completed their work early in the spring of 1902. This work has been thoroughly and efficiently performed, and changed from a chaotic condition to a modern business status an important and intricate set of books, which have for years needed such revision. At the present time the condition of any piece of property as to assessments for water main may be immediately determined.

The current work of this bureau is in charge of an industrious and competent employee, who keeps this important branch of the service at all times up to date.

PLATS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF COUNTY PROPERTY.

The county of Washington was, prior to 1872, under control of the old levy court. In that year the court was succeeded by the board of public works, but failed to deliver to its successor any of its records or plats. As a consequence, when the present form of government was installed it was wholly unprovided with plats of county property.

The first plats of unsubdivided land in the possession of this office, consisting of 30 plats 26 by 20 inches, were made by B. D. Carpenter in 1881 by authority of act of Congress approved June 4, 1880. At that time these were thought to be adequate for assessment purposes,

but as they do not give property by metes and bounds they are no longer of service.

In 1892 plats were made by D. J. Howell, by authority of act of Congress approved January 24, 1891. These have been found insufficient for purposes of assessment because of their general plan and of the fact that they were intended to give merely the deed lines, acreage, and names of persons to whom property was assessed.

It will, therefore, be observed that this office has never had in its possession reliable or comprehensive plats of the county upon which assessments should be based or for the purposes of reference.

In 1873 the assessed value of property in this portion of the District was \$8,623,056, and in 1902, \$26,622,494, which fact in itself demonstrates the absolute necessity for plats showing accurately all parcels of land embraced therein.

The plan for extension of streets having been approved, and the locations of such highways having been thus ascertained with reasonable permanency, a system should be devised providing each parcel of land with a distinctive number or designation, thereby furnishing a definite description for all purposes of assessment and conveyance, eliminating the probability of duplication of numbers and similarity of names of subdivisions, which under the present system are of daily occurrence, causing erroneous descriptions in assessing property and advertising same for sale for delinquent taxes, and much other annoyance and confusion.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, was drafted to carry out this purpose, but as the surveyor thinks this law can not stand the test of the courts he has not attempted to carry out its provisions.

In this connection the following is quoted from a report of Mr. W. P. Richards, the engineer in charge of street-extension plans:

"In order to have a full and accurate description for assessing all lots and tracts of land in the District an act was passed March 3, 1899 (public No. 221), entitled 'An act to distinctively designate parcels of land in the District of Columbia for the purposes of assessment and taxation, and for other purposes.' As it was considered unwise to make any additions on the surveyor's books for such purpose, it was found necessary to have a set of maps to be used alone for assessment and taxation. I at once suggested that certain maps of this office could be copied for the assessor's office, but no money being available for the work, the act has practically been inoperative.

"The maps referred to in this office are clearly and accurately drawn and very complete as to details of the various recorded subdivisions of the District. These maps were prepared as an incident in the study and completion of the permanent system of highway plans, and the platting was based on an extensive system of measurements and triangulation made by this department and covering the entire District. The maps are on 160 sheets, 24 by 32 inches, drawn to a scale of 1 inch to 100 feet, and would, if extended to cover the entire county, consist of 260 sheets. Very little platting would be required to finish the set, as the maps that are lacking would include unsubdivided tracts and would have very few lines upon them.

"These maps are the only ones of the county drawn on so large a scale and in a shape for ready reference, and constant use of them by the various departments is tending toward their destruction. About half of them have been lithographed, but no funds are available for copying the others. If they are used as a base for the work authorized in the above-mentioned act, I estimate that \$5,000 will be required to complete the set and lithograph the same. One set of plats could then be filed with the surveyor, one with the assessor, and one with the computing engineer, and they should be added to or changed from day to day as subdivisions are recorded, so that any map of the set would show the streets, subdivisions, and lots by the latest records."

In view of the facts set forth in the above-quoted report of Mr. Richards, the opinion of the surveyor as to the inefficacy of the act of

March 3, 1899, and the foregoing explanation of this office as to the unsatisfactory condition of the matter, I recommend the appointment by the Commissioners of a committee, composed of the corporation counsel, the surveyor, the engineer in charge of street extensions, and a representative of this office, to formulate a plan for renumbering and describing all lots and parcels of land in that portion of the District outside of the city of Washington, producing accurate plats of same and the probable cost of such work.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

In my annual reports for 1900 and 1901 I recommended that the Commissioners urge Congress to pass an act permitting payment of certain arrears of taxes, with 6 per cent per annum interest. This the Commissioners did, and, by act approved February 15, 1902, permission was granted for payment of delinquent taxes prior to tax for year 1900 at 6 per cent per annum in lieu of the usual penalties and interest, provided that such payment be made before December 31, 1902. The arrears of taxes having several years ago been placed upon the card system (which has been effectively maintained), the amounts due were readily accessible and a large amount of such arrearage has been paid. It is hoped before the expiration of the period during which such payments may be made a large majority of delinquent taxes which for years have been carried on our books may be wiped out. Another beneficial result of the passage of this law and the consequent inquiry of owners as to arrears has been the discovery of many of those errors and inaccuracies made years ago, which it has been my desire, since assuming the duties of this office, to eradicate.

It has been my policy, in connection with this matter, to notify owners of such delinquency whenever their addresses were ascertainable. This practice has been the means of bringing in a large amount of arrearages about which owners would not otherwise have been aware. It has also been my plan, as far as practicable, to notify owners of property before expiration of time within which they might redeem from sale property bid off at annual tax sales by persons other than the District of Columbia. While the law does not require notice in either of the cases cited, I consider it one of the most important functions of the assessor's office to in every way accommodate and facilitate owners of real estate in the matter of payment of taxes.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF LICENSES.

There are some classes of business and trade not embraced in the recently enacted license law which should be required to pay licenses. I will, during the next session of Congress, submit to you draft of a bill to amend the existing law and include these cases.

SPECIAL-ASSESSMENT DIVISION.

The employees of the special-assessment division have been unusually busy during the past fiscal year. The amount of assessments levied in 1902 was \$356,133.32 more than during the fiscal year 1901, the principal increase being in assessments for street extensions.

Assessments levied, 1902.

Assessment and permit work	\$103,561.48
Improvements and repairs	4,315.24
Water-service connections	2,158.46
Construction of county roads	2,235.34
Extension of streets	381,331.92
Reassessments	40.99
Total	493,643.43

The supreme court of the District of Columbia has canceled during the fiscal year 1902 assessment and permit work amounting to \$76.01.

The superintendent of sewers, in his report for the fiscal year 1902, recommends that assessments for sewers be levied in future at the rate of 1 cent per square foot of area of lots abutting upon sewers constructed. I think such method is manifestly wrong and unjust, and most earnestly protest against its adoption, inviting your attention to the following statement, the first and second columns of which are transcripts from the records of special-assessment division, showing the number and amount each of six special assessments for sewer, based upon actual cost of work as certified and transmitted by the engineer department. The third column shows amounts which would have been assessed against property if the assessments had been levied at the rate of 1 cent per square foot. The fourth column shows difference between amounts actually assessed and amounts which would have been assessed by the square-foot method at the rate suggested. The total cost of the sewers referred to in inclosed statement was \$3,286.82, but under system proposed by superintendent of sewers the lots would have been assessed \$4,606.37, which would put the District of Columbia in the position of making a profit of \$1,319.55 from construction of sewers in question.

Assessments for sewers.

	Levied under act of Aug. 7, 1894.	If levied as proposed.	Increase of assessments under pro- posed plan.
166715	\$587.53	\$2,781.84	\$2,194.31
166716	157.96	336.38	178.42
166717	225.42	372.81	147.39
166718	271.66	394.30	122.64
166719	316.59	541.04	224.45
166721	84.25	180.00	95.75
Total	1,643.41	4,606.37	2,962.96

In addition to this reason for opposing the proposed method of assessing for municipal improvements by the square-foot system is a practice which was sometimes resorted to in order to escape an equitable share of such assessments when assessments for water mains were levied by the square foot, i. e., the temporary deeding to some one other than the owner of a narrow strip of property abutting such improvements, thereby preventing assessment of the entire area of property benefited by the improvements.

Congress provided in act of July 1, 1902, that in cases where assessments for benefits for street extensions had been or should thereafter be levied, payment of the same should be made in five equal annual

installments, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from and after confirmation of the verdict of award, instead of the varying number of installments provided for in prior legislation as to the extension of specific streets and avenues. It also provided that the amount of any payment of any installment or installments theretofore made on account of any such assessment should be credited thereon, and that the balance should be due and payable as if such assessment had been originally payable in the installments and with the interest provided for in such act. This made uniform the number of installments of assessments provided for in various statutes.

The same act provided that in cases of payments of awards for damages there should be taken into consideration the assessments for benefits, and that only such portion of said award for damages should be paid as might be in excess of the assessment for benefits; also that there should be credited on assessments for benefits the amount of any award for damages not in excess of said assessment. This legislation minimizes the bookkeeping incident to such assessments and prevents a property owner from receiving his award for damages and then delaying indefinitely his payment of assessment for benefits.

The work of the special assessment division of this office has been performed in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

CURRENT BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

The fiscal year 1902 has been the busiest year in the history of the assessor's office, as is demonstrated by the volume of work performed and the results accomplished. It has frequently been necessary for the employees of the office to remain after hours and often to work at night in order to keep the current work of the office up to a high standard, to maintain which they all seem anxious to cooperate with the assessor. Every year the number of accounts, payments, subdivisions, transfers, communications, reports, etc., materially increases.

The routine work of the office requires great care and accuracy, involving as it does the keeping of the records of that branch of the government intrusted with the raising of the revenue. The clerks engaged in this work can not give it undivided attention because of the continuous interruptions occasioned by demands of the public for bills, information, etc. Taken as a whole, the employees of the office of the assessor deserve great credit for the small number of errors made, considering the technical character of the work and the difficulties under which it is accomplished. I have to thank them for their industry, efficiency, and cooperation.

LAWS RELATING TO TAXATION.

I append to this report a synopsis of the laws relating to taxation, which has been carefully prepared, and which I think will be found useful for purposes of reference.

DETAILS.

During the fiscal year 1902 there were detailed from this to the executive office 1 clerk at \$1,200 per annum and 1 clerk at \$900 per annum. There were detailed from the executive office to this office 1 clerk at \$600, 1 messenger clerk at \$480, and 1 messenger at \$360 per annum.

SUMMARY.

In the foregoing report I have endeavored to bring to your attention those matters pertaining to this office which I considered most important, and about which you should be informed. It has been my endeavor to execute the duties of my office to the best of my ability, and I have been encouraged by evidences of your confidence and consideration, for which I thank you.

Very respectfully,

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, September 17, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: Complying with your directions, I submit herewith estimate of the amounts required for the support of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, as follows:

	Name of present incumbent.	Office, or other object of appropriation.	Appropriated 1903.	Estimated 1904.	Approved 1904.
1	Darneille, H. H.	Assessor	\$3,500	\$3,500	.....
2	Kalbfus, S. T.	Assistant assessor	2,000	2,000	.....
3	Montague, W. D.	do	1,600	1,600	.....
4	Alvey, T. F.	Clerk	1,400	1,400	.....
5	Fitzhugh, H. M.	do	1,400	1,400	.....
6	Lesh, P. S.	Clerk arrears division	1,400	1,400	.....
7	Mix, F. F.	Clerk	1,200	1,200	.....
8	Kirk, J. S.	do	1,200	1,200	.....
9	Gage, S. D.	do	1,200	1,200	.....
10	Ashby, H. R.	do	1,200	1,200	.....
11	Nelson, R. E., jr.	Draftsman	1,200	1,200	.....
12	Davis, C. M.	Clerk	1,000	1,000	.....
13	Evans, A. K.	do	1,000	1,000	.....
14	Baker, L. T.	do	1,000	1,000	.....
15	Harkness, J. W.	do	1,000	1,200	.....
16	Lathers, M. M.	Assistant or clerk	900	900	.....
17	Langston, F. M.	Clerk, charge of records	1,000	1,000	.....
18	Herring, M. S.	Clerk	900	900	.....
19	Ray, A. C.	do	900	900	.....
20	Bolton, H. B.	License clerk	1,200	1,200	.....
21	Addison, L.	Clerk	1,000	1,000	.....
22	Nicholson, L. L., jr.	do	1,000	1,000	.....
23	Donovan, W. J.	Inspector licenses	1,200	1,200	.....
24	.....	Assistant inspector licenses .....	.....	1,000	.....
25	Moten, Wm.	Messenger	600	600	.....
26	.....	Temporary clerk hire	2,500	500	.....
27	Griffin, E. W. W.	Assistant assessor	3,000	3,000	.....
28	Morsell, S. T. G.	do	3,000	3,000	.....
29	Trimble, Matthew	do	3,000	3,000	.....
30	Hamilton, R.	Clerk board assistant assessors	1,500	1,500	.....
31	Howard, F.	Messenger and driver	600	600	.....
	Total .....	.....	43,600	42,800	.....
32	.....	Salaries and expenses ex- cise board.	5,500	5,500	.....
33	McKenzie, A.	Assistant assessor personal tax appraisers.	3,000	3,000	.....
34	Nye, F.	Assistant assessor personal tax appraisers.	3,000	3,000	.....
35	Smither, J. E.	Clerk personal tax board	1,400	1,400	.....
36	Adams, B. F.	Assistant clerk personal tax board.	1,000	1,000	.....
37	Lambeth, A. M.	Inspector personal tax board.	1,200	1,200	.....
38	Woodward, H. E.	do	1,200	1,200	.....
39	Hendershot, J.	do	1,200	1,200	.....
40	.....	do .....	.....	1,200	.....
41	.....	Contingent expenses per- sonal tax board, includ- ing \$2,000 for extra clerk hire.	6,000	6,000	.....
	Total .....	.....	18,000	19,200	.....

Name of present incumbent.	Office, or other object of appropriation.	Appropriated 1903.	Estimated 1904.	Approved 1904.
12 Daniel, J. W.....	Special assessment clerk.....	\$1,700	\$1,700	.....
13 Trow, W. G.....	Clerk.....	1,200	1,200	.....
14 Cridler, D. M.....	do.....	1,200	1,200	.....
15 De Shields, W. H.....	do.....	1,200	1,200	.....
16 Bradshaw, A.....	do.....	1,200	1,200	.....
17 Hamilton, H. W.....	do.....	1,200	1,200	.....
18 Winchell, D. G.....	do.....	1,200	1,200	.....
19 Lee, A. J.....	do.....	1,200	1,200	.....
20 Boteler, J. E.....	do.....	900	900	.....
21 Mattingly, F. G.....	do.....	900	900	.....
Total.....		11,900	11,900	.....
Grand total.....		79,000	79,400	.....

EXPLANATION.

Item 15.—This is an increase of \$200 per annum in the salary of a clerk who is employed in examining all deeds recorded and wills probated, separating therefrom those which are necessary for the purpose of making proper transfers of real estate on the books of this office. He is also required to examine the title to all property the ownership of which is uncertain or disputed. This work requires a knowledge of real-estate law, close application, and more than usual ability. The title companies pay men engaged in similar work a much higher salary. The incumbent is very efficient in this line, has been in the employ of the District for some years, and the increase asked for is inconsiderable when compared with the character of the work and the manner in which it is performed.

Item 24.—This is a new position, that of assistant inspector of licenses. At its last session Congress enacted a new license law, which largely increased the work of the license branch of the office. One inspector is unable to properly attend to the outside license work, and the new man asked for is indispensable to the proper enforcement of the law.

Item 26.—For the fiscal year 1903 Congress appropriated \$2,500 for temporary clerk hire in this office. I do not anticipate that we will need that much during the ensuing fiscal year, but have asked for \$500 to guard against contingencies at those times when the office is rushed with work beyond the capacity of its normal clerical force.

Item 40.—This is a new position, viz, an additional inspector for the personal tax board. Congress at its last session enacted a new personal-tax law and provided certain machinery for its enforcement. I find that we have not enough inspectors to properly attend to the outside work of this branch of the office, and have consequently asked for one new man. This position is essential to the proper enforcement of the personal-tax law.

The greatly increased volume of work incident to the new triennial assessment and the enforcement of the recently enacted personal tax and license law has necessarily delayed the preparation of the annual report of this department for the fiscal year 1902. It will be completed and forwarded to you at the earliest practicable date.

LICENSES ISSUED.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, 4,019 licenses were issued, including 514 barroom, 128 wholesale liquor, and 121 engineer licenses. There have been certified to the collector of taxes 1,193 certificates for miscellaneous receipts.

PUBLIC PASSENGER VEHICLES.

During the last fiscal year 367 passenger vehicles were licensed as follows, viz:

One horse	332
Two horse	35
Total	367

INSURANCE.

Since my last report the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," has taken effect. The establishment of an insurance department terminated the authority of this office as

62 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

affecting that branch December 31, 1901. The receipts from that source during the last fiscal year show a decrease, due to the cause above mentioned.

July 1, 1902, Congress passed a new law imposing personal and license taxes in the District of Columbia. The withdrawal of the insurance branch has been more than offset by the additional labor incident to the collection of more than 27 different kinds of licenses not heretofore required.

Receipts from licenses during the year ended June 30, 1902.

Business.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in each class.
Apothecaries.....	\$768.36		\$15.66	195
Auctioneers.....	1,925.00		125.00	21
Banks and bankers.....	530.84	\$14.31		64
Billposters.....	75.00	55.00		4
Billiard, pool, and other tables, etc.....	4,277.34	318.15		412
Barrooms.....	207,406.10		1,408.60	514
Cattle brokers.....	515.02		138.34	29
Commission merchants.....	1,733.34		73.34	45
Dealers in ice merchandise.....	312.00			3
Dealers in second-hand personal property.....	4,803.45		100.07	135
Dealers in old barrels.....	50.00	10.00		5
Entertainments, circuses, balls, etc.....	3,774.91		470.09	595
Hotels.....	5,026.84	200.50		94
Intelligence offices.....	210.01		91.57	22
Insurance companies, District of Columbia.....	221.73		1,250.69	20
Insurance agents.....	475.00		2,894.45	189
Insurance agents (new).....	1,711.74	1,711.74		
Insurance associations (fraternal).....	45.00			9
Insurance percentage tax.....	26,405.30	2,410.55		192
Livery stables.....	3,348.17		33.09	61
Manufacturers of illuminating gas.....	1,072.00		72.00	2
Peddlers.....	200.09		12.47	19
Public vehicles.....	2,039.90		561.75	367
Pawnbrokers.....	1,008.34	308.34		10
Produce dealers.....	7,678.71		2,175.18	323
Restaurants and eating houses.....	7,735.55	296.22		361
Real-estate agents.....	9,133.41	358.35		191
Theaters.....	841.67	41.67		9
Wholesale liquor dealers.....	32,701.70	2,023.50		128
Total.....	326,026.52	7,748.33	9,422.30	4,019
Total receipts from licenses 1900-1901.....				\$327,700.49
Total receipts from licenses 1901-1902.....				326,026.52
Total decrease.....				1,673.97
Total decrease 1901-2.....				9,422.30
Total increase 1901-2.....				7,748.33
Net decrease.....				1,673.97

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
November 17, 1902.

METHODS OF TAXATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ASSESSMENT OFFICIALS.

Assessments of both real and personal property are made by the assessor and a board of 5 (act of July 1, 1902, and 28 Stat., 282) assistant assessors, 3 of said board being designated by the assessor to act as the assessors of real estate and as the excise board, and the two other members of said board designated by the assessor to compose the board of personal tax appraisers. All 5 members of said board of assistant assessors, together with the assessor, chairman, constitute the board of equalization and review of real-estate assessments, and also the board of personal tax appeals. The assessor, however, acts as chairman ex officio of the several boards aforesaid. The assessor and the members of the board of assistant assessors may not be removed except for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. The members of the board of assistant assessors are required to perform such other official duties as the assessor may from time to time direct. (Act of July 1, 1902.)

The salary of the assessor is \$3,500 per annum and that of each of the members of the board of assistant assessors \$3,000 per annum (28 Stat., 282, and act of July 1, 1902). The assessor is required to furnish bond in the sum of \$10,000 (30 Stat., 666), and each member of the board must, before entering upon his duties, take an oath to diligently, faithfully, and impartially perform the duties imposed upon him. (28 Stat., 282.)

ASSESSMENT OF REAL PROPERTY.

Real estate is assessed triennially (28 Stat., 282) at not less than two-thirds of its true value (act of July 1, 1902), by the board of three assistant assessors (28 Stat., 282). This assessment must be completed on or before the first Monday of January in each third year, and return of the same made to the assessor, together with all maps, field books, surveys, plats, and all notes and memoranda concerning said assessment. The assessment must be made by said assessors from actual view and from the best sources of information obtainable.

The assessment then passes to the board of equalization and review, composed of the assessor, chairman, and five (act of July 1, 1902, and 28 Stat., 282) assistant assessors. This board convenes on the first Monday of January (28 Stat., 282), and continues in session until review of the assessment is completed, which must be, as nearly as practicable, by the first Monday of June in each third year. Public notice of the time and place of such meeting must be given by publication for two successive days in two daily newspapers in the District of Columbia. The members of the said board are authorized to administer oaths or affirmations, to summon, through the officers of the Metropolitan police force, any person to appear before said board to testify touching matters pertaining to the assessment, such witnesses being allowed the same fees as paid in civil actions before the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Any person summoned and examined, as aforesaid, and knowingly making false oath or affirmation, is considered guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof may be punished according to laws for punishment of perjury (28 Stat., 285).

Any three members of said board shall constitute a quorum for business, and in the absence of the assessor a temporary chairman may be selected. It is the duty of the board of equalization and review to hear appeals from property owners, and to fairly and impartially equalize, as a basis for taxation, the values placed upon real property by the board of assistant assessors. In reaching their determination they may raise the valuations of such tracts or lots as, in their opinion, may have been returned below their value, and reduce the valuations of such as they may believe to have been returned above their value, to such sums as, in their opinion, may be the value thereof. Upon completion of the duties of the board of equalization and review the assessment must be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, after which approval it becomes the basis of taxation for the ensuing three years (28 Stat., 284).

Annually, on or about the 1st of July, the board of assistant assessors is required to make a list of all real property which shall have become subject to taxation, and which is not then on the tax list, and to fix the valuation thereof according to the rules prescribed for assessing real estate. They are also required to make a return of all new structures erected or roofed, and additions to, or improvements of, old structures of over \$500 in value, which shall not have been theretofore assessed, specifying the tract or lot on which each of such structures shall have been erected and the

value of such structure, and they shall add such valuation to the assessment made of such tract or lot. When improvements on any tract or lot become damaged or destroyed, the board is required to reduce the assessment on such property to the extent of such damage.

Appeals from these yearly assessments are heard by the board of equalization and review between the first and third Mondays of July of each year.

If the board of assistant assessors shall ascertain that any real property has been omitted from assessment for any previous year or years, or has been so assessed that the assessment was void, they must at once reassess such property for each year of such omission and report the same, through the assessor, to the collector of taxes, who is required to at once proceed to collect the taxes so in arrears as other taxes are collected. However, no property which has escaped taxation is liable for a period of more than three years prior to assessment, except in the case of property involved in litigation.

Whenever a subdivision of any real property is made and recorded with the surveyor of the District the board of assistant assessors must reassess the property so subdivided, and the tax on such reassessment is due and payable at the semiannual payment of taxes next ensuing. (28 Stat., 284 and 285.)

RATE OF TAXATION.

The rate of taxation is uniformly, throughout the District of Columbia, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (Act of July 1, 1902.)

BOOKS OF ASSESSMENT.

The books of assessment are prepared by the assessor before the first day of November in each year, and upon completion thereof the assessor is required to make a statement showing the total amount of the assessment of both real and personal property and the total amount of taxes to be collected under said assessments; which statement must be receipted by the collector of taxes, in triplicate, and said collector is held responsible, under his bond, for all such taxes, except such as he may not be able to collect after fully complying with the requirements of law. The original receipt of said assessment and taxes must be forwarded by the assessor to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, the duplicate to the auditor of the District of Columbia, and the triplicate is to be retained by the collector. (27 Stat., 13.)

All real property must be assessed in the name of the owner or trustee or trustees of the owner thereof. All undivided real property of a deceased person may be assessed in the name of such deceased person until the same is divided according to law, or otherwise passed into the possession of some other person or persons, and all real property the ownership of which is unknown shall be assessed "Owner unknown." (28 Stat., 282.)

TAX BILLS.

All general tax bills must be prepared under the direction of the assessor. (27 Stat., 13.) By order of the Commissioners, all special assessment and water-main tax bills are also prepared under his supervision.

DATE OF PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Taxes on realty are levied by fiscal years, and are payable one-half in November, at the option of the owner, no penalty accruing for failure to pay said half until the whole tax becomes due in the following May. For failure to pay before the 1st of June, 1 per cent per month penalty is charged. (Act of February 14, 1902.)

PUBLIC INSPECTION OF RECORDS.

The assessor is required to have the records of his office open to the inspection of the public, free of charge, at such time or times as the public interest will permit. (Act of July 1, 1902.)

EXEMPTIONS.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, made the following provisions as to exemptions from taxation:

"That the property exempt from taxation under this act shall be the following and no other, namely, first, the Corcoran art building, free public library buildings, churches, the Soldiers' Home, and grounds actually occupied by such buildings; secondly, houses for the reformation of offenders, almshouses, buildings belonging to institutions of purely public charity conducted without charge to inmates, profit or income; cemeteries dedicated and used solely for burial purposes and without private income or profit; but if any portion of any such building, house, grounds, or cemeteries so in terms excepted is larger than is absolutely required and actually used for its legitimate purpose and none other, or is used to secure a rent or income, or for any business purpose, such portion of the same, or a sum equal in value to

such portion, shall be taxed against the owner of said building or grounds." (19 Stat., 399.)

This has been modified by the act of July 1, 1902, which provides:

"That hereafter property used for educational purposes, that is not used for private gain, shall be exempt from taxation, and all other property used for educational purposes shall be assessed and taxed as other property is assessed and taxed."

And also:

"And hereafter no property except that of the United States or the District of Columbia shall be exempt from assessments for improvements."

SALES FOR DELINQUENT TAXES.

The assessor is required to annually prepare a list of taxes on real property in arrears on the 1st day of July. The Commissioners must fix a date of sale and publish the list with notice of sale in a pamphlet, of which not less than 2,000 copies must be printed for distribution to taxpayers applying therefor. The Commissioners must also give notice, by advertisement twice a week for three successive weeks, beginning on the third Monday of February of each year, in three daily newspapers published in the District, that the pamphlet has been printed and that a copy thereof will be given to any taxpayer applying therefor at the office of the collector of taxes. In said pamphlet a description of property sufficient to identify the same is considered a proper description. The expenses of advertising and printing of pamphlet are paid by a charge of 50 cents for each lot or piece of property advertised.

If the taxes due, together with penalties and costs, shall not have been paid prior to date of sale, the property must be sold by the collector of taxes, under direction of the Commissioners, at public auction, in the collector's office, said sale commencing at least three weeks after first publication of said notice, and continuing each day (Sundays and holidays excepted) until all said delinquent property is sold.

The collector must require from every purchaser a deposit sufficient, in his judgment, to guarantee a full and final settlement for such purchase. Every purchaser other than the District of Columbia shall pay the full amount of his bid, including surplus, if any, to the collector within five days after last day of sale, and if such payment is not made within time specified, deposit of person so failing to pay shall be forfeited to the District of Columbia, and collector shall issue certificate of sale for such property to the next highest bidder; and if the latter shall not pay the amount of his bid within two days thereafter, the sales upon which the bids were made shall be set aside by the Commissioners and the property shall be considered as having been bid in in the name of the District of Columbia.

In case no other person bids, or bids are insufficient to cover amount of taxes due, together with penalties and costs, the collector shall bid the amount due, together with penalties and costs, and purchase it for the District; but property so bid in for the District of Columbia is not thereafter exempt from taxation. Failure on the part of the District to enforce the liens thus acquired does not release property from any tax that may be due the District.

Immediately after close of sale, upon payment of purchase money, the collector must issue to all purchasers certificates of sale, and if the property is not redeemed from said sale within two years from last day thereof, by payment to the collector for the use of the holder of the certificate, the amount for which property was sold, exclusive of surplus, and 12 per cent per annum thereon, a deed must be given by the Commissioners to the holder of the certificate, which deed is admitted to be prima facie evidence of a fee simple title. No deed, however, can be issued until all taxes and assessments due on the property are paid, including taxes for which the District purchased property at tax sale. Nor must said deeds be executed if it shall be discovered that sales were for any cause invalid and ineffectual to pass title to property sold, in which case the Commissioners must cancel the sale and refund the purchase money with 6 per cent per annum interest, together with the surplus, if any.

If any conveyance made by the Commissioners of property sold for taxes shall be set aside by the court, the party in whose favor the decree is rendered must pay to the party holding the conveyance the amount paid for such taxes and conveyances, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. When any tax sale is for any reason set aside or canceled, the property embraced in said sale may be readvertised and sold at the tax sale next ensuing.

Minors and other persons under legal disability are allowed one year after attaining age or after removal of such disability to redeem property sold or bid off by the collector of taxes, by payment of the amount of purchase money with 8 per cent per annum interest, together with all taxes and assessments that have been paid thereon by the purchaser between the date of sale and date of redemption with 8 per cent per annum interest on the amount of such taxes and assessments.

Property sold as aforesaid is redeemable from said sale at any time within two

years after last day of sale by payment to the collector of taxes, for the use of the holder of the certificate, the sum mentioned therein, exclusive of surplus, with interest thereon at 12 per cent per annum after date of such certificate. Any surplus remaining after collection of tax, penalty, etc., must be deposited by the collector to the credit of the surplus fund, to be paid to owner or owners of property in the same manner as other payments made by the District, but if any property sold as aforesaid is redeemed from sale within the time allowed, the surplus collected at time of sale must be paid to holder of certificate.

The collector is required, within twenty days (exclusive of Sundays and holidays), after last day of sale, to file with the recorder of deeds a written report stating property sold other than that sold to the District of Columbia, to whom it was assessed, taxes due, to whom sold, amount paid, date of sale, cost of sale, and surplus, if any.

If property bid in for the District of Columbia shall not have been redeemed within two years from last day of sale, by payment of taxes, penalties, and costs due at time of sale, and 8 per cent per annum thereon, the Commissioners may sell said property at public or private sale, and issue to the purchaser a deed, which shall have the same force and effect as the deed provided for property sold at regular annual sale.

The collector of taxes may, at any time before expiration of time allowed for redemption of property bid in for District of Columbia, issue certificates of taxes to any person applying therefor, and if property is not redeemed within two years from date of said certificate, by payment of the face of the certificate, exclusive of surplus and 12 per cent per annum thereon, the Commissioners shall issue a deed to the holder of the certificate, which deed shall have the same force and effect as deeds given for property sold at regular annual tax sale. Deeds, however, shall not be issued, either in case of property bid in for the District which has not been redeemed within two years, or property bid in for the District upon which certificates of sale are issued within redemption period, unless all taxes and assessments due on the property are paid; nor if the sale to the District was for any cause invalid or ineffectual to give title to the property. (Act of July 1, 1902.)

The assessor is required to prepare and keep in his office, for public inspection, a list of all real estate sold for nonpayment of general or special taxes or assessments, said list to show the date of sale, for what taxes sold, in whose name assessed at time of sale, amount of sale, when and to whom conveyed, if deeded, or if redeemed from sale, the date of redemption. (27 Stat., 37.)

COLLECTION AND DEPOSIT OF REVENUES.

It is the duty of the collector of taxes for the District of Columbia to collect all revenues of the District and deposit the amount collected daily with the Treasurer of the United States, and he is held responsible under his bond for all taxes except such as he may not be able to collect after fully complying with the requirements of law. (20 Stat., 461; 27 Stat., 13.)

Section 2 of the District appropriation law of March 3, 1883, prescribes—

“That hereafter all moneys appropriated for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, together with all revenues of the District of Columbia, from taxes or otherwise, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as required by the provisions of section 4 of an act approved June 11, 1878.” (22 Stat., 470.)

CERTIFIED STATEMENTS OF TAXES.

The assessor is required to furnish certified statements, over his hand and official seal, of all taxes and assessments, general and special, that may be due and unpaid at the time of making said certificates. For each certificate a fee of 50 cents must be paid to the collector of taxes.

When such certificate is issued, it is a bar to the collection from any subsequent purchaser of any tax or assessment omitted from, and which may be a lien upon the real estate mentioned in, said certificate; but such omission does not affect the liability of the person who owned the property at the time such tax was assessed. (27 Stat., 37.)

TEMPORARY REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON ARREARS OF TAXES.

If arrears of taxes for years prior to 1900 are paid before December 31, 1902, 6 per cent per annum interest is charged, instead of usual penalties and interest. (Act of February 15, 1902.)

REASSESSMENTS.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed, in cases where general taxes or assessments for local improvements are quashed, set aside, or declared void by the supreme court of the District of Columbia by reason of imperfect or erroneous description of the property against which same was levied, by reason of such tax or assessment not having been authenticated by proper officer, by reason of a defective return of service of notice, or for any technical reason other

than the right of the public authorities to levy the tax or assessment, to reassess the property in question, with power to collect such reassessment. Said reassessment, however, must be made within ninety days after judgment or decree of court quashing or setting aside such taxes or assessments. Any amount theretofore paid on the assessment which has been declared void shall be credited upon the reassessment. (29 Stat., 98, and 30 Stat., 721.)

DESIGNATIONS OF PARCELS OF LAND.

Act of March 3, 1899, prescribed a system for numbering each lot, part of lot, or parcel of land in the District of Columbia. The object of this act was to procure uniformity in this respect and to prevent duplications in numbers.

TRANSCRIPTS OF DEEDS, WILLS, ETC.

Act of March 3, 1899, section 3, is as follows:

"That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall cause to be made a daily transcript and entry on the records of said assessor of the designations of lots or parcels of land in said District appearing in instruments of conveyance received for record in the office of the recorder of deeds and the designations of lots or parcels of land in said District transferred by probated wills; and the person or persons whom the Commissioners of said District may designate for the purpose of making such transcripts shall for this purpose at all times, during office hours, have full access to the records of the recorder of deeds and the register of wills of said District." * * *

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

ASSESSMENT AND PERMIT WORK.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized (28 Stat., 247 and 248), whenever in their judgment the same is necessary for the public health, safety, or comfort, or when application is made therefor, accompanied by a deposit equal to one-half the estimated cost of the work, to improve and repair alleys and sidewalks, and to construct sewers and sidewalks of such form and materials as they may determine, and to pay the total cost of said work from appropriations for assessment and permit work.

Notice must be given by advertisement, twice a week for two weeks, in two newspapers published in the city of Washington, of any such assessment work proposed to be done, designating the location and kind of work, specifying the kind of materials to be used, the estimated cost, and fixing a time and place when and where property owners about to be assessed may appear and present objections thereto and for hearing thereof. One-half of the total cost of such improvements, including expenses of assessment, must be charged against and become a lien upon abutting property, and assessment therefor must be levied pro rata according to the linear frontage of such property.

Notices of the levying of such assessments must be served upon each lot owner, if he or she be a resident of the District and his or her residence known; and if he or she be a nonresident of the District, or his or her residence unknown, such notice must be served upon his or her agent or tenant, as the case may be; and if there be no agent or tenant known to the Commissioners, then they shall give notice of such assessment by advertisement, twice a week for two weeks, in some newspaper published in the District. Service of such notice where owner or his or her tenant or agent resides in the District must be either personal or by leaving the same with some person of suitable age, at the residence or place of business of such agent, owner, or tenant, and return of such service must be made in writing and filed in the office of the Commissioners. The costs of publication of notice and service of notices are paid out of the appropriation for assessment and permit work.

One-half of the cost of such work must be paid to the collector of taxes as follows: One-third within sixty days after service of notice of assessment, without interest; one-third within one year, and the remainder within two years from date of service of notice, interest being charged at 8 per cent per annum from date of service of notice on amounts unpaid at expiration of sixty days after service of notice of assessment.

Any property upon which such assessment and accrued interest thereon, or any part thereof, remains unpaid at expiration of two years from date of service of notice of assessment, shall be subject to sale therefor under the same conditions and penalties imposed for nonpayment of general taxes. If any property, assessed as heretofore explained, shall become liable to sale for any other assessment or tax whatever, then

the assessments levied as hereinbefore explained become immediately due and payable, and the property against which they are levied may be sold therefor, together with the accrued interest thereon and the costs of advertising to date of such sale.

Property owners who request improvements under the permit system must deposit, in advance, with the collector of taxes, an amount equal to one-half the estimated cost of such improvements, and in such cases it is not necessary to give notices, as hereinbefore stated.

All moneys received by the collector of taxes for work done upon request of property owners must be deposited by him in the United States Treasury to the credit of the permit fund.

Upon completion of the work done, as aforesaid, at request of property owners, the Commissioners must repay to the then current appropriation for assessment and permit work, out of the permit fund, a sum equivalent to one-half the cost of the work, and shall return to the depositors from the said fund, when application is made therefor, any surplus that may remain over and above one-half the cost of the work. (28 Stat., 247 and 248.)

HOUSE CONNECTIONS.

The cost of service connections with water mains and sewers are assessed against the lots for which said connections are made, and collected in same manner and upon same conditions as to notice, as provided for assessment work. (28 Stat. 248.)

OPENING, WIDENING, ETC., OF MINOR STREETS AND ALLEYS.

In the opening, widening, extending, or straightening of minor streets or alleys the Commissioners are authorized to make application in writing to the marshal of the District of Columbia to summon and impanel a jury of twelve citizens who have no interest in the real estate in question. It is the duty of the marshal to summon and impanel the jury, who, having taken oaths in writing to discharge the duties imposed upon them, shall ascertain and appraise the damages which may accrue to any real estate by said opening, widening, extending, or straightening of minor streets or alleys, which damages shall be the value of the land at the time of taking. Said jury shall file a statement in writing in the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and a duplicate in the office of the recorder of deeds, of the damages so ascertained and appraised, and the amount thereof must be paid by the District of Columbia to the persons respectively entitled thereto out of any funds available therefor.

The jury shall also apportion, according to the benefits sustained by each lot or part of a lot of land in said square by the opening, widening, extending, or straightening of such minor street or alley, the amount of said damages ascertained and appraised as aforesaid, including \$5 for service of marshal when actually employed and \$5 per diem for service of each of said jurors when actually employed. The jury shall make return of said apportionment to the recorder of deeds and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, designating each lot or part of lot of land in such square so benefited and the amounts so apportioned to each, respectively. In case of failure to pay the amounts so apportioned, the Commissioners or some one designated by them must levy an assessment upon each lot or part of lot of land in accordance with such apportionment, the same to be collected as other special assessments upon real estate are collected, said assessments, however, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

The marshal must give at least ten days' written notice to each proprietor of land affected of the time and place of the meeting of such jurors, return of service of notice to be made by the marshal to the Commissioners, the manner of delivery of such notices being more particularly described in section 1613 of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia. (Code, 1608 to 1613.)

EXTENSIONS OF STREETS AND AVENUES.

In the case of extensions of streets and avenues the Commissioners are authorized to petition the supreme court of the District of Columbia for the condemnation of land necessary for such extension, said court appointing a jury for that purpose, and the jury making return of benefits and damages to abutting property. (Act of March 3, 1899.) Assessments are then levied for benefits to abutting property, such assessments being payable in five equal annual installments, with interest at 4 per cent per annum after sixty days from confirmation of verdict of jury; but in cases of awards for damages only that part of said award is paid by the District as may be in excess of assessment for benefits, and there is credited on assessment for benefits

the amount of any award for damages not in excess of said assessment. (Act of July 1, 1902.)

If the aggregate amount of benefits to be assessed as determined by the jury is less than one-half of the amount of award for damages, the Commissioners may, in their discretion, reject the award and assessment, and all proceedings thereunder shall in that event be null and void. (Act of June 6, 1900.)

ASSESSMENTS FOR WATER MAINS.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized, whenever in their judgment the same may be necessary for the public safety, comfort, or health, to lay water mains (26 Stat., 159), and to levy within thirty days after such water mains shall have been laid assessments against property abutting such mains at the rate of \$1.25 per linear front foot. (Act of February 21, 1901). However, the law requires that corner lots shall be assessed only on their front with a depth of not exceeding 100 feet, any excess of the other front over 100 feet being subject to assessment. (28 Stat., 275.)

Owners of property affected must be notified that the same has been assessed by a notice to be served upon such owner if he or she be a resident of the District of Columbia and his or her residence known. If the owner be a nonresident, or his or her residence unknown, notice shall be served upon his or her agent or tenant. Service of such notice, where the owner or his or her agent or tenant resides in the District of Columbia, shall be either personal or by leaving the same with some person of suitable age at the residence or place of business of such owner, agent, or tenant, and return of such service, stating the manner thereof, shall be made in writing and filed in the office of the Commissioners. If there be no agent or tenant known to the Commissioners, notice of assessment shall be given, by the officer designated by the Commissioners to perform that duty, by advertisement, once a week for two successive weeks, in some daily newspaper published in said District. In said publication each several piece of property must be described in separate paragraphs, and the costs of such publication must be added to amount of assessment and collected in the same manner that the assessment is collected. (Act of February 21, 1901.)

Assessments are payable in three equal installments, the first being payable without interest within thirty days from service of notice or of last publication of notice of assessment, as the case may be, the second within one year and the third within two years from date of such service or of last publication of notice, interest at 6 per cent per annum being charged on all amounts remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from date of service of notice or of last publication of such notice. (Ibid.)

If, however, the entire assessment is paid within thirty days from date of service of notice, a discount of 6 per cent is allowed. (L. A., June 23, 1873.)

Any parcel of land the entire area of which was assessed for water main by the square foot and such assessment paid under the provisions of act of legislative assembly approved June 23, 1873, is exempt from further assessment for water main. (Ibid.)

If water-main assessments are quashed or set aside by the court by reason of any technicality, the Commissioners are authorized to reassess the lot or parcel of land against which assessment was levied, but such reassessment must be made within thirty days from date of cancellation. (Act of July 8, 1898, and 29 Stat., 98.)

Outside of the city of Washington assessments against land not subdivided into blocks and lots must be made on a frontage of not exceeding 100 feet for each lot or parcel of land, and shall be considered in any subsequent subdivision as extending to a depth of not exceeding 100 feet from the front of said lot or parcel of land. (30 Stat., 722.)

Water-main assessments must be levied and authenticated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who must designate the official whose duty it is to notify the owner or agent of any lot or land of such assessments. (30 Stat., 722.) The assessor was designated for this duty by order of Commissioners dated November 17, 1900.

In any assessment or reassessment levied under provisions of act of July 8, 1898, owner of lot or parcel of land assessed must be credited with any amount which may have been paid prior to date of said act upon any water-main assessment levied against such lot or parcel of land. (30 Stat., 722.)

All moneys received on account of laying of water mains and all other moneys received on account of the water department must be deposited to the credit of the water fund, to be used exclusively for the support of the water department. (L. A., June 23, 1873.)

EXEMPTION FROM ASSESSMENT FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The only property exempt from assessment for improvements is that of the United States and the District of Columbia. (Act of July 1, 1902.)

ASSESSMENTS FOR REMOVING OR SECURING DANGEROUS STRUCTURES.

The costs of removing or securing, by the District of Columbia, dangerous structures, upon refusal or neglect of owners to perform such work after due notice, must be assessed against the land upon which structure or structures stand or stood, and unless such assessment is paid within ninety days from service of notice the same shall bear interest at rate of 10 per cent per annum from date of assessment until paid and shall be collected as general taxes are collected. (30 Stat., 123.)

ASSESSMENTS FOR INCLOSING DANGEROUS WELLS, ETC.

The cost of fencing or otherwise inclosing, by the District of Columbia, lots upon which exist uncovered wells or other dangerous holes or excavations, after neglect or refusal of owner to perform such work upon due notice, shall be assessed as a tax against the property on which such nuisances exist, the tax so assessed to bear interest at rate of 10 per cent per annum and to be carried on regular tax rolls and collected in manner provided for collection of other taxes. (30 Stat., 924.)

ASSESSMENTS FOR REMOVAL OF WEEDS.

The expense of removal, by the District of Columbia, of weeds of 4 inches or more in height from unoccupied land in the city of Washington or its more densely populated suburbs, upon failure or neglect of owner to perform such work, shall be assessed against the property on which such weeds were located, and said assessments shall bear interest at rate of 10 per cent per annum until paid, shall be carried on regular tax rolls of the District, and paid in manner provided for collection of general taxes. (30 Stat., 959.)

ASSESSMENTS FOR DRAINING LOTS.

In case owner or owners of lots, after due notice, fail or neglect to connect such lots with water mains and sewers, as required by law, the Commissioners shall cause such connections to be made, the expense to be paid out of the emergency fund, such expense, with necessary costs of advertising, to be assessed as a tax against such lots, which tax shall be carried on regular tax rolls and be collected in manner provided for collection of other taxes. (29 Stat., 126.)

The Commissioners are also authorized to make such connections upon any street or avenue about to be paved or otherwise improved before any such pavement or other permanent works are put down, the costs of such connections to be assessed as explained above. (20 Stat., 107; 28 Stat., 144; 29 Stat., 126.)

SPECIAL POLICEMEN AT STREET-RAILWAY CROSSINGS.

The Commissioners are authorized and required to station special policemen at such street-railway crossings and intersections in the city of Washington as they may deem necessary, the expense of such services to be paid pro rata by the respective railway companies. (30 Stat., 489.)

ASSESSMENTS FOR CLEANING OF OFFENSIVE CESSPOOLS.

For cleaning offensive cesspools, by the District of Columbia, in cases where owners or other responsible parties fail or neglect to perform such work, after due notice, the Commissioners are authorized to assess the cost thereof as a tax against the property benefited, which tax shall be carried on the regular tax roll and collected in the manner provided for collection of other taxes. (30 Stat., 233.)

LIGHTING TRACKS OF STEAM RAILWAY COMPANIES.

All railway companies using engines propelled by steam must pay the District of Columbia for the lighting of the streets, avenues, lands, and grounds through which their tracks may be laid. In case of default of such payment, actions at law may be maintained by the District of Columbia against said railway companies. (22 Stat., 466.)

COSTS OF ERECTION OF FIRE ESCAPES.

If the owners, proprietors, lessees, or trustees of buildings used as factories, manufacturing, tenement houses, seminaries, colleges, academies, hospitals, or asylums, fail to provide such buildings with fire escapes, standpipes, ladders, lights, and

alarm gongs, as required by law, after due notice from the Commissioners, such fire escapes, etc., must be erected by the Commissioners, and the costs thereof assessed as a tax against the building on which they are erected and the ground upon which the same stands, and the Commissioners shall issue tax-lien certificates against such buildings and grounds for the amount of such assessment, bearing interest at rate of 10 per cent per annum, which certificates may be turned over by the Commissioners to the contractor for performing the work. (28 Stat., 810.)

ASSESSMENTS FOR REMOVING SNOW, ICE, DIRT, ETC.

In case the owner or tenant of any house, lot, building, or land shall neglect to cause to be removed snow, ice, sand, dirt, gravel, etc., from paved sidewalks adjacent to said property, as required by law, the Commissioners shall cause removal of same, the costs of which shall be assessed as a tax against the property to which the sidewalks in question belong, and the said tax so assessed, shall be carried on the regular tax roll and collected in manner provided for collection of other taxes. (28 Stat., 809.)

ASSESSMENTS FOR PAVING STREETS ADJACENT TO STREET-RAILWAY TRACKS.

When any street or avenue through which a street railway runs shall be paved, such railway companies shall bear all of the expense for that portion of the work lying between the exterior rails of the tracks of such roads and for a distance of 2 feet from and exterior to such tracks, on each side thereof, and of keeping the same in repair; and when street railways cross any street or avenue the pavement between the tracks of such railway shall, at the expense of the company owning the tracks, be made to conform to the pavement used upon such street or avenue. If any street-railway company shall neglect or refuse to perform the work required, said pavement shall be laid by the District of Columbia and the costs collected from such company by issuing certificates of indebtedness against the property, real or personal, of such railway company, which certificates shall bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum until paid, and which, until paid, shall remain a lien upon the property on or against which they are issued, together with the franchise of said company; and if such certificates are not paid within one year the Commissioners may proceed to sell the property against which they are issued, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due, such sale to be first advertised daily for one week in some newspaper published in the city of Washington, and to be at public auction, to the highest bidder. (20 Stat., 106.)

TAXATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The board of personal tax appraisers consists of the assessor, chairman, and the two members of the board of assistant assessors detailed to that duty as hereinbefore explained. (Act of July 1, 1902, and 28 Stat., 282.)

The assessor is required to annually cause to be prepared a printed blank schedule of all tangible personal property and of general merchandise, stock in trade, owned or held in trust, or otherwise, subject to taxation, and of the classes of corporations and companies to be assessed, together with the rate of tax prescribed, to which shall be appended an affidavit in blank, setting forth that the return presents a full and true statement of all such personal property, taxable capital, or other basis of assessment, or either, as the case may be.

When said schedule is ready for delivery, notice thereof must be given by the assessor by advertisement for three successive secular days in one or more of the daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia, and a copy of said schedule must be delivered to any citizen applying therefor at the office of the assessor. These schedules must be filled out and sworn to, and returned to the office of the assessor within thirty days after the last publication of advertisement. The members of the board of personal tax appraisers are authorized to administer, without charge, oaths for this purpose. For failure to make return within specified time, 20 per cent of assessed valuation of personal property is added.

Upon the filing of these returns, the two members of the board of assistant assessors designated by the assessor to assess personal property must, under the direction and supervision of the assessor, assess personal property. If the board of personal tax appraisers is not satisfied as to the correctness of any return of personal property they may reject the same, and said board, or any one of the members thereof, may, from the best information he or they can procure, by making such an examination of the personal property as may be practicable, assess the same in such amount as may to him or them seem just, and notice of the rejection of the return shall be given to the party interested by leaving the same at the address given in said return.

In all cases, however, there is the right of appeal to the board of personal tax appeals, hereinafter referred to, within fifteen days after delivery of said notice of rejection. Any person making a false affidavit as to taxation of personal property is deemed guilty of perjury, and, upon conviction, is subject to the penalties provided for that offense.

If the personal-tax appraisers fail to complete any of the duties required by law to be performed by them within the time specified, the taxation based upon the same is not, by reason thereof, invalid, but the appraisers must proceed with all reasonable diligence to complete such duties, and their acts are valid as if performed within the time provided therefor.

If at any time within any current year property subject to taxation shall be discovered to have been omitted from assessment the board of personal-tax appraisers shall immediately assess the same for the then current year, giving notice in writing to the persons or corporation so assessed, who shall have the right of appeal within ten days from date of said notice.

BOARD OF PERSONAL-TAX APPEALS.

The board of 5 (act of July 1, 1902, and 28 Statutes, 282) assistant assessors, with the assessor as chairman, compose a board of personal-tax appeals, which must convene in a place to be provided therefor by the assessor, on the 15th of November in each year, public notice of the time and place of such meeting having been given by advertisement for two consecutive secular days in two daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia. It is the duty of this board, between the day of convening and December 15th of each year, to hear all appeals made by any person or persons against the assessments made by the board of personal-tax appraisers, and to impartially equalize the valuation of said personal property as the basis for assessment.

Any four members of said board shall constitute a quorum for business, and in the absence of the assessor a temporary chairman may be chosen. The board is empowered to diminish or increase such assessments as they may believe to have been returned at other than their true value to such amount as in their opinion may be the value thereof, and the action of the board in such cases is final.

DISTRAINT AND SALE.

When the taxes on personal property due and payable in each year shall not be paid on or before the 1st of June, the collector of taxes or his deputy may distrain sufficient goods and chattels found within the District of Columbia and belonging to the person charged with such tax to pay the taxes remaining due, together with the penalty thereon, and the costs that may accrue; and for want of such goods and chattels said collector of taxes may levy upon and sell at auction the estate and interest of such person in any parcel of land in said District; and in the case of the levy on any estate or interest in land the proceedings subsequent to sale thereof are the same as provided by law in the case of sales for arrears of taxes against real estate; and in case of distraint of personal property or the levy upon real estate, as aforesaid, the collector of taxes must immediately proceed to advertise the same by public notice, to be posted in the office of said collector, and by advertisement three times within one week, in one or more of the daily newspapers published in said District, stating the time when and the place where such property will be sold, the last publication to be at least six days before the date of sale, and if the said taxes and penalty thereon, and the costs and expenses which shall have accrued thereon, shall not be paid before the day fixed for such sale, which must not be less than ten days after said levy or taking of said property, the collector must proceed to sell at public auction in his office to the highest bidder such property, or so much thereof as may be needed to pay such taxes, penalties, and accrued costs and expenses of such distraint and sale. Said collector must report in detail in writing every distraint and sale of personal property to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or their successors in office, and his accounts in respect to every such distraint or sale must forthwith be submitted to the auditor of the District of Columbia and be audited by him. Any surplus resulting from such sale over and above such taxes, costs, and expenses must be paid into the Treasury, and upon being claimed by the owner or owners of the goods and chattels aforesaid must be paid to him or them upon the certificate of the collector of taxes stating in full the amount of such excess.

RATE OF TAXATION ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

On all tangible personal property assessed at a fair cash value (over and above the exemptions provided), including vessels, ships, boats, tools, implements, horses and other animals, carriages, wagons, and other vehicles, there must be paid 1½ per cent on the assessed value thereof.

Dealers in general merchandise of every description must pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on their average stock in trade for the preceding year.

It is unlawful for any person or persons entering the District of Columbia subsequent to June 30 in each year and establishing a place of business for the sale of goods, wares, or merchandise, either at private sale or at auction, to conduct such business until a sworn statement of the value of said stock has been filed with the assessor of the District of Columbia, who shall thereupon render a bill for the unexpired portion of the fiscal year at the same rate as other personal taxes are levied. The assessor is authorized to reassess said stock whenever in his judgment it has been undervalued. The goods, wares, and merchandise of any person or persons who shall fail to pay the tax required within three days after beginning business are subject to distraint, and the assessor must place bills therefor in the hands of the collector of taxes, who must seize sufficient of the goods of the delinquent to satisfy said tax. The owner, however, has the right of redemption within thirty days on payment of said tax, to which must be added a penalty of 1 per cent, together with the costs of seizure. The collector must sell such goods as are not redeemed at public auction after advertisement for three days preceding said sale.

Hotel companies and the proprietors of hotels are required to pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the assessed value of their furniture.

Each national bank, as the trustee for its stockholders, through its president or cashier, and all other incorporated banks and trust companies in the District of Columbia, through their presidents or cashiers, and all gas, electric lighting, and telephone companies, through their proper officers, must make affidavit to the board of personal-tax appraisers on or before the 1st day of August each year as to the amount of its or their gross earnings for the preceding year ending the 30th day of June, and must pay per annum on such gross earnings as follows: Each national bank and all other incorporated banks and trust companies, respectively, 6 per cent; each gas company, 5 per cent; each electric lighting and telephone company, 4 per cent. And in addition thereto the real estate owned by each national or other incorporated bank and each trust, gas, electric lighting, and telephone company in the District of Columbia is taxed as other real estate in said District. Street railroad companies pay 4 per cent per annum on their gross receipts and other taxes. Insurance companies pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on premium receipts.

All companies who guaranty the fidelity of any individual or individuals, such as bonding companies, pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their gross receipts in the District of Columbia.

Savings banks having no capital stock and paying interest to their depositors must, through their president or cashier, make affidavit to the board of personal-tax appraisers on or before the 1st day of August in each year as to the amount of their surplus and undivided profits and pay a sum equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the amount of their surplus and undivided profits on the 30th day of June preceding.

The capital stock of all corporations other than those herein provided for, organized in the District of Columbia or under the laws of any of the States or Territories of the United States, chiefly for the purpose of, and transacting business within, the District of Columbia, except those exempted by the laws relating to the District of Columbia, is appraised in bulk at its fair cash value by the board of personal-tax appraisers, and the corporation issuing the same is liable for the tax thereon according to such value, and must pay a sum equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the assessed valuation thereof; but from the assessed valuation of such capital stock is first deducted the value of any and all real estate owned by such corporation in said District, which real estate is separately taxed against said corporation. This does not include newspaper, real estate, and mercantile companies, which by reason of incorporation receive no special franchise or privilege; but all such corporations are rated, assessed, and taxed as individuals conducting business in similar lines are rated, assessed, and taxed.

Building associations pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia 4 per cent per annum on their gross earnings for the preceding year ending June 30.

All taxes levied under the foregoing provisions of this law are due, payable, and collectible in May of each year, and are subject to the same penalties for nonpayment thereof as the general tax on real estate, until distraint or sale.

Private banks or bankers, not incorporated, pay a tax of \$500 per annum. General brokers pay a tax of \$250 per annum. The Washington Stock Exchange pays \$500 per annum in lieu of tax on members thereof for business done on said exchange. Any broker who is a member of a regularly organized stock exchange located outside of the District of Columbia, and transacting a brokerage business therein, pays \$100 per annum. If any person or firm shall have paid the tax provided for banks and bankers, such person or firm can not again be taxed as a broker or brokers. Note brokers pay a tax of \$100 per annum. Exceptions are made of cooperative associations whose business is restricted to the members of such association.

The taxes for private banks and bankers, general brokers, and note brokers date from the 1st day of July in each year and expire on the 30th day of June following. Said taxes date from the first day of the month in which the liability begins, and payment must be made for a proportionate amount.

EXEMPTIONS.

The following personal property is exempt from taxation:

The personal property of all library, benevolent, charitable, and scientific institutions incorporated under the laws of the United States or of the District of Columbia and not conducted for private gain.

Libraries, schoolbooks, wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, all family portraits, and heirlooms.

Household and other belongings, not held for sale, to the value of \$1,000, owned by the occupant of any dwelling house or other place of abode, in which such household and other belongings may be located.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF LAW.

Any person violating any of the provisions of the personal tax law is liable to a penalty of not exceeding \$500 for each offense, such penalty to be imposed upon conviction in the police court of the District as other fines and penalties are imposed, and in default of payment of such penalty the person or persons so convicted shall be imprisoned, in the discretion of the court, not exceeding six months. (Act approved July 1, 1902.)

LICENSES.

All licenses are issued by the assessor, over his hand and official seal. No person is permitted to carry on any business, trade, profession, or calling, for which a license is imposed, without having first obtained such license. Applications for licenses must be made to the assessor, and no license can be granted until payment for the same shall have been made. Each license must specify the name of the person to whom issued, the business, trade, profession, calling, etc., for which it is granted, and the location at which such business is to be carried on. Licenses may be assigned or transferred upon application, under the terms and conditions applicable to the original granting of the same, and the assessor must issue a certificate of such transfer upon payment of a fee of 50 cents. When more than one business, trade, profession, calling, etc., for which a license is prescribed, shall be carried on by the same person, a license must be obtained for each such business, etc. Licenses are good only for the location designated thereon, and no license can be issued for more than one place of business without payment of separate tax for each. All licenses date from the 1st of November and expire on the 31st of October following, except those specially designated in the following list. Licenses issued at any time after beginning of license year date from first day of month of issue and end the last day of license year, payment being made for proportionate amount of license tax. In cases where license is less than \$5 per annum they terminate one year from first day of month of issue. No one holding a license is permitted to allow any other person charged with a separate license to operate under his license. All licenses must be conspicuously posted on premises of the licensee, and be accessible at all times for inspection by police officers or others authorized in that respect. Licensees having no located place of business must exhibit their licenses when requested to do so by proper authorities.

Applications for licenses for hotels and theaters must have written approval of inspector of buildings and chief of fire department. Any license issued to proprietor of a theater or other public place of amusement may be terminated by the Commissioners whenever it shall appear to them that after due notice the person holding such license shall have failed to comply with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioners for the public decency. (Act of March 1, 1901.)

Proprietors of hotels can not obtain a license for less than \$30 per annum.

An act to prevent fraudulent transactions on the part of commission merchants, approved March 21, 1892, is made applicable to auctioneers, their agents, and employees.

Drivers of licensed passenger vehicles, while transacting such business, must wear upon their breasts a badge numbered to correspond with license of his vehicle, such badge being furnished by District of Columbia upon payment of fee of 50 cents.

In addition to license for proprietors of livery stables, they must obtain licenses for any vehicles owned by them occupying public stands.

The Commissioners must approve applications for licenses for vehicles for transportation of passengers operated over a definite route.

For entertainments given in church premises or private residences, where the proceeds are for church or charitable purposes and no rental is charged, no license is required.

Applications for licenses for shooting galleries must be accompanied with certificate from inspector of buildings, that suitable precautions have been taken for public safety, and with written authority from majority of occupants and residents on the same side of the square in which proposed gallery is to be located, and also on confronting side of the square fronting opposite to the same. The chief of police is authorized to prescribe the caliber, firearms, and kind of cartridges to be used.

The Commissioners have discretion to refuse licenses for merry-go-rounds, flying horses, etc.

Applications for licenses for massage establishments, mediums, clairvoyants, soothsayers, fortune tellers, and palmists must have the approval of the chief of police.

Hucksters are furnished with badges corresponding to number of license, which must be worn while transacting business, in addition to a corresponding number which must be attached to their vehicles. Hucksters' licenses need not be procured by persons bringing and selling at the several markets produce of their own raising.

The fire marshal must approve applications for licenses for buildings for storage of inflammable materials.

Persons violating any of the provisions of the license law, upon conviction thereof in the police court of the District of Columbia, are punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 for each offense, and in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, in the discretion of the court. (Act approved July 1, 1902.)

Following is a list of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902:

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Agricultural exhibits	Nov. 1	\$100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Amusements not otherwise provided for. ....do....	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Apothecaries	do	6	Per annum.
Art exhibits	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Athletic grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Auctioneers	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
Automatic machines. (See Slot machines.)			
Automobiles, autovehicles, etc	July 1	9	Do.
Automobile establishments	Nov. 1	25	License for 10 vehicles or less per annum.
		2	Each additional vehicle.
Balls		3	Per night.
Bankers, private (not incorporated)	July 1	500	Per annum.
Barrooms	Nov. 1	800	Do.
Baseball grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Baths	Nov. 1	25	Turkish, Russian, or medicated, per annum.
Bill posters	do	20	Per annum.
Billiard rooms	do	12	Per annum for each billiard, bagatelle, jenny lind, or pool table, shuffle board, or other legitimate game table.
Boarding houses (public)	do	1	Per annum for each room.
Boxing schools	do	12	Per annum.
Brewers	do	250	Do.
Brewers' agents	do	250	Do.
Brokers, real estate	do	50	Do.
Brokers, railroad ticket	do	25	Do.
Brokers, general	July 1	250	Do.
Brokers, general (members of stock exchange).	do	100	Do.
Brokers, note	do	100	Do.
Building contractors	Nov. 1	25	Do.
Carnivals	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Carriages for hire	July 1	6	Drawn by one animal, per annum.
		9	More than one animal, per annum.
		9	By other motive power, per annum.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Carriage and wagon making establishments.	Nov. 1	\$25	Per annum.
Cattle dealers	do	15	Do.
Cattle exhibits	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Cigar dealers	do	12	Per annum.
Circuses		200	Per day.
Claim agents	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Clairvoyants	do	25	Do.
Commission merchants	do	40	Do.
Concerts		3	Per night.
Confectionery establishments	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Contractors of all kinds	do	25	Do.
Cook shops	do	18	Do.
Dairy lunches	do	18	Do.
Dealers in markets	do	5	Do.
Distillers or rectifiers	do	250	Do.
Druggists	do	6	Do.
Eating houses	do	18	Do.
Electromobiles	July 1	9	Do.
Employment offices	Nov. 1	10	Do.
Entertainments		3	Per night.
Entertainment halls	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Exhibition halls	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Exhibits—agricultural, art, cattle, floral, food, freaks, industrial, mechanical, museums, poultry, side shows, etc.	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Fairs	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Fencing schools	do	12	Per annum.
Florists	do	15	Do.
Flying horses. (See Merry-go-rounds.)			
Football grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Fortune tellers	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Fuel hucksters	do	5	Do.
General brokers	July 1	250	Do.
General brokers (members of stock exchange).	do	100	Do.
Golf grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Gymnasiums	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Hacks. (See Carriages).			
Hand laundries	do	10	Do.
Hotels	do	1	Per annum for each room for the accommodation of guests.
Hucksters	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle.
Ice-cream parlors	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Improvement and land companies. (See Land and improvement companies.)			
Inflammable oils	do	10	Per annum for storing quantity exceeding 5 barrels.
Information bureaus	do	10	Per annum.
Intelligence offices	do	10	Do.
Investment associations	do	100	Do.
Land and improvement companies	do	50	Do.
Laundries	do	20	Steam or other power, per annum.
		10	Per annum, operated by hand.
Lawn fetes. (See Picnics.)			
Lecture halls	do	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Livery stables	do	25	Per annum for 10 stalls.
		2	Each additional stall.
Liquor dealers, retail	do	800	Per annum.
Liquor dealers, wholesale	do	300	Do.
Liquors, brewers or manufacturers of	do	250	Do.
Market dealers of all kinds	do	5	Do.
Massage establishments	do	25	Do.
Maturity associations	do	100	Do.
Medicated baths. (See Baths.)			
Mediums	do	25	Do.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Merry-go-rounds		\$12	Per week.
		10	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Note brokers	July 1	100	Per annum.
Omnibuses	July 1	6	Per annum, one animal.
		9	Per annum, more than one animal.
Oyster houses	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Palmists	do	25	Do.
Passenger transportation lines	do	6	Per annum for each vehicle not exceeding 10 passengers.
		12	Exceeding 10 passengers.
Pawnbrokers	do	100	Per annum.
Peddlers	Apr. 1	25	Do.
Picnic grounds	Nov. 1	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Polo grounds		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Pool rooms	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Private banks or bankers (not incorporated).	July 1	500	Do.
Produce dealers	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle.
Race tracks		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Real estate brokers. (See Brokers, real estate.)			
Rectifiers. (See Distillers.)			
Restaurants	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Russian baths. (See Baths.)			
Secondhand dealers of all kinds	do	40	Do.
"Seeing Washington cars." (See Passenger transportation lines.)			
Shooting galleries	do	12	Do.
Skating rinks	do	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Slot machines	do	2	Per annum, each machine.
		50	Per annum, unlimited number.
Soothsayers	do	25	Per annum.
Stock exchange, Washington	July 1	500	Do.
Theaters	Nov. 1	100	Do.
		20	Per week.
		10	Less than one week.
Ticket brokers, railroad. (See Brokers, ticket.)			
Tournaments. (See Race tracks.)			
Turkish baths. (See Baths.)			
Undertakers	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Vehicles for hire	July 1	6	Per annum, one animal.
		9	More than one.
		9	Horseless or motor.
Victuallers	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Wagon-making establishments. (See Carriage-making establishments.)			
Washington Stock Exchange	July 1	500	Do.

Steam engineers' licenses are of three grades—first, second, and third—the fee for each being \$3. Examination before board of engineers is required. Licenses are good until revoked or changed to higher grade. (Act of February 28, 1887.)

Dealers in deadly and dangerous weapons are required to file bonds of \$1,000 each, but no fee is charged. (27 Stat., 117.)

The fee for transferring a license is 50 cents. (Act of July 1, 1902.)

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WASHINGTON, *September 10, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order of July 3, 1902, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, with recommendations deemed advisable for its betterment, together with an estimate of the expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, were:

Receipts from realty tax, penalty, and interest.

For the year ended June 30—	Tax.	Penalty and interest.
1902	\$2,401,633.68	\$9,384.28
1901	344,256.49	26,046.53
1900	4,053.83	885.76
1899	4,092.19	1,007.25
1898	3,262.38	1,029.98
1897	11,145.63	4,437.21
1896	8,321.37	4,105.21
1895	5,616.43	2,963.39
1894	3,118.42	2,118.86
1893	2,025.22	1,598.82
1892	1,664.89	1,275.47
1891	1,910.26	1,773.03
1890	972.07	973.53
1889	729.27	699.29
1888	763.54	927.18
1887	546.15	604.71
1886	364.40	482.00
1885	407.57	618.99
1884	427.29	696.24
1883	215.60	294.52
1882	328.57	562.78
1881	124.58	37.13
1880	16.39	.....
1879 .....	.....	.....
1878 .....	.....	.....
1877 .....	.....	.....
1876 .....	.....	.....
1875 .....	.....	.....
1874 .....	.....	.....
1873 .....	.....	.....
1872 .....	.28	.62
Total	2,795,996.44	62,522.78

Receipts from personal tax, penalty, and interest.

For the year ended June 30—	Tax.	Penalty and interest.
1902	\$162,565.65	\$16.48
1901	4,807.91	66.27
1900	236.25	46.85
Total	167,609.81	129.60

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 79

From miscellaneous sources:

Licenses, miscellaneous	\$326, 026. 52
Licenses, insurance	1, 051. 87

Permit fees—

For sewer and gas	\$2, 115. 00
For water	1, 213. 00
For railings	682. 00
For buildings	4, 375. 00
For certificates of taxes	3, 233. 00
For inspecting meters	1, 067. 85
For certificates of deaths	284. 50
From poundmaster	964. 50
From surveyor	8, 621. 75
From sealer of weights and measures	6, 504. 62
	<hr/>
	29, 061. 22

Rents—

Houses, Rock Creek Park	128. 34
Houses, Pierce street	273. 55
Reservation No. 17	1, 750. 00
Hay scales	1, 539. 00
Seventh Precinct station	163. 12
Wharves	1, 330. 42
Ruppert farm	25. 00
	<hr/>
	5, 209. 43

Bathing-beach fund	595. 70
Justice-of-peace returns	8, 435. 92
Advertising	2, 829. 75
Sale of old material	1, 379. 29
Sale of old buildings	2, 552. 85
Engineers' license	435. 00
Plumbers' license	30. 00
Cost of labor, sawing wood	47. 76
Supreme-court fines	220. 00
Judgment—Auth & Loeb v. District of Columbia	222. 25
Industrial Home School fund	5, 924. 23
Taxes on lots purchased by the District of Columbia	3. 00
Sanitary fund	2. 00
Surplus from sales	4. 00
Tuition, public schools	5. 47

Market rents—

Washington	\$7, 500. 00
Western	5, 412. 35
Eastern	3, 514. 50
Georgetown	1, 265. 00
	<hr/>
	17, 691. 85

Permit fund—

Principal	38, 952. 54
Interest	3, 900. 09
	<hr/>
	42, 852. 63

Improvement, Seventh street road—

Principal	12. 13
Interest	35. 16
	<hr/>
	47. 29

Assessment for street extension—

Principal	131, 089. 97
Interest	2, 940. 79
	<hr/>
	134, 030. 76

Washington redemption fund—

Principal	99, 831. 03
Interest	15, 469. 78
	<hr/>
	115, 300. 81

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WASHINGTON, *September 10, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order of July 3, 1902, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, with recommendations deemed advisable for its betterment, together with an estimate of the expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, were:

Receipts from realty tax, penalty, and interest.

For the year ended June 30—	Tax.	Penalty and interest.
1902	\$2,401,633.68	\$9,384.28
1901	344,256.49	26,046.53
1900	4,053.83	885.76
1899	4,092.19	1,007.25
1898	3,262.38	1,029.98
1897	11,145.63	4,437.21
1896	8,321.37	4,105.21
1895	5,616.43	2,963.39
1894	3,118.42	2,118.86
1893	2,025.22	1,598.82
1892	1,664.89	1,275.47
1891	1,910.26	1,773.03
1890	972.07	973.53
1889	729.27	699.29
1888	763.54	927.18
1887	546.15	604.71
1886	364.40	482.00
1885	407.57	618.99
1884	427.29	696.24
1883	215.60	294.52
1882	328.57	562.78
1881	124.58	37.13
1880	16.39	.....
1879 .....	.....	.....
1878 .....	.....	.....
1877 .....	.....	.....
1876 .....	.....	.....
1875 .....	.....	.....
1874 .....	.....	.....
1873 .....	.....	.....
1872 .....	.....	.....
Total	2,795,996.44	62,522.78

Receipts from personal tax, penalty, and interest.

For the year ended June 30—	Tax.	Penalty and interest.
1902	\$162,565.65	\$16.48
1901	4,807.91	66.27
1900	236.25	46.85
Total	167,609.81	129.60

From miscellaneous sources:

Licenses, miscellaneous	\$326,026.52
Licenses, insurance	1,051.87

Permit fees—

For sewer and gas	\$2,115.00
For water	1,213.00
For railings	682.00
For buildings	4,375.00
For certificates of taxes	3,233.00
For inspecting meters	1,067.85
For certificates of deaths	284.50
From poundmaster	964.50
From surveyor	8,621.75
From sealer of weights and measures	6,504.62
	<hr/>
	29,061.22

Rents—

Houses, Rock Creek Park	128.34
Houses, Pierce street	273.55
Reservation No. 17	1,750.00
Hay scales	1,539.00
Seventh Precinct station	163.12
Wharves	1,330.42
Ruppert farm	25.00
	<hr/>
	5,209.43

Bathing-beach fund	595.70
Justice-of-peace returns	8,435.92
Advertising	2,829.75
Sale of old material	1,379.29
Sale of old buildings	2,552.85
Engineers' license	435.00
Plumbers' license	30.00
Cost of labor, sawing wood	47.76
Supreme-court fines	220.00
Judgment—Auth & Loeb v. District of Columbia	222.25
Industrial Home School fund	5,924.23
Taxes on lots purchased by the District of Columbia	3.00
Sanitary fund	2.00
Surplus from sales	4.00
Tuition, public schools	5.47

Market rents—

Washington	\$7,500.00
Western	5,412.35
Eastern	3,514.50
Georgetown	1,265.00
	<hr/>
	17,691.85

Permit fund—

Principal	38,952.54
Interest	3,900.09
	<hr/>
	42,852.63

Improvement, Seventh street road—

Principal	12.13
Interest	35.16
	<hr/>
	47.29

Assessment for street extension—

Principal	131,089.97
Interest	2,940.79
	<hr/>
	134,030.76

Washington redemption fund—

Principal	99,831.03
Interest	15,469.78
	<hr/>
	115,300.81

80 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

From miscellaneous sources—Continued.

Police court fines ^a —		
United States	\$6, 838. 23	
District of Columbia	25, 425. 19	
		\$32, 263. 42
Dog tax ^b		786. 16
Total		<u>727, 009. 18</u>

From water fund:

Water-main tax—		
Principal	\$59, 318. 17	
Interest	6, 578. 10	
		\$65, 896. 27
Water-service connections—		
Principal	2, 375. 68	
Interest	132. 02	
		2, 507. 70
Water rents, taps, permits, etc		327, 068. 03
Total		<u>395, 472. 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Collected on account of—		
Realty tax	\$2, 795, 996. 44	
Personal tax	167, 609. 81	
Penalties and interest	62, 652. 38	
Miscellaneous	727, 009. 18	
Water fund	395, 472. 00	
Total		<u>4, 148, 739. 81</u>

Deposited in the United States Treasury, cash..... 4, 148, 739. 81

Miscellaneous collections and deposits.

For work done under the permit system, under the several acts of Congress, designated—

Assessment and permit work	\$113, 056. 07
Improvements and repairs	9, 189. 10
Total	<u>122, 245. 17</u>

Deposits to the credit of the United States, being one-half of the deposits on account of—

Sewer and gas permits	2, 115. 00
Water permits	1, 213. 00
Advertising	2, 757. 51
Interest on permit work	3, 899. 90
Rents	2, 208. 74
Inspecting gas meters	1, 067. 85
Sale of old material	1, 297. 67
Tuition, public schools	5. 47
Total	<u>14, 565. 14</u>

^a Fines from police court have been applied as follows:

General fund	\$32, 263. 42
Police fund	20, 363. 08
Firemen's fund	15, 195. 46
Total	<u>67, 821. 96</u>

^b Receipts from license for dogs have been applied as follows:

General fund	\$786. 16
Police fund	16, 210. 67
Total	<u>16, 996. 83</u>

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 81

Sundry deposits:

Policemen's fund—

From police-court fines	\$20,363.08
From dog tax	16,210.67
From fines	1,609.44

\$38,183.19

Firemen's fund—

From police-court fines	15,195.46
From fines	34.67

15,230.13

M. Wright legacy 850.45

Repayments to appropriation 79,373.41

Deposits to secure bids 300,000.00

Total 433,637.18

Permit work (whole cost):

Balance on hand July 30, 1901 \$65,985.67

Receipts to June 30, 1902 117,317.02

183,302.69

Disbursements to June 30, 1902 140,500.00

Balance on hand July 1, 1902 42,802.69

SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS.

General fund \$4,148,739.81

Assessment and permit work 113,056.07

Improvements and repairs 9,189.10

Deposits to credit of United States 14,565.14

Sundry deposits 433,637.18

Permit work (whole cost) 117,317.02

Total 4,836,504.32

Changes in the assessments made by the assessor.

	Increase.	Reduction.
Realty tax	\$5,577.56	\$5,677.97
Personal tax	7,612.47	142.50

Balance of unpaid taxes July 1, 1902.

Year.	Realty.	Personal.	Year.	Realty.	Personal.
1902.....	\$310,326.97	\$149,803.77	1888.....	\$4,893.62	\$5,877.19
1901.....	7,141.82	77,627.96	1887.....	4,003.07	14,145.00
1900.....	12,327.68	74,165.27	1886.....	3,401.78	8,038.40
1899.....	13,761.52	64,237.45	1885.....	3,120.73	6,457.40
1898.....	16,236.71	8,810.83	1884.....	2,657.55	14,036.00
1897.....	28,718.79	8,464.73	1883.....	4,064.73	.....
1896.....	28,107.38	13,534.33	1882.....	3,881.49	7,350.02
1895.....	24,147.97	12,814.15	1881.....	4,575.39	23,107.18
1894.....	21,036.33	13,217.75	1880.....	11,011.29	15,765.92
1893.....	10,693.13	9,002.07	1879.....	.....	34,124.35
1892.....	8,528.80	7,991.00	1878.....	.....	71,827.52
1891.....	7,837.07	7,605.11	1877.....	8,772.21	30,066.84
1890.....	6,138.04	6,269.23			
1889.....	4,554.45	5,597.53	Total	549,938.52	689,935.00

NOTE.—The balance of unpaid personal tax represents nothing tangible and should be eliminated from the books, and I so recommend. The law under which the assessments were made, having been found inoperative, has been superseded by a new law, approved July 2, 1902.

We have collected by sale, under the act of Congress approved February 28, 1898, the delinquent tax on 21,432 lots amounting, with penalties, interest, and costs, to \$558,503.02, as will be seen by the following statement, viz:

	Number of lots sold.	Amount.
Tax sale April—		
1898	1,665	\$26,569.30
1899	5,033	153,699.28
1900	5,193	147,452.60
1901	4,733	116,943.36
1902	4,808	113,838.48
Total.....	21,432	558,553.02

It is safe to assume that only a small percentage of this delinquency would have been collected but for the authority conferred by this act. These large collections necessarily involved a large amount of extra labor in the preparation of tax certificates, statement for record, record of sale for this and the assessor's office, etc., which was performed by the clerks of this and the assessor's office after office hours at a very small additional cost to the District. We anticipate no diminution in the amount to be realized from our sales of delinquent property except by decrease in the amount subject to sale.

Although we advertised 3,000 lots less, the sale this year shows a slight increase in the number of lots sold, but a decrease in the amount realized from sale. This is accounted for by the fact that much of the property sold this year, being of the class that usually finds no purchasers, owing to the smallness of the tax due, was bought in quantities, the opportunity to purchase more valuable lots being curtailed by the decrease in the number advertised as delinquent. A comparison of the two lists shows the decrease to have been in this class of property.

As shown, our annual tax sales now exceed \$100,000, and this amount will be greatly increased hereafter by reason of the provision of the amended act in relation to taxes and tax sales, which authorizes the sale of property bought in by the District at tax sales, and the indications are that nearly, if not all, of the delinquent taxes will be collected in this way.

The act of Congress approved February 15, 1902, fixing the rate of interest to be collected on arrearages of general taxes prior to July 1, 1899, now due to, and the liens for which are held by, the District of Columbia, at 6 per cent, in lieu of the rates and penalties now fixed by law, if paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1902, will, I anticipate, be the means of collecting a large amount of arrears, as taxpayers who have overlooked the payment of their taxes will doubtless avail themselves of the benefits of this law, and thus prevent a sale of their property at public or private sale and a deed issuing thereon, which the Commissioners are by the act of Congress relating to taxes and tax sales approved July 1, 1902, authorized to do.

No employees were detailed to or from this office during the past fiscal year.

Under the act of Congress approved April 17, 1902, making appropriation of \$800 for preparing tax-sale certificates, etc., there were

employed 23 clerks, who worked 1,187 hours, for which they were paid \$799.90. These clerks were selected from the different offices of the District government on account of their familiarity with the work in hand; they proved their efficiency by the character and quantity of their work. During the time employed they wrote 5,000 certificates, compared the same with the tax ledgers, prepared a statement for record with the recorder of deeds, and entered on the sales book a detailed statement of the property sold.

The wisdom of the act requiring the work to be done under the appropriation for the preparation of tax-sale certificates by the clerks of the District offices has been fully demonstrated; a technical knowledge of the methods employed in the collection of taxes is necessary to intelligently and correctly perform the work in the time prescribed by law. Clerks who are not familiar with the methods and details incidental to the preparation for advertisement and sale of delinquent property would have to be instructed in order to be proficient in making up the certificates, comparing the same with the books, and preparing copy for record. In the limited time allowed for this purpose it would be impossible to impart sufficient instruction to enable them to properly complete this work; hence errors would necessarily creep in that would be fatally deceptive and defeat the object of the sale. We find much difficulty in minimizing the errors made by the clerks who are thoroughly familiar with all the details of the work, and for this reason it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to properly do the work with an inexperienced force.

Therefore we consider this appropriation of \$800, with restrictions, necessary for the preparation of tax-sale certificates, etc.

The operations of the new personal-tax law will increase the duties of this office by reason of the number and variety of interests taxable, many of which were not subject to taxation heretofore.

There are always many persons who are liable for this tax who await personal service before paying, and some who only pay when threatened with seizure of goods. As the duty devolves on this office to enforce payment, I recommend a renewal of the appropriation of \$1,500 for necessary expenses in the collection of overdue personal taxes by distraint and sale and otherwise, and for other necessary items.

The courts of the District having declared the personal-tax law of 1877 nonenforceable by reason of the failure to provide proper succession to the original board of assessment, renders void the unpaid balances of personal taxes from 1877 to 1902, charged to the collector of taxes and carried on the books of this office as an asset. These balances have been carried for years with no possibility of their collection, owing to the manner of assessments, the death or removal from the District of the parties assessed, and other causes; and now that by judicial action the assessments have been declared void, it is clearly manifest that they should be eliminated from the records of the office, and I therefore recommend that all unpaid personal taxes charged against the collector of taxes for the fiscal year 1902 and all prior years be canceled, and an order be issued to this effect, that the unpaid balances appearing upon the books may represent only such taxes as are collectable.

Every effort possible with the facilities at hand has been made to collect these unpaid personal balances, but we have been barred suc-

cessfully in every case when appeal has been made to the courts. Failure in this direction has caused unfavorable comment, and has been the means of yearly adding to the number of delinquents, and thus increasing the amount of unpaid taxes of this nature.

In estimating for the expenses of this office for the fiscal year of 1904 I have recommended that the salary of the deputy collector of taxes be increased to \$2,500, which I consider only just and equitable. The present salary of this office is much below the salary of the chief clerks and assistants in other branches of the District service. The duties of the deputy collector are important and exacting. He assumes the duties and responsibilities of the collector during his absence; he is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties, and the salary should in some degree accord with the requirements, dignity, and responsibility of the position.

I earnestly request your approval of this recommendation.

The increase of \$300 for contingent expenses asked for will be needed for additional books, forms, etc., made necessary in the collection of personal taxes and licenses under new laws; also for additional shelving for books, etc.

I can not close this report without expressing sincere regret at the death of our late Commissioner, Hon. John W. Ross, and my admiration of his many good and noble qualities. Our official intercourse was of a character to endear him to our hearts and to inspire us with confidence in his judgment. His sterling integrity, ability, and familiarity with the duties of this office, over which he exercised supervision, and his solicitude for its welfare, made him an invaluable adviser. As a friend I appreciated his confidence and esteem and shall ever revere his memory.

In conclusion, I beg to testify to the efficiency and loyalty of the clerks of this office. I have confidence in their integrity and appreciate their faithfulness.

I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the expenses of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

Office.	Appropriation, 1903.	Estimate, 1904.
Collector.....	\$4,000	\$4,000
Deputy.....	1,800	2,500
Cashier.....	1,800	1,800
Assistant.....	1,400	1,400
Bookkeeper.....	1,600	1,600
Two clerks, at \$1,400.....	2,800	2,800
Two clerks, at \$1,200.....	2,400	2,400
Two coupon clerks, at \$900.....	1,800	1,800
Bank messenger.....	1,200	1,200
Messenger.....	600	600
Contingent expenses.....	700	1,000
For extra labor for preparation of tax-sale certificates, etc., with authority to employ clerks of this and other offices after office hours.....	800	800
Total.....	20,900	21,900

Very respectfully,

E. G. DAVIS,

Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 24, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith, in a series of statements marked "A" to "F," respectively, a summary of the financial operations of the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1902, showing the receipts and expenditures for that period, the condition of the revenue account at the close of the year, and the balances which then remained to the credit of the several trust funds, and of the various appropriations made by Congress.

"A" is a statement of appropriations and revenues. It shows, first, a deficiency, being the amount the District lacked to meet the one-half of appropriations chargeable to its revenues in the fiscal year 1901; second, the appropriations payable in part or in whole from the revenues of the fiscal year 1902; third, the receipts from taxes, licenses, and all other distinctively District of Columbia sources of revenue, and one-half of lapsed appropriations credited back to the general fund, and fourth, the amount in excess of revenues advanced by the United States under the act of February 11, 1901, being the total deficiency on all accounts June 30, 1902.

B is a general statement of appropriations. It shows, first, the total balance of appropriations unexpended and subject to requisition July 1, 1901, the aggregate amount appropriated for the year under various acts of Congress, and repayments to appropriations for the same period; second, the amounts advanced therefrom by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions, and, third, the total balances of appropriations subject to requisition in the Treasury of the United States June 30, 1902.

C is a classified statement of expenditures, consisting, first, of payments by the disbursing officer in checks drawn upon the Treasurer of the United States, with whom, under the law, all moneys advanced upon requisition to the former are deposited; second, of requisitions approved by the Commissioners in favor of the officers, respectively, of the various charitable institutions and the District militia and for expenditures under authority of the Secretary of War, and, third, of payments by the Treasurer of the United States under various appropriations, and, as ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund, on account of principal and interest of the bonded debt.

D is a summary of the account of C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer, with the Treasurer of the United States. It shows the deposits made by him of the amounts received from requisitions upon the Secretary

of the Treasury on account of the general expenses of the District of Columbia, checks drawn against the same by him, and the balance subject to his check remaining with the Treasurer June 30, 1902.

E is a statement of the water fund and the special and trust fund accounts, showing, first, the balances on hand July 1, 1901, and the collections from rents, water-main taxes, and other special sources during the year; second, advances made to the disbursing officer upon requisitions of the Commissioners, and, third, balances subject to requisition remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1902.

F is a statement of advances and receipts during the year, showing the actual condition of the cash account between the United States and the District of Columbia June 30, 1902.

DEFICIENCY IN REVENUES.

The fiscal year which ended June 30, 1902, like its predecessor of 1901, is notable for the fact that the receipts from taxes and all other sources of revenue were less than the expenditures, the deficit being \$2,491,574.05, if reckoning all appropriations for the year as obligations which had accrued and were chargeable June 30, 1902, or an actual shortage of \$1,759,242.46, if considering only those appropriations on account of which advances had been made at that date from the United States Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury, being authorized by the act of February 11, 1901, to advance from time to time such sums as might be required for general expenses, has honored all requisitions of the Commissioners, so that no embarrassment has resulted from the failure to collect sufficient revenue to meet the obligations of the District under the appropriations made by Congress.

The act aforesaid provided that all advances made in accordance with its terms should be "reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, beginning July 1, 1902, in four equal annual installments," but on the date thus fixed for the commencement of this reimbursement period Congress passed another act of similar import, as to advances, but differing otherwise in that it requires returns to be made from the "surplus revenues" in three years from July 1, 1903. Believing that it was the purpose of Congress in passing the act of July 1, 1902, to repeal that of February 11, 1901, the estimates for the coming fiscal year have been arranged to meet the requirements of the later law, which will also govern in the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the District of Columbia.

BALANCES OF OLD TAX LEVIES.

The books of the office have long been cumbered with uncollectible balances of assessments upon both real and personal property, some of which were legacies from the old corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and the levy court, while others belong to the succeeding Territorial régime, and others still to the temporary form of government by Commissioners which immediately preceded the present establishment. Acting upon the decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to the effect that the assessments for taxes upon

personal property under the act of March 3, 1877, were invalid for the reason that the assessor was not authorized to levy the same, the balances which remained on these accounts have been stricken from the books by order of the Commissioners dated October 1, 1902, but in respect of those upon real property belonging to former levies, no action has been taken by this office, as there is no warrant of law for their removal in this manner.

It is clear, however, that in the interest of good administration the Commissioners should be clothed with authority to revise these lists of arrearages of taxes long overdue and free the books from charges which can never be collected, but inasmuch as all property should bear its proportionate share of the municipal burden, there should be coupled with the power of cancellation the authority to reassess and collect, so that in the end no loss would come to the Government through improvidence or design on the part of delinquent taxpayers.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

The suggestion in my last annual report that a more systematic method of distributing and accounting for public property is desirable merits renewal by virtue of its great importance.

Every custodian of property of the District of Columbia should be debited therewith upon the books of the property clerk or the superintendent of property, as the case may be, to whom returns should be made at stated intervals upon forms so arranged as to show the location or disposition of every article of value belonging to the District of Columbia. I feel constrained to urge the adoption of some such system of accountability in this connection, believing, as I do, that it furnishes the best, if not the only, safeguard against loss in the use or management of the property of the municipality.

SETTLEMENT OF OLD CLAIMS.

The act of June 16, 1880, conferred jurisdiction on the Court of Claims for the adjudication of all claims of contractors of the board of public works which were left unsettled by the board of audit, created by the act of June 20, 1874. Although much of the time of the court during the intervening years has been occupied in hearing and determining these cases, a few unadjusted still linger upon the docket awaiting final judgment, while one, the most important of these that remain, is before the Supreme Court of the United States for trial upon appeal. It is much to be desired that the closing chapter in this long story of litigation may soon be written in the interest of the claimants and of the Government as well.

POLICE AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUNDS.

Prior to July 1, 1894, the revenue derived from disciplinary fines and from stoppages in the pay of members of the Metropolitan police and of the fire department, which constituted the police and firemen's relief funds, was quite sufficient to meet the allotments of the respective pension lists, but for nearly two years thereafter, or until May 31, 1896, deficiencies occurred from time to time which amounted in the aggregate to \$17,000 in round numbers. In the District of Columbia

appropriation act of June 11, 1896, authority was given the Commissioners, and they were directed, "to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, out of the receipts from fines in the police court, a sufficient amount to meet any deficiency in the police fund or the firemen's relief fund," and in the act of February 28, 1901, this authority was enlarged by making a similar application of receipts from dog licenses.

This method of depositing collections with the Treasurer, instead of covering them into the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia, does not commend itself to my judgment. The items thus set apart are naturally tributary to the general fund, and no statement of the revenues is complete or satisfactory from a statistical standpoint which fails to show the entire collections on these accounts. To illustrate: In the fiscal year 1901 the sum of \$44,772.93 was realized from fines imposed in the police court, while the revenue statement for that year shows but \$3,465.55 as having been collected on this account, the difference of \$41,307.38 representing the sum which was deposited directly with the Treasurer to the credit of the police and firemen's relief funds.

This criticism is not the only one to which the law quoted is amenable, a more serious objection being its failure to place these funds upon a sure financial foundation, leaving them, as it does, dependent upon collections liable at any time to fall short of the sum required, and thereby necessitating a corresponding reduction of allowance in the case of every pensioner upon the rolls. The shortage of \$17,000, hereinbefore mentioned, compelled a cut of 40 per cent in each allotment, which proved a great hardship to the widows, orphans, and disabled veterans upon whom the loss fell, and which still remains a loss, notwithstanding earnest and repeated efforts since made to secure reimbursement through an appropriation by Congress.

In view of the character of the beneficiaries it would seem but an act of sheer justice to guarantee the payment of these pensions in full by so amending the law as to authorize deficiencies in the respective relief funds to be met by requisitions upon the general fund of the District of Columbia, covering to the credit of the latter all receipts from fines and dog licenses which are now deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR PER DIEM EMPLOYEES.

The District appropriation act of June 4, 1880, contained the following provision:

That overseers or inspectors temporarily required in connection with sewer or street work done under contracts authorized by appropriations shall be paid out of the sum specifically appropriated for the work.

The foregoing provision has been incorporated in each subsequent annual District appropriation act, with such modifications from year to year as the conditions of the service seemed to require. Under its authorization many overseers and inspectors have been appointed whose tenure of office, in a technical sense, is temporary, being limited to the work upon which for the time they may be engaged; but as, upon its completion, they are immediately assigned to some other duty, thus making their service continuous, they are entitled to be rated as

permanent employees. Among them may be found some of the most skilled and useful members of the engineer department, whose experience, based as it is upon many years of faithful effort, renders them invaluable to the Government. For fifteen years none of this class was allowed leave of absence with pay for even so much as a single day, but in the act of March 2, 1895, provision was made for a limited number in the following terms:

Provided, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized in their discretion to grant leave of absence, not to exceed thirty days to any individual in any fiscal year, to regular employees not to exceed thirty annually, appointed directly by the Commissioners and paid out of general appropriations, and whose service is continuous, but who receive per diem compensation.

The law, it will be observed, allows leave of absence to only thirty of these employees, but as there are more than twice that number entitled thereto by virtue of long service and other considerations which might be urged, it is exceedingly difficult to avoid the imputation of unfairness in allotment when making the annual selections according to the terms of the statute. As a matter of justice, it must be apparent that the law should be amended so as to remove the present restriction and authorize the Commissioners in their discretion to grant leave not exceeding thirty days, with pay, to such employees of the class described in the act of March 2, 1895, as they may consider entitled to the privilege.

TRIBUTE TO EMPLOYEES.

It is both a pleasure and a duty to acknowledge, as I do, my indebtedness to my associates and coworkers in the office whose conceded ability and untiring industry in their efforts to measure up to the highest standards of efficiency commend them to your most favorable consideration.

CONCLUSION.

There is no cessation in the growth of the work of the office, 13,182 regular claims having been audited as against 12,774 in the preceding year, while 1,162 vouchers have been examined and passed in accounts for whole and half cost permit work, Rock Creek Park and bathing-beach appropriations, and disbursements for the Washington City Public Library.

With a lasting sense of obligation for your support in every effort I have made to protect the public interest or to increase the efficiency of the service, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. T. PETTY,
Auditor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

90 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A.—Statement showing amounts chargeable to the District of Columbia under appropriations, and revenues collected, for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1902.

Appropriations from the revenues of the District of Columbia.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Deficiency.</i>			
Amount required to meet the one-half of appropriations payable by the District of Columbia July 1, 1901, being the deficiency in the revenues thereof at that date.....			\$716,155.38
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia.</i>			
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1902, act Mar. 1, 1901.....	\$7,857,681.94		
Highway bridge across Potomac River, act Feb. 12, 1901..	2,000.00		
Support and medical treatment, destitute patients, 1902, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	19,000.00		
Buildings, etc., Providence Hospital, act Mar. 3, 1901....	50,000.00		
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, 1902, act Mar. 3, 1901..	19,000.00		
Building, etc., Garfield Hospital, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	1,750.00		
National Zoological Park, 1902, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	80,000.00		
Salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1902, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	30,000.00		
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1902, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	25,920.00		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1902, act Jan. 31, 1902.....	5,000.00		
Clearing the Potomac River of ice, District of Columbia, act Feb. 21, 1902.....	5,000.00		
Salaries, offices of the District of Columbia, 1902-3, act Mar. 17, 1902.....	1,000.00		
Payment of canceled checks, act June 30, 1898.....	39.60		
Opinions, court of appeals, District of Columbia, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	990.00		
Deficiencies, acts Feb. 14, 1902, Apr. 7, 1902, Apr. 22, 1902.	156,483.00		
Bridges, District of Columbia, 1899, Comptroller's decision of Oct. 4, 1901.....	2,024.88		
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia, 1902, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	3,816.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, 1902.....	60,550.00		
Total joint appropriations.....	8,320,255.42		
One-half of which, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, is.....		\$4,160,127.71	
<i>Appropriations payable wholly by the District of Columbia.</i>			
Permanent system of highways, District of Columbia, 1902, act Mar. 1, 1901.....	2,500.00		
Extension, etc., streets and avenues, District of Columbia.	1,192,389.78		
Expenses of the excise board, District of Columbia, act Mar. 3, 1893.....	5,000.00		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, District of Columbia.	3,000.00		
Total appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		1,202,889.78	
<i>Proportion of appropriations not included in the Commissioners' estimates, but chargeable to the District of Columbia under the sundry civil act Mar. 3, 1901.</i>			
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc., 1902.....	3,400.00		
Salaries, employees, public buildings and grounds, 1902..	28,380.00		
Total of special charges under sundry civil act Mar. 3, 1901.....		31,790.00	
Total appropriations payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....			5,394,807.49
Aggregate payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1902.....			6,110,962.87
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia. (From what source derived.)</i>			
Tax collections:			
Tax on realty.....	2,795,996.13		
Penalties on realty.....	62,522.16		
Tax on personalty.....	63,097.58		
Penalties on personalty.....	129.60		
Tax on railroads.....	104,512.23		
Taxes on property purchased by District of Columbia.	3.00		
Licenses:		3,026,260.70	
Liquor licenses.....	240,107.80		
Engineers' licenses.....	435.00		
Plumbers' licenses.....	30.00		
Insurance licenses.....	1,051.87		
Miscellaneous licenses.....	85,918.72		
		327,543.39	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 91

A.—Statement showing amounts chargeable to the District of Columbia under appropriations, and revenues collected, for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

Appropriations from the revenues of the District of Columbia.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia. (From what source derived)—Continued.</i>			
Market rents:			
Eastern Market rents.....	\$3,514.50		
Western Market rents.....	5,412.35		
Georgetown Market rents.....	1,265.00		
Washington Market Co., franchise rental.....	7,500.00		
		\$17,691.85	
Miscellaneous rents:			
Rent of hay scales.....	1,539.00		
Rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings.....	3,670.43		
		5,209.43	
Fines:			
Fines, police court.....	a 32,263.42		
Fines, supreme court, District of Columbia.....	220.00		
		32,483.42	
Fees:			
Fees from recorder of deeds, surplus.....	191.98		
Fees from register of wills, surplus.....	47.12		
Fees from surveyor.....	8,621.75		
Fees from sealer of weights and measures.....	6,504.62		
Fees from tax certificates.....	3,233.00		
Fees for inspecting gas meters.....	1,067.85		
Permit fees for sewer and gas.....	2,115.00		
Permit fees for water.....	1,213.00		
Permit fees for railings.....	682.00		
Building permits.....	4,375.00		
Pound fees.....	964.50		
Health department certificates.....	284.50		
Fees, justices of the peace.....	8,435.92		
		37,736.24	
Miscellaneous collections:			
Tax on dogs.....	b 786.16		
Advertising taxes.....	2,829.75		
Sale of old material.....	1,379.29		
Sale of buildings on line of New Hampshire avenue and Columbia road.....	1,268.00		
Sale of buildings on line of Sherman avenue.....	1,284.85		
Judgment, District of Columbia v. S. Auth and M. Loeb, No. 33142, compromise settlement.....	222.25		
Sale of products, Reform School, District of Columbia.....	1,840.14		
Sale of old material by warden of jail, District of Columbia.....	50.00		
Receipts from assessment of benefits for street extensions.....	134,030.76		
Interest on improvements and repairs and permit work.....	3,900.09		
Proceeds of labor, municipal lodging house.....	47.76		
Tuition, public schools.....	5.47		
		147,644.52	
Total revenues collected.....		3,594,569.55	
<i>Unexpended balances.</i>			
One-half of unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the general fund, District of Columbia.....	24,818.64		
Unexpended balances of appropriations made wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia carried to the general fund, District of Columbia.....	.63		
		24,819.27	
Aggregate of revenues June 30, 1902.....			\$3,619,388.82
Deficiency in the revenues of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1902, being the amount required under the act of Feb. 11, 1901, to enable the District of Columbia to meet its obligations under all appropriations during the fiscal year 1902.....			2,491,574.05
<hr/>			
a Total fines, police court.....			\$67,831.96
Used for deficiencies, police fund.....		\$19,103.30	
Used for deficiencies, firemen's relief fund.....		16,465.24	
			35,568.54
Balance credited to the revenue account.....			32,263.42
<hr/>			
b Total collections, dog tax.....			16,996.83
Used for deficiencies, police fund.....		16,100.58	
Used for deficiencies, firemen's relief fund.....		110.09	
			16,210.67
Balance credited to revenue account.....			786.16

92 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

B.—Statement of appropriations and advances by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Title.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Appropriations.</i>			
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1901, subject to requisition on account of appropriations for the year 1901 and prior years.....		\$975,620.61	
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1902, act Mar. 1, 1901.....	\$7,860,181.94		
Highway bridge across the Potomac River, act Feb. 12, 1901.....	2,000.00		
Support and medical treatment, destitute patients, 1902, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	19,000.00		
Buildings, etc., Providence Hospital, act Mar. 3, 1901....	50,000.00		
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, 1902, act Mar. 3, 1901..	19,000.00		
Building, etc., Garfield Hospital, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	1,750.00		
National Zoological Park, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	80,000.00		
Salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1902, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	30,000.00		
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1902, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	25,920.00		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1902, act Jan. 31, 1902.....	5,000.00		
Clearing Potomac River of ice, District of Columbia, act Feb. 21, 1902.....	5,000.00		
Salaries, offices of the District of Columbia, 1902-3, act Mar. 17, 1902.....	1,000.00		
Payment of canceled checks, District of Columbia, act June 30, 1898.....	39.60		
Opinions, court of appeals, District of Columbia, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	990.00		
Deficiencies, District of Columbia, acts Feb. 14, 1902, Apr. 7, 1902, Apr. 22, 1902.....	156,483.00		
Bridges, District of Columbia, 1899, decision of Comptroller, October 4, 1901.....	2,024.88		
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	3,816.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	60,550.00		
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc., 1902, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	3,400.00		
Salaries employees public buildings and grounds, 1902, act Mar. 3, 1901.....	28,390.00		
Extension, etc., streets and avenues, District of Columbia.	1,192,389.78		
Expenses of excise board, District of Columbia, act Mar. 3, 1898.....	5,000.00		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, District of Columbia..	3,000.00		
Repayments to appropriations.....		9,554,935.20 276,786.02	
<i>Advances.</i>			
Amount advanced upon requisition on account of appropriations.....		9,311,923.51	
Unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the United States surplus fund and the District of Columbia general fund.....		49,637.91	
			9,361,561.42
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1902, subject to requisition on account of District appropriations for the year 1902 and prior years.....			1,445,780.41

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Improvement of streets, avenues, and alleys.</i>			
New work on streets, avenues, and roads:			
Georgetown schedule—			
1902.....	\$8,876.98		
1901.....	2,183.24		
Northwest schedule—			
1902.....	23,398.87		
1901.....	8,328.98		
Southwest schedule—			
1902.....	18,914.89		
1901.....	67.31		
Southeast schedule—			
1902.....	28,903.93		
1901.....	9,519.31		
Northeast schedule—			
1902.....	34,412.75		
1901.....	6,044.12		
Retaining wall east side of Rock Creek, Cincinnati street to Woodley road, completing, 1902.....	124.50		
Crescent street west of Sixteenth street, paving, 1902.....	2,746.59		
Huntington street, paving, 1902.....	4,527.52		
Elm street, Third to Fourth streets NW., paving, 1902.....	3,254.24		
Gale street, Fifteenth to Seventeenth streets NE., paving, 1902.....	7,838.64		
Fourth street east from U to W streets N., paving, 1902.....	5,417.94		
Columbia road west from Fourteenth street, paving, 1902.....	4,641.13		
Columbia road east from Thirteenth street, grade, etc., 1901.....	8,554.76		
Cincinnati street and Connecticut avenue extended, Rock Creek to Cathedral avenue, paving, 1902.....	20,978.80		
Cincinnati street and Woodley road wall, 1901.....	163.24		
Connecticut avenue west of Rock Creek, grade, etc., 1902.....	10,087.55		
Connecticut avenue extended, Leroy place to Kalorama avenue, grading and paving, 1902.....	7,517.83		
Connecticut avenue west of Rock Creek, improving, 1901.....	923.86		
Blagden avenue, grading and macadamizing, 1902 ..	9,621.73		
Blagden avenue, grading, etc., 1901.....	74.12		
Erie street, Champlain avenue to Sixteenth street, grading and macadamizing, 1902	2,276.66		
Pennsylvania avenue, Anacostia River to Minnesota avenue, grading and macadamizing, 1902.....	321.75		
Streets in Woodridge subdivision, grading and macadamizing, 1902.....	2,899.09		
California and Wyoming avenues, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Decatur, and S streets, grading and macadamizing, 1902.....	4,234.43		
Thirty-seventh street, between New Cut and Tennallytown roads, and streets Burleith addition, grading, etc., 1902	1,854.97		
Thirty-seventh street, between New Cut and Tennallytown roads, and streets Burleith addition, grading, etc., 1901	122.50		
Providence street, grading and macadamizing, 1902.....	1,991.22		
Nebraska avenue, grading and macadamizing, 1902 ..	4,600.12		
Bunker Hill road, grading and macadamizing, 1902 ..	4,441.00		
Bennings and Anacostia roads, grading and macadamizing, 1902	3,521.67		
Bennings and Anacostia roads, grading and macadamizing, 1901	4,695.94		
Illinois avenue, grading, 1902	4,999.69		
Genesee street, between Brightwood avenue and Fourteenth street road, grading, 1902	1,037.74		
Trenton street, Brightwood avenue to Eighth street, grading and macadamizing, 1902	2,999.57		
Joliet street, Wisconsin avenue to Tunlaw road, grading, etc., 1902	12,457.51		
G street, Sixth to Fifteenth streets NW., paving, etc., 1901.....	241.15		
Kenesaw avenue and Park drive, paving, etc., 1901..	558.47		
Bladensburg road, improving, 1901	13,983.25		
Cathedral avenue, grading, etc., 1901	11,152.89		
Michigan avenue, improving, 1901	932.23		
Eighteenth street extended, paving, etc., 1901.....	209.62		
Total		\$306,654.30	

94 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Improvement of streets, avenues, and alleys—Continued.</i>			
Assessment and permit work:			
Sidewalks, sewers, etc.—			
1902.....	\$219,239.09		
1901.....	60,177.41		
1900.....	.36		
Roadways, permit system—			
1902.....	16,912.63		
1901.....	504.43		
Total		\$296,833.92	
Extension, etc., streets and avenues:			
Columbia road and Sixteenth street, widening	171,555.34		
Staughton street.....	5,697.10		
Sherman avenue	142,252.35		
Sixteenth street	645,689.49		
Pennsylvania avenue SE.....	2,085.91		
New Hampshire avenue	101,336.64		
Fifth street	5,448.53		
Eckington place.....	7.20		
Howard avenue	6,510.90		
Eleventh street.....	5,247.80		
Condemnation expenses, Sixteenth street, etc.....	30.05		
Condemnation expenses, Pennsylvania avenue SE..	810.30		
Total		1,086,676.61	
Permanent system of highways, plans for 1902.....		2,481.24	
Grading streets, avenues, and alleys, by chain gang:			
1902.....	7,903.91		
1901.....	123.85		
Total		8,027.76	
Condemnation or purchase of land for streets, etc.:			
1902.....	918.00		
1901.....	680.00		
Total		1,598.00	
Surveys on account of subdivision of land:			
1902.....	1,924.70		
1901.....	1,140.00		
Total		3,064.70	
Aggregate			\$1,705,331.53
<i>Care and lighting of streets, avenues, and parkings.</i>			
Sweeping and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys:			
1902.....	169,942.96		
1901.....	7,585.22		
Cleaning snow and ice from gutters and crossings, 1902..	4,833.31		
Collection and disposal of city refuse:			
1902.....	110,911.81		
1901.....	8,154.50		
Total		301,427.80	
Repairs to streets and alleys, including repairs to concrete pavements:			
1902.....	189,714.58		
1901.....	5,150.85		
Total		194,865.43	
Repairs to county roads and suburban streets:			
1902.....	75,209.57		
1901.....	1,098.58		
Total		76,308.15	
Parking commission, expenses of:			
1902.....	24,990.25		
1901.....	185.88		
Total		25,176.13	
Care and improvement of public grounds, 1902		60,550.00	
Replacing sidewalks and curbs around public reservations:			
1902.....	7,035.81		
1901.....	5,570.90		
Total		12,606.71	

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Care and lighting of streets, avenues, and parkings—Cont'd.</i>			
Lighting streets, avenues, alleys, and grounds:			
Gas and other materials, streets and alleys—			
1902.....	\$174,413.19		
1901.....	16,231.95		
Electric lighting streets, etc.—			
1902.....	61,939.55		
1901.....	5,285.03		
Lighting public grounds, 1902.....	3,816.00		
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion grounds, 1902.....	3,400.00		
Total		\$265,085.72	
Aggregate			\$936,019.94
<i>Bridges.</i>			
Ordinary care of:			
1902.....	8,903.77		
1901.....	451.26		
Total		4,355.03	
Construction and repair of:			
1902.....	10,457.55		
1901.....	5,781.55		
Total		16,239.10	
Bridge over Rock Creek at Massachusetts avenue:			
1902.....	4,112.07		
1901.....	22,876.40		
1900.....	61,520.06		
1899.....	2,024.88		
Total		90,533.41	
Bridge over Rock Creek at Connecticut avenue:			
1902.....	13,377.26		
1901.....	25,510.57		
Total		38,887.83	
Bridge over Rock Creek at Quarry road, 1901.....		884.93	
Highway bridge over the Potomac River, 1902.....		2,000.00	
Aggregate			152,900.30
<i>Sewers and basins.</i>			
Cleaning and repairing:			
1902.....	49,220.06		
1901.....	8,785.98		
Total		58,006.04	
Obstructed sewers, replacing, 1901.....		9,245.97	
Main and pipe:			
1902.....	43,887.20		
1901.....	5,841.25		
Total		49,728.45	
Suburban:			
1902.....	30,112.89		
1901.....	15,132.26		
Total		45,245.15	
Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue sewer:			
1901.....	7,726.92		
1900.....	27,013.55		
Total		34,740.47	
East side from Twenty-second and A streets NE. to Twelfth street SE.:			
1902.....	4,494.18		
1901.....	15,896.34		
East side from Twelfth street SE. to pumping station:			
1902.....	14,897.86		
1901.....	5,828.36		
Total		41,116.74	
Flushing tanks for sewers:			
1902.....	823.69		
1901.....	603.16		
Total		1,426.85	

96 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Sewers and basins—Continued.</i>			
Pumping station and plant for sewage system:			
1902.....	\$14,485.79		
1901.....	71,029.43		
Total		\$85,515.22	
Arizona avenue sewer:			
1902.....	41,974.40		
1901.....	21,820.80		
Total		63,805.20	
Boundary sewer:			
1902.....	17,645.07		
1900.....	6,114.49		
Total		23,759.56	
Plans for sewage disposal, 1901		5,864.70	
L street sewer, between Sixteenth and Twenty-first streets, 1901.....		14,492.94	
Sewer through grounds of W. W. Davidge and Trinity College, Third and Cincinnati streets NE., to Michigan avenue, 1902.....		9,705.15	
Low area trunk sewer, 1902		13,421.48	
Aggregate			\$456,073.92
<i>Salaries and expenses of officers.</i>			
Executive office, salaries, 1902.....		63,307.04	
Collector's office, salaries, 1902.....		16,000.00	
Auditor's office, salaries, 1902.....		21,297.59	
Attorney's office, salaries, 1902.....		11,320.00	
Sealer of weights and measures office, salaries, 1902.....		5,980.00	
Special assessment office, salaries, 1902.....		11,900.00	
Street-sweeping office, salaries, 1902.....		25,100.00	
Board of steam engineers, salaries, 1902.....		900.00	
Insurance department, salaries, 1902.....		1,750.00	
Sinking-fund office, salaries, 1902.....		2,500.00	
Salaries of employees in public buildings and grounds, 1902.....		28,390.00	
Assessor's office:			
Salaries of employees—			
1902.....	38,400.00		
1901.....	.80		
Extra clerk hire, 1902-1903	450.00		
Total		38,850.80	
Engineer's office:			
Salaries of employees, 1902.....	66,670.70		
Stables, expenses of—			
1902.....	4,102.99		
1901.....	1,111.73		
Total		71,885.42	
Coroner's office:			
Salaries—			
1902.....	1,700.00		
1901.....	148.30		
Expenses of, 1902.....	1,199.22		
Total		3,047.52	
Superintendent of charities' office (secretary Board of Charities):			
Salaries, 1902	6,040.00		
Traveling expenses, 1902	105.99		
Salaries, 1901	28.08		
Total		6,174.07	
Surveyor's office:			
Salaries of surveyor and assistant, 1902.....	4,800.00		
Salaries of employees—			
1902.....	11,998.89		
1901.....	559.15		
Resurvey of Barry farm	1,762.96		
Total		19,121.00	

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Salaries and expenses of offices—Continued.</i>			
Markets:			
Salaries, 1902.....	\$4,740.00		
Repairs of—			
1902.....	2,069.44		
1901.....	16.96		
Total		\$6,826.40	
Rent:			
District office building, 1902.....	9,000.00		
Property yards—			
1902.....	150.00		
1901.....	150.00		
Vault, fireproof:			
1902.....	300.00		
1901.....	300.00		
Total		9,900.00	
General advertising:			
1902.....	1,880.34		
1901.....	267.95		
Advertising notices of arrears of taxes, 1902.....	1,640.68		
Total		3,788.97	
Enforcement of game and fish laws, 1902.....		358.00	
Contingent expenses of offices, including expenses of police court:			
1902.....	22,220.31		
1901.....	3,376.32		
1900.....	67.10		
Total		25,663.73	
Register of wills' office, books, services, etc., 1902.....		1,995.30	
Collections by distraint, 1902.....		1,500.00	
Arrears of taxes, continuing account of, 1902.....		2,000.00	
Card index for permit records, 1902.....		2,033.00	
Preparation of tax-sale certificates, 1902.....		799.90	
Insurance department, expenses of, 1902.....		474.61	
Preservation of portraits, 1901.....		373.00	
Improvements in tax department, 1902.....		2,842.48	
Aggregate			\$386,078.83
<i>Metropolitan police.</i>			
Salaries of officers and members:			
1902.....	691,677.60		
1901.....	2.45		
Total		691,680.05	
Rent:			
Headquarters—			
1902.....	2,475.00		
1901.....	150.00		
Substation, Anacostia—			
1902.....	330.00		
1901.....	30.00		
Total		2,985.00	
Repairs to station houses:			
1902.....	3,959.12		
1901.....	33.48		
Total		3,992.60	
Fuel, 1902.....		2,476.65	
Flags and halyards:			
1902.....	106.23		
1901.....	14.68		
Total		120.91	
Contingent expenses:			
1902.....	24,999.20		
1901.....	69.47		
1900.....	2.00		
Total		25,070.67	
Place of detention for children and women, maintaining:			
1902.....	7,995.63		
1901.....	338.31		
Total		8,333.94	

98 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Metropolitan police—Continued.</i>			
Additional equipment of new station house north of Florida avenue, 1902		\$243. 71	
Purchase of site and erection of temporary substation in Tennallytown		1, 690. 38	
Site, etc., station house north of Florida avenue		13, 102. 50	
Aggregate			\$749, 696. 41
<i>Fire department.</i>			
Salaries of officers and members, 1902		241, 402. 20	
Repairs to apparatus and new appliances:			
1902	\$3, 953. 49		
1901	1, 397. 81		
Total		5, 351. 30	
Repairs to engine houses:			
1902	4, 967. 16		
1901	26. 03		
Total		4, 993. 19	
Forage:			
1902	12, 378. 90		
1901	2, 652. 35		
Total		15, 031. 25	
Fuel:			
1902	4, 331. 31		
1901	145. 39		
Total		4, 476. 70	
Horses:			
1902	10, 410. 00		
1901	1, 630. 00		
Total		12, 040. 00	
Contingent expenses:			
1902	11, 975. 47		
1901	1, 120. 94		
Total		13, 096. 41	
Hose, 1902		8, 993. 48	
Additional stable, rear of No. 8 engine house		4, 926. 02	
Congress Heights, house and furniture, 1902		318. 50	
Tennallytown, house and furniture, 1900-1901		790. 78	
Columbia Heights, house and furniture, 1900-1901		2, 312. 70	
Brookland, house and furniture, 1900-1901		12, 087. 25	
West Washington, house and furniture, 1900-1901		341. 64	
Aggregate			326, 161. 4
<i>Electrical department.</i>			
Salaries of employees, 1902		16, 053. 69	
General expenses:			
1902	12, 441. 48		
1901	1, 829. 12		
Total		14, 270. 60	
Extension of the patrol system:			
1902	4, 978. 71		
1901	500. 21		
Total		5, 478. 92	
Placing wires underground:			
1902	7, 765. 22		
1901	326. 77		
Total		8, 091. 99	
Purchase and erection of poles:			
1902	4, 952. 08		
1901	281. 25		
Total		5, 233. 33	
Extension of fire-alarm telegraph, 1902		6, 250. 00	
Aggregate			55, 378. 53

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Courts.</i>			
Salaries:			
Judges and officers supreme court District of Columbia, 1902	\$27,527.40		
Justices of the peace, 1902	15,000.00		
Court of appeals, salaries and expenses, 1902	23,825.05		
Court-house employees, 1902	14,080.00		
Police court, judges and employees, 1902	20,240.00		
Total		\$100,672.45	
Witness fees, police court:			
1902	3,600.00		
1901	475.75		
Total		4,075.75	
Repairs to building, police court:			
1902	628.83		
1901	126.22		
Total		755.05	
Repairs to furniture, police court:			
1902	164.63		
1901	62.25		
Total		226.88	
Pay of jurors, police court, 1902		6,300.00	
Rent of property adjoining police court, 1902		600.00	
Rent and contingent expenses, justices of the peace, 1902		1,250.00	
Feeding jurors, police court, 1901		8.40	
Opinions, court of appeals		990.00	
Defending suits in Court of Claims, 1902		2,000.00	
Judicial expenses:			
1902	751.03		
1901	2.75		
1900	7.00		
Total		760.78	
Aggregate			\$117,639.31
<i>Public schools.</i>			
Salaries of officers, teachers, and janitors:			
1902	981,208.85		
1901	524.00		
Total		981,732.85	
Repairs to buildings and grounds:			
1902	50,225.68		
1901	725.83		
Total		50,951.51	
Repairs to plumbing:			
1902	24,439.40		
1901	3,323.79		
Total		27,763.19	
Text-books and school supplies for first eight grades:			
1902	43,781.06		
1901	308.35		
Total		44,089.41	
Rent:			
1902	12,047.41		
1901	3,783.50		
Total		15,830.91	
Kindergarten instruction, expenses of:			
1902	24,863.29		
1901	413.99		
Total		25,277.28	
Night schools, contingent expenses:			
1902	492.75		
1901	9.98		
Total		502.73	
Manual-training instruction:			
1902	8,472.71		
1901	564.64		
Total		9,037.35	

100 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Public schools—Continued.</i>			
United States flags, purchase of:			
1902.....	\$986.62		
1901.....	60.50		
Total		\$1,047.12	
Contingent expenses:			
1902.....	29,273.09		
1901.....	5,510.24		
Total		34,783.33	
Fuel, 1902		51,647.81	
Vacation schools, including contingent expenses, 1902		983.24	
Manual-training school No. 1, furniture and equipment, 1902.....		20,472.30	
Manual-training school No. 2, furniture and equipment, 1902.....		16,065.68	
Repairs to heating apparatus, 1901-2		28,148.60	
Furniture for new school buildings and additions to buildings:			
1902—			
Lovejoy Building	1,648.17		
Birney Building.....	1,648.18		
Building in fourth division	1,648.18		
Building in eleventh division	1,648.18		
Twining City building	824.89		
1901—			
Two new eight-room buildings and 1 new four-room building.....	3,747.76		
Total		11,165.36	
Buildings and grounds:			
Eckington, building and site.....	49,818.75		
Washington Heights, building	36,499.75		
Fourth division, building	32,407.50		
Tenth division—			
No. 1, building	37,255.87		
No. 2, site for building, etc	10,007.30		
Eleventh division, building.....	32,392.02		
Trinidad, building and site, sixth division.....	7,710.30		
Third division, building and site.....	16,211.08		
Ninth division, building and site.....	7,568.00		
Manual training buildings for colored schools	54,843.12		
Western High School, fence around.....	1,395.29		
Northeast section, building and site.....	8,621.27		
Southeast section, building and site.....	3,694.19		
Lovejoy, rebuilding	15,252.32		
Hillsdale, building and site	8,614.69		
Takoma Park, building and site.....	1,373.65		
Cranch School, purchase of ground and enlarging of building.....	1,840.80		
Eighth division, Good Hope, building and site.....	2,331.50		
Seventh division—			
Brookland, building and site.....	196.50		
Grant road, building.....	164.66		
Tenley School, purchase of lot adjoining	1,300.00		
Building Seventh and G streets SE., reconstructing	162.29		
Purchase of lots 26 and 27, square 578, adjoining Bell School	4,000.00		
Seventh division, Petworth, building and site.....	15,230.23		
Eighth division, Twining City, building and site	23,031.89		
Kenilworth, building and site	23,488.02		
Manual-training building for white schools.....	72,384.10		
Total		467,795.09	
Aggregate			\$1,787,293.76
<i>Health department.</i>			
Salaries of employees, 1902.....		43,293.13	
Scarlet fever and diphtheria service:			
1902.....	19,974.54		
1901.....	.55		
Total		19,975.09	
Disinfecting service:			
1902.....	2,794.95		
1901.....	352.03		
Total		3,146.98	

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Health department—Continued.</i>			
Drainage of lots:			
1902.....	\$892.10		
1901.....	995.50		
Total		\$1,887.60	
Rent of stable:			
1902.....	110.00		
1901.....	10.00		
Total		120.00	
Preventing spread of contagious diseases		4,334.05	
Removal of weeds, 1902.....		884.68	
Special services in connection with the detection of adulteration of drugs and food, 1902.....		292.96	
Aggregate			\$73,884.49
<i>Militia.</i>			
Rent, fuel, light, and care of armories:			
1902.....	10,753.46		
1901.....	2,974.42		
Total		13,727.88	
Rifle practice and matches:			
1902.....	3,346.41		
1901.....	300.30		
Total		3,646.71	
Lockers, furniture, and apparatus:			
1902.....	399.91		
1901.....	39.00		
Total		438.91	
Contingent expenses, repairing uniforms, arms, and equipments:			
1902.....	976.34		
1901.....	1.38		
Total		977.72	
Incidental expenses:			
1902.....	167.69		
1901.....	36.55		
Total		204.24	
Printing and stationery:			
1902.....	324.28		
1901.....	92.75		
Total		417.03	
Salary of custodian:			
1902.....	900.00		
1901.....	75.00		
Total		975.00	
Expenses of camps and practice cruises:			
1902.....	13,597.30		
1901.....	137.50		
Total		13,734.80	
Pay of troops:			
1902.....	9,500.00		
1901.....	2,000.00		
Total		11,500.00	
Expenses of drills and parades, 1902		778.00	
Refitting the Oneida, 1901-2.....		3,601.39	
Aggregate			50,001.68
<i>Charities and corrections.</i>			
Washington Asylum:			
Salaries of employees—			
1902.....	22,289.86		
1901.....	5.93		
Contingent expenses—			
1902.....	51,706.71		
1901.....	4,290.30		

102 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Charities and corrections—Continued.</i>			
Washington Asylum—Continued.			
Repairs to buildings—			
1902.....	\$2,000.00		
1901.....	143.19		
Repairs to water-closets, 1901.....	981.30		
Constructing bathrooms and closets, 1901-2.....	1,472.18		
Bathroom fixtures and plumbing in nurses' home.....	98.56		
Buildings—			
Workhouse for males.....	54,972.04		
Receiving ward and furniture.....	14,333.15		
Erection of dead house.....	9.00		
Total.....		\$152,302.22	
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum:			
Salaries of employees, 1902.....	15,752.37		
Contingent expenses—			
1902.....	10,269.83		
1901.....	336.75		
Subsistence—			
1902.....	17,699.46		
1901.....	1,349.62		
Rent—			
1902.....	3,666.66		
1901.....	333.34		
Total.....		49,408.03	
Industrial Home School:			
Maintenance, 1902.....	12,573.43		
Repairs to buildings—			
1902.....	2,000.00		
1901.....	34.42		
Improvements to plant—			
1902.....	965.12		
1901.....	2.32		
Girls' cottage, enlargement.....	87.57		
Building, schoolhouse.....	19,075.12		
Industrial Home School fund, payments from 1902.....	8,516.11		
Total.....		43,254.09	
Reform School for Girls:			
Maintenance—			
1902.....	16,385.00		
1901.....	411.67		
Total.....		16,796.67	
Reform School:			
Maintenance—			
1902.....	48,162.15		
1901.....	684.10		
Total.....		48,846.25	
Garfield Hospital:			
Maintenance, 1902.....	19,000.00		
Isolating ward, maintaining, 1902.....	4,000.00		
Completing the retaining wall on Sherman avenue.....	1,373.44		
Isolating ward, painting, etc.....	1,750.00		
Total.....		26,123.44	
Relief of the poor:			
Medicines and medical attendance—			
1902.....	10,506.81		
1901.....	1,127.28		
Total.....		11,634.09	
Municipal lodging house and wood yard:			
Maintenance—			
1902.....	3,627.28		
1901.....	86.68		
Total.....		3,713.96	
Transportation of paupers and prisoners:			
Transportation of paupers, 1902.....	4,231.28		
Conveying prisoners—			
1902.....	1,521.88		
1901.....	178.53		
Total.....		5,931.69	

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Charities and corrections—Continued.</i>			
Support of convicts and prisoners:			
Convicts—			
1902.....	\$31,964.56		
1901.....	10,015.80		
Prisoners—			
1902.....	43,500.00		
1901.....	2,000.00		
Total.....		\$37,480.36	
Providence Hospital isolating ward:			
Maintenance—			
1902.....	4,000.00		
1901.....	250.00		
Total.....		4,250.00	
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients:			
1902.....	19,000.00		
1901.....	1,583.35		
Total.....		20,583.35	
Hospital for the Insane:			
Maintenance, 1902.....	136,500.00		
Deportation of nonresident insane patients, 1902.....	1,000.00		
Total.....		137,500.00	
Board of Children's Guardians:			
1902.....	56,300.00		
1901.....	8,950.00		
1900.....	35.76		
Total.....		65,285.76	
Hope and Help Mission:			
1902.....	2,000.00		
1901.....	225.00		
Total.....		2,225.00	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum:			
1902.....	5,400.00		
1901.....	7.00		
Total.....		5,407.00	
National Association for Colored Women and Children:			
1902.....	9,905.00		
1900.....	39.92		
Total.....		9,944.92	
Plans municipal almshouse, 1902.....		4,285.57	
Warden of the jail, salary, 1902.....		1,751.70	
Municipal almshouse, site.....		25,000.00	
Burial ground, indigent dead, site.....		15,000.00	
Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, 1902.....		2,500.00	
Women's Christian Association, 1902.....		4,000.00	
Young Women's Christian Home, 1902.....		1,000.00	
German Orphan Asylum Association, 1902.....		1,800.00	
Newsboys and Children's Aid Society, 1902.....		1,000.00	
Eastern Dispensary, 1902.....		2,000.00	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, 1902.....		15,001.00	
Women's Clinic, 1902.....		1,000.00	
Washington Home for Incurables, 1902.....		2,000.00	
Columbia Institute for Deaf and Dumb, 1902.....		10,500.00	
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, 1902.....		6,003.39	
Children's Hospital, 1902.....		10,000.00	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, 1902.....		8,378.41	
Columbia Hosp'l for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1902:			
Care and treatment of indigent patients.....		18,558.36	
Repairs.....		1,000.00	
Aggregate.....			\$821,465.26
<i>Miscellaneous expenses.</i>			
Interest and sinking fund on the bonded indebtedness, 1902.....		1,213,947.97	
Library, free public:			
Salaries of employees, 1902.....	7,835.39		
Books, etc., 1902.....	7,176.19		
Binding, etc.:			
1902.....	641.35		
1901.....	604.00		

104 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Miscellaneous expenses—Continued.</i>			
Library, free public—Continued.			
Contingent expenses:			
1902.....	\$2,328.97		
1901.....	1,369.61		
Total.....		\$19,955.51	
Emergency fund:			
1902.....	3,465.88		
1901.....	1,394.07		
Total.....		4,859.95	
Writs of lunacy:			
Witness fees—			
1902.....	1,500.00		
1901.....	487.50		
Clerks' fees—			
1902.....	690.40		
1901.....	735.00		
Witness fees, 1900.....	131.25		
Total.....		3,544.15	
Harbor and river front, enforcement of harbor laws:			
1902.....	3,284.59		
1901.....	2.15		
Engine for boat, 1902.....	3,500.00		
Boiler for boat, 1901.....	1,500.00		
Total.....		8,286.74	
Public pumps:			
1902.....	3,007.38		
1901.....	137.35		
Total.....		3,144.73	
Public scales:			
1902.....	124.52		
1901.....	29.00		
Total.....		153.52	
Bathing beach:			
1902.....	1,499.50		
1901.....	49.46		
Bathing beach fund, payments from, 1902.....	441.00		
Improvement, care and repair, 1901-1902.....	.85		
Total.....		1,990.81	
Parks:			
National Zoological Park—			
1902.....	75,882.99		
1901.....	8,809.00		
1900.....	379.08		
Rock Creek Park—			
1902.....	39,798.06		
1901.....	298.71		
Total.....		125,167.84	
Washington Aqueduct and water supply:			
Engineering and maintenance—			
1902.....	23,510.02		
1901.....	24.00		
Increasing the water supply, 1902.....	243,179.58		
Filtration plant, 1902.....	23,102.60		
Total.....		289,816.20	
Erection of morgue, 1902.....		107.41	
Northern Liberty Market claims, payment of, 1899.....		77.00	
Alleys, expenses of condemnation.....		60.00	
Clearing the Potomac River of ice.....		4,429.45	
Payment of canceled checks.....		39.60	
Excise board, expenses of, 1902.....		6,139.92	
Adams Mill road, improvement.....		245.92	
Maintaining public order, 1901.....		12.57	
Connecticut avenue, extension of, payment of awards, 1899.....		969.00	
Repairs to Aqueduct Bridge, 1900.....		150.00	
Aggregate.....			\$1,683,098.29

C.—*Summary statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.*

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Water department.</i>			
Salaries of employees, 1902.....		\$30,503.35	
General expenses and pipe distribution:			
1902.....	\$107,208.03		
1901.....	11,711.85		
Total		118,919.88	
Contingent expenses:			
1902.....	2,396.57		
1901.....	284.62		
1900.....	4.20		
Total		2,685.39	
Water meters, purchase of:			
1902.....	114.00		
1901.....	171.00		
Total		285.00	
High-service system, extension of		199,281.98	
Refunding erroneously paid water rents and taxes.....		1,875.22	
Interest and sinking fund, water-stock bonds, 1902		4,327.14	
Card system for water main tax account 1901-2.....		2,496.76	
Aggregate			\$360,374.72
<i>Special and trust funds.</i>			
Redemption of—			
Tax-sale certificates	111,889.03		
Tax-lien certificates.....	41.30		
Total		111,930.33	
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, etc.:			
Taxes	10,797.57		
Fines.....	518.06		
Total		11,315.63	
Unused balances of deposits for permit work returned, and repayments to appropriations		25,954.17	
Guaranty fund, contractor's, act of June 11, 1878.....		1,412.41	
Police relief fund		46,532.63	
Firemen's relief fund		16,978.23	
Aggregate			214,123.40
Grand aggregate of expenditures			9,875,521.79
The foregoing expenditures may be classified as follows:			
Chargeable to United States appropriations.....		4,081,938.89	
Chargeable to District of Columbia revenues		5,221,443.30	
Chargeable to water fund.....		360,374.72	
Chargeable to special and trust funds.....		211,764.88	
Aggregate			9,875,521.79

106 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

D.—Statement of deposits and disbursements by C. C. Rogers, disbursing officer, District of Columbia, on account of general expenses of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

On what account.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
<i>Deposits.</i>			
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States July 1, 1901.....		\$487,986.20	
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	\$7,164,910.34		
Water department.....	382,504.20		
Industrial Home School fund	5,500.00		
Washington redemption fund.....	108,500.00		
Permit fund.....	27,000.00		
Contractors' guarantee fund	1,454.74		
Redemption of tax-lien certificates	41.30		
Police fund.....	46,532.63		
Firemen's relief fund.....	16,978.23		
Bathing Beach fund.....	444.05		
Deposit of interest, Wright legacy.....	850.45		
Deposits to cover checks drawn in excess of audits ..	655.31		
		7,755,371.25	
			\$8,243,357.45
<i>Disbursements.</i>			
Amount of checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	7,185,074.99		
Water department	356,047.58		
Industrial Home School fund	8,516.11		
Washington redemption fund.....	111,889.03		
Permit fund.....	25,954.17		
Contractors' guarantee fund	1,412.41		
Redemption of tax-lien certificates	41.30		
Police fund.....	46,532.63		
Firemen's relief fund	16,978.23		
Bathing Beach fund.....	441.00		
Wright legacy.....	850.45		
	7,753,737.90		
Less amount of checks canceled	75.00		
		7,753,662.90	
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid by checks to appropriations to close accounts of the disbursing officer on account of general expenses of the District of Columbia.....		35,507.21	7,789,170.11
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1902, subject to check, being unexpended balance of requisitions on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....		412,821.85	
Water department		38,009.76	
Industrial Home School fund		448.36	
Washington redemption fund.....		392.49	
Permit fund.....		2,469.50	
Contractors' guarantee fund		42.33	
Bathing-beach fund		3.05	
			454,187.34

E. —Statement of trust and special funds, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

SUMMARY ACCOUNT.

Balance to the credit of the various funds in the United States Treasury July 1, 1902	\$415,137.82
Collections during the fiscal year 1902	621,265.01
Repayments	33,850.37
Total amount available for expenditure.....	1,070,253.20
Expenditures by requisition on the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1902 ...	593,282.29
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia June 30, 1902, on account of trust and special funds in the United States Treasury subject to requisition	476,970.91
Water fund:	
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury July 1, 1901	\$376,742.89
Amount of collections deposited in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1902	395,472.00
Repayments	33,850.37
Total amount available for expenditure.....	806,065.26
Amount of requisitions upon the United States Treasury for the support of the water department of the District of Columbia	386,831.34
Balance to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1902	419,233.92
Washington special-tax fund:	
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1901	11,713.90
(No change in this account during the year.)	
Washington redemption fund:	
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1901	5,531.36
Collections.....	115,300.81
Total amount available for expenditure	120,832.17
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury.....	108,500.00
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1902.....	12,332.17
Redemption of assessment certificates:	
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1901	1,167.65
Redemption of tax-lien certificates:	
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1901	3,075.19
Collections.....	48.13
Total amount available for expenditure	3,123.32
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury	41.30
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1902.....	3,082.02
Permit fund:	
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1901	15,844.63
Collections.....	38,718.54
Total amount available for expenditure.....	54,563.17
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury	27,000.00
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1902.....	27,563.17
Contractors' guaranty fund:	
Collections.....	1,454.74
Requisitions	1,454.74
Sanitary fund:	
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1901	3.40
Collections.....	2.00
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1902.....	5.40
Surplus fund:	
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1901	186.05
Collections.....	4.00
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1902.....	190.05
Industrial Home school fund:	
Balance in the United States Treasury July 1, 1901	872.75
Collections.....	6,158.23
Total amount available for expenditure	7,030.98
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury	5,500.00
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1902	1,530.98

108 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Police fund:

Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—	
Fines in police court.....	\$21,763.14
Fines of policemen	484.83
Amount retained from pay of policemen.....	7,049.47
Donations.....	470.00
Rewards	44.00
Tax on dogs	16,100.58
Sale of abandoned property	620.61
<hr/>	
Total amount available for expenditure	\$46,532.63
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury	46,532.63
<hr/>	

Firemen's relief fund:

Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—	
Fines in police court.....	13,805.40
Fines of firemen	14.67
Amount retained from pay of firemen.....	3,048.07
Tax on dogs	110.09
<hr/>	
Total amount available for expenditure.....	16,978.23
Requisitions upon the United States Treasury.....	16,978.23
<hr/>	

Bathing beach fund:

Collections.....	595.70
Requisitions	444.05
<hr/>	
Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1902.....	151.65
<hr/>	

F.—Statement showing the actual condition of the revenue account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States at the close of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1902.

ADVANCES.

Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia June 30, 1901, on account of advances in excess of revenues to meet appropriations chargeable to the District during the fiscal year 1901.....	\$220,182.57
Amount advanced by the United States on account of appropriations for the general expenses of the District of Columbia chargeable to the revenues of said District during the fiscal year 1902.....	5,274,602.31
<hr/>	
Total advances to June 30, 1902.....	\$5,494,784.88

RECEIPTS.

Revenues collected by the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1902 .	3,594,569.55
Proportion of repayments to appropriations during the fiscal year 1902 credited back to the District of Columbia June 30, 1902.....	140,972.87
<hr/>	
Total receipts for the year ended June 30, 1902	3,735,542.42
<hr/>	
Deficiency in the revenues of the District of Columbia June 30, 1902, being the amount in excess thereof actually advanced by the United States under the act of February 11, 1901.....	1,759,242.46
<hr/>	

APPENDIX.

PERMIT ACCOUNT.

Statement of amounts received and disbursed by the auditor, District of Columbia, on account of permits from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902, under the order of the Commissioners, District of Columbia, dated June 13, 1888.

	Detail.	Total.
<i>Deposits for permits to cross sidewalks.</i>		
Balance July 1, 1901	\$2,575.31	
Receipts year ended June 30, 1902	11,022.59	
		\$13,597.90
Refunded to depositors year ended June 30, 1902		12,168.82
Balance June 30, 1902		1,429.08
<i>Whole cost deposits.</i>		
Balance July 1, 1901	27,043.61	
Receipts year ended June 30, 1902	116,477.05	
		143,520.66
Expenditures and refunds year ended June 30, 1902		133,283.26
Balance June 30, 1902		10,237.40
<i>Plumbers' deposit accounts.</i>		
Balance July 1, 1901	6,153.71	
Receipts year ended June 30, 1902	59,193.20	
		65,346.91
Expenditures and refunds year ended June 30, 1902		63,793.39
Balance June 30, 1902		1,553.52

PUBLIC BATHING BEACH, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Receipts and expenditures of funds from private sources on account of the bathing beach.

	Detail.	Total.
Received from hire of bathing suits, etc., year ended June 30, 1902	\$595.70	
Deposited to credit of bathing beach fund in United States Treasury during year ended June 30, 1902		\$595.70

ROCK CREEK PARK.

Statement of appropriations expended under the board of control, Rock Creek Park, by J. T. Petty, disbursing agent.

[Care and improvement of Rock Creek Park, act September 27, 1890, as amended by act of March 3, 1899.]

	Detail.	Total.
Balance July 1, 1901	\$39.42	
Repayments to June 30, 1902	7.25	
Balance July 1, 1902		\$46.67

108B REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of appropriations expended under the board of control, Rock Creek Park, by J. T. Petty, disbursing agent—Continued.

[Road from Brightwood avenue across Rock Creek Park, act of February 21, 1899.]

	Detail.	Total.
Balance July 1, 1901	\$184.53	
Repayments to June 30, 1902	1.88	\$186.41
Expended year ended June 30, 1902		140.35
Balance July 1, 1902		46.06

[Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, 1901, act of June 6, 1900.]

	Detail.	Total.
Balance July 1, 1901	\$510.69	
Repayments to June 30, 1902	10.50	\$521.19
Expended year ended June 30, 1902		406.55
Balance July 1, 1902		114.64

[Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, 1902, act of March 1, 1902.]

	Detail.	Total.
Amount appropriated	\$37,500.00	
Repayments to June 30, 1902	3,411.65	\$40,911.65
Expended year ended June 30, 1902		38,988.40
Balance July 1, 1902		1,923.25

Statement of receipts and expenditures on account of rent of dwellings in Rock Creek Park.

	Detail.	Total.
Received during year ended June 30, 1902		\$256.67
Deposited to credit of District of Columbia in United States Treasury to June 30, 1902	\$128.34	
Deposited to credit of United States in Treasury to June 30, 1902	128.33	256.67

WASHINGTON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Amount of donations unadvanced July 1, 1901	\$215,000.00
Amount of drafts honored by the Carnegie Steel Company on account of the above donations, year ended June 30, 1902	215,000.00

ADVANCES AND EXPENDITURES.

Balance unexpended July 1, 1901	\$34,848.37
Amounts received from drafts upon the Carnegie Steel Company, year ended June 30, 1902	215,000.00
Donation by B. R. Green	530.00
Expenditures year ended June 30, 1902	250,378.37
Balance June 30, 1902	141,395.41
	108,982.96

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL (FORMERLY ATTORNEY AND CITY SOLICITOR).

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the business of the office of the attorney and city solicitor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The Code of Law for the District of Columbia, which went into operation January 1, 1902, provided that the attorney for the District of Columbia should be known as the city solicitor, and by an amendment to the Code approved July 1, 1902, that official title is changed to corporation counsel.

During the year there were 374 written opinions by the attorney and city solicitor at the request of the Commissioners, and 114 written communications to interested parties relative to pending municipal matters and suits.

A great variety of subjects relating to municipal affairs were covered and discussed in these opinions, including taxation and assessment, street extensions, and occupation of public space, pending legislation, proposed regulations, and the construction of acts of Congress.

Oral opinions have been rendered in numerous cases submitted by various District officials concerning matters of current business arising in the administration of their respective departments.

The organization of new municipal departments, such as the insurance department, has added materially to the steadily increasing volume of the work of this office.

The numerous municipal contracts and leases and bonds to secure performance of the contracts have been examined and certified as to sufficiency of form, and over 100 tax deeds have been prepared.

The following actions for damages, instituted in the supreme court of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year, are still pending:

Walter V. R. Berry *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44777. Action for \$5,000 damages for loss alleged to have been sustained because of the alteration of plaintiff's plans, specifications, etc., for an apartment house at Seventeenth and I streets, caused by the action of the Commissioners in reconsidering their decision allowing a permit for a building of the height of 110 feet and substituting therefor the height of 90 feet. Declaration filed July 2, 1901. Demurrer was filed by the District, setting forth that there was no breach of any legal duty by the District alleged for which it could be held liable to the plaintiff.

Andrew A. Lipscomb, administrator of the estate of John McMahon, *v.* District of Columbia, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telegraph Company. Action for \$10,000 damages for death of John McMahon, caused by the falling upon him of a defective telegraph pole. The telegraph and telephone companies having wires strung on this pole were also sued jointly with the Dis-

trict. Declaration filed July 11, 1901. Plea of "Not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

John W. Koontz *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44884. Action for \$20,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defective condition of public highway at the intersection of Canal, South Capitol, and E streets south, caused by excavation for a sewer. Declaration filed August 17, 1901. Plea "Not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Annie E. Siebold *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44886. Action for \$25,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defective condition of sewer trap or plate at the corner of Seventh and B streets NW. Declaration filed August 19, 1902. Plea of "Not guilty" filed. The cause is now on the trial calendar.

Catherine Green *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44889. Action for \$5,000 damages for allowing sewage to flow into cellar of premises No. 2611 K street NW., thereby weakening the walls of said premises. Declaration filed August 20, 1901. Plea of "Not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Lizzie Davis, by her next friend, George A. Davis, *v.* Thomas W. Smith and the District of Columbia, at law, No. 44897. Action for \$25,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the falling of lumber improperly and unlawfully piled in Fourth street SE. Declaration filed August 24, 1901. Plea of "Not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Mabel L. Jones *v.* Thomas W. Smith and The District of Columbia, at law, No. 44916. Action for \$5,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the falling of lumber improperly and unlawfully piled in Fourth street SE. Declaration filed September 4, 1901. Plea of "Not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

William Cissel, administrator of the estate of Massie S. Cissel, *v.* The District of Columbia and Thomas W. Smith, at law, No. 44921. Action for \$10,000 damages for the death of child alleged to have been caused by the falling of lumber improperly and unlawfully piled in Fourth street SE. Declaration filed September 9, 1901. Plea of "Not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

NOTE.—These cases arose from the falling of a large pile of lumber at the foot of Fourth street SE., where Thomas W. Smith has one of his lumber yards. The children had been playing upon and around the pile of lumber when it suddenly toppled over, killing one of the children and injuring several. Plaintiffs claim that the District is liable jointly for allowing Smith to pile this lumber upon a public street.

Franklin P. Nash *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 44991. Action for \$2,000 damages for refusal of the Commissioners to issue a license for entertainments at Armory Hall on O street, between Seventh and Eighth streets NW. Demurrer filed by the District of Columbia, setting forth that there was no breach of any legal duty by the District alleged for which it could be held liable to the plaintiff.

Rosa E. Maccubbin *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 45018. Action for \$15,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defective condition of sewer top on Indiana avenue near Second street NW. Declaration filed November 6, 1901. Plea of "Not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Walter Brown *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 45055. Action for \$1,000 damages for alleged trespass upon land of the plaintiff on Arizona avenue, by depositing thereon brick, stone, sand, mortar, etc. Declaration filed November 25, 1901. Plea of "Not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Martha A. Coleman *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 45065. Action for \$25,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff December 5, 1898, by reason of the defective sidewalk in front of 2118 Pennsylvania avenue NW. Declaration filed December 3, 1902. Plea of "Not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Jane O. Dwyer *v.* The District of Columbia and The Northern Market Company, at law, No. 45216. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the occupation and obstruction of the sidewalk of the market by produce dealers. Declaration filed February 1, 1901. Plea of "Not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Elizabeth B. Smith, administratrix of the estate of Peter A. Smith, *v.* District of Columbia and The Georgetown and Tennallytown Railroad Company, at law, No. 45257. Action to recover \$10,000 damages for the death of plaintiff's husband, who was struck by a trolley pole. Liability of District is alleged for allowing the railway company to construct its poles too close to the cars. Declaration filed February 24, 1901. Plea of "Not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Elizabeth Garrison, administratrix of the estate of John Garrison, *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 45377. Action to recover \$10,000 damages for death of plaintiff's husband by falling into James Creek Canal. Declaration filed May 1, 1902. Plea of "Not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

John McKenna, administrator of the estate of Joseph McKenna, *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 45412. Action to recover \$10,000 damages for death of plaintiff's son by falling into James Creek Canal. Declaration filed May 26, 1902. Plea of "Not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

John Rollow *v.* District of Columbia et al., at law, No. 45441. Action to recover \$10,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by falling into excavation made for sewer construction on B street SW., between Sixth and Seventh streets. Declaration filed June 6, 1902. Demurrer was filed by the District setting forth that there was no breach of any legal duty by the District alleged for which it could be held liable to plaintiff.

Catherine Roth *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 45444. Action for \$8,000 damages for alleged nuisance (police patrol stable) maintained by District on Fifth street, between M and N streets NW. Declaration filed June 6, 1902. Plea of "Not guilty" filed. The case is now on the trial calendar.

Final judgments were rendered in favor of the District in the following cases:

Peter Morris *v.* District of Columbia. Action before F. C. Mattingly, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages because of the alleged negligence of the water department in not turning on the water in plaintiff's house after the water rent had been paid by the plaintiff. Judgment for the defendant was rendered on July 30, 1901; thereupon the plaintiff appealed to the supreme court of the District of Colum-

bia, where, upon trial of the case, on February 17, 1902, a nonsuit was entered against the plaintiff.

James Patten v. District of Columbia. Action before S. H. Giesy, justice of the peace, for \$200 for the alleged wrongful taking of certain cobblestones belonging to the plaintiff and using them for District purposes. Upon trial of the case judgment was rendered in favor of the District. A motion for a new trial was denied and final judgment entered for the District of Columbia November 16, 1901.

Wallace F. Luckett v. William F. Barrett. This was an action for \$300 damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff. The officer made the arrest in the line of his duty and judgment was rendered in his favor on December 19, 1901.

Arthur Bell, by his next friend, William Bell, v. District of Columbia. Action brought May 7, 1901, before L. I. O'Neal, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for personal injuries sustained by stepping into a so-called water cut-off pipe in First street NW. The justice of the peace gave judgment for the defendant. On appeal to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, a verdict was directed by Judge Barnard for the defendant.

John Burke v. District of Columbia et al., equity, No. 22917. Bill filed January 13, 1902, wherein the plaintiff sought to vacate an assessment for a water main against part of lot 2, square 439, and to enjoin the Commissioners from selling the property because of default in the payment of said assessment. The question was what constituted a "corner lot" within the meaning of the act of Congress relative to water-main assessments, approved March 11, 1894. The complainant claimed that his lot, consisting of the southernmost parts of lots 1 and 2, had been improved by him with buildings, etc., covering the same and fronting on Seventh street; that he had previously paid for the water main on Seventh street assessed against lot 1, and had no use for the water main on I street, for which the assessment in question had been made against said lot 2, which had never been assessed for any water main prior thereto. After a hearing of the case upon demurrer the court, on June 6, 1902, entered a decree dismissing the bill of complaint, holding that a "corner lot" within the meaning of the act of Congress was an original lot or a duly recorded subdivisional lot.

Marion O. Burrows v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 43608. Action originally brought before S. R. Church, justice of the peace, to recover \$300 damages for the alleged unlawful killing of plaintiff's dog by the District poundmaster. The justice of the peace gave judgment in favor of the District; thereupon the plaintiff noted an appeal to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in which court the case was tried October 29, 1901. The evidence introduced on behalf of the plaintiff tended to show that he was the owner of a dog of the value of \$300; that he had purchased the required tax tag, but that the dog never wore the tag at any time; that on said date the dog was on his owner's premises, which were uninclosed at the time; that the dog catchers came thereon and seized it and carried it to the pound. The evidence showed that the dog was under no restraint and could go on the street as it pleased. On his showing, the court directed a verdict for the District, holding that the term "running at large" means without restraint or confinement, whether upon the land of the owner or elsewhere.

American Security and Trust Company *v.* District of Columbia, equity, No. 22392. Bill filed June 20, 1901, for injunction and to cancel certain assessments for benefits in the matter of the opening of Newport place, a minor street in square 69. The proceeding to open this minor street was taken under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 22, 1892, as amended on August 24, 1894. It was claimed that the act was unconstitutional and that the assessments were void. There were serious irregularities in the assessments assailed, and on April 21, 1902, a decree was entered allowing payment of the assessments in question without interest and penalties. This decree was in the nature of a compromise of the disputed assessments.

Final judgments were rendered against the District of Columbia in the following cases:

Rachel A. P. Dyer *v.* District of Columbia. Action before C. S. Bundy, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for alleged personal injuries sustained by reason of the defective condition of Third street, between K and L streets SW., occasioned by sinking of dirt over a recently laid water main. Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff on April 28, 1902, for \$141.30, and from this judgment the District did not desire an appeal.

Rosina Bakersmith *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43870. Action to recover \$5,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defective condition of Brightwood avenue between Richmond and Quincy streets. Upon the trial of the case plaintiff obtained a judgment of \$800 on June 28, 1902, and from this judgment no appeal was desired by the District.

William H. Campbell *v.* District of Columbia. Action before L. I. O'Neal, justice of the peace, for \$300 damages for personal injuries and injuries to his horse alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defective condition of N street between South Capitol and First streets. Judgment was rendered October 13, 1901, in favor of the plaintiff, for \$18.50, and from this judgment no appeal was desired by the District.

Washington Hart *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 43936. Action for \$300 damages for death of horse caused by the tilting of a sewer-trap cover near the public alley on O street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW. Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff October 17, 1901, for \$125, and from this judgment no appeal was desired by the District.

The following cases, besides the tax cases herein mentioned, were instituted against the District of Columbia in the supreme court of the District of Columbia holding an equity court:

Albert S. Trundell *v.* Ivory G. Kimball, judge of the District branch of the police court, equity, No. 22470. This was a petition for a writ of procedendo ad judicium, filed July 16, 1901, to require the judge of the police court holding the district branch thereof to forthwith cause a jury trial to be had in the case of the petitioner pending in said court. Upon the hearing of a rule to show cause the court held that no such writ existed in this jurisdiction, whereupon the rule to show cause was discharged, and thereafter the cause was discontinued by order of the petitioner's counsel.

S. S. Daish *v.* District of Columbia and Samuel Bensinger, equity, No. 22578. Bill for injunction, filed September 3, 1901, to restrain the issuing of a permit for railway, which was to have been used in

connection with the execution of a contract for the grading of Third street NE., near petitioner's place of business. The petitioner claimed that the use of a railway in connection with this work would blockade the street and would constitute a nuisance. The Commissioners, for defense, claimed that the use of the temporary railway would materially assist in the rapid performance of the work, etc. The motion for an injunction was argued before the chief justice and the same was denied; thereafter the bill was entered "dismissed" by order of the plaintiff's counsel.

Susan V. Lauck v. District of Columbia, equity, No. 22665. Bill for injunction, filed October 4, 1901, to restrain the Commissioners from issuing a tax deed to Myer B. Newman for subplot 22, square northeast of square 1065, claiming that a correction had been made in the advertisement of the property and also in the tax certificate. The Commissioners' contention was that no correction had been made by them, and this was proven by reference to the records, which showed conclusively that the procedure was in every way regular and valid. The court, therefore, dissolved the restraining order and dismissed the bill.

Ohio National Bank v. District of Columbia et al., equity, No. 22776. This was a bill filed November 16, 1901, to establish title to certain funds held by the United States Treasurer, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, being 10 per cent retained out of the contract price paid Henry C. Bolden for certain sewer work done for the District of Columbia, the amount being retained as security to keep the work in repair for a period of five years. The Commissioners, having no interest in the matter, filed a disclaimer.

Traders National Bank v. John R. Murphy and the District of Columbia, equity, No. 22779. This was a bill filed November 19, 1901, to establish title to certain funds held by the United States Treasurer, being the 10 per cent retained out of the contract price paid by the Commissioners of the District to Defendant Murphy as contractor for the Tiber Creek intercepting sewer for repairs and as an indemnity fund. The Commissioners answered that their part of said contract had been performed, and that they had no interest in the amount retained by the Treasurer of the United States, commissioner of the sinking fund.

John Hartung v. Diller B. Groff and The District of Columbia, equity, No. 23205. Bill for injunction filed March 22, 1902, to restrain the erection of a stable near complainant's dairy. The complainant alleged that the erection of the stable would be in violation of section 142 of the building regulations. The Commissioners, for answer, claimed that said building was not a stable, but an "open shed," and was to be used for storage purposes, etc. Thereupon, on April 18, 1902, after a hearing, the rule for injunction was discharged.

Edgar P. Berry v. District of Columbia, equity, No. 23366. Bill for injunction filed June 14, 1902, to restrain the issuing of a tax deed to Charles H. Wiltsie because of certain irregularities in assessing and advertising property sought to be sold. The case stands for hearing on demurrer filed by the District.

Jacob N. Belt v. District of Columbia, equity, No. 23381. This was a bill filed June 24, 1902, for injunction and to cancel certain assessments for benefits in the matter of the opening of Newport place, a minor street in square 69. The proceedings to open this

minor street were taken under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 22, 1892, as amended August 24, 1894. It is claimed that the act is unconstitutional and that the assessments are void. The case is still pending.

George C. Esher et al. v. Sanitary Sweeping Company et al., equity, No. 23384. This was a bill for an accounting for the failure of the street sweeping company to deliver to complainants their street sweepers, and to repair those in use, and for having furnished others, including the District of Columbia, with sweepers, contrary to an agreement. The case is still pending.

The following cases, tried during the fiscal year, are now on appeal in the court of appeals:

Lydia L. Domer v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 44335. Action for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries, alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff coming in contact with an iron gate opening outward on the sidewalk at the corner of Tenth and H streets NW., in the city of Washington, D. C. Upon the trial of this case a verdict was directed by the court February 25, 1902, in favor of the District, and from the judgment therein the plaintiff noted an appeal to the court of appeals.

Abraham Wolff v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 41533. Action for \$25,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by falling over a carriage stone in front of a residence on C street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets NW. Upon the trial of the case, a verdict was directed by the court, January 15, 1902, in favor of the District, and from the judgment therein the plaintiff noted an appeal to the court of appeals.

Annie E. W. Frazer v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 42413. Action for \$5,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff falling upon icy sidewalk on Eighth street, near the corner of I street. Upon trial of the case on January 21, 1902, a verdict was directed by the court in favor of the District. A new trial was granted, and upon the second trial of the case, on May 12, 1902, verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for \$1,750, and from this judgment an appeal has been noted to the court of appeals by the District upon a bill of exceptions.

The following cases were disposed of in the court of appeals during the fiscal year:

Henry B. F. Macfarland et al. v. United States, ex rel. Frederick J. Miller, No. 1100. Decided November 5, 1901. The petition in this case was filed March 15, 1901, for mandamus to require the issuance of a building permit for the erection of two buildings on a lot less than 50 feet deep, which permit had been refused solely because petitioner's lot, being less than 50 feet in depth, contrary to section 34 of the Building Regulations, was incapable of subdivision in accordance with section 6 of the regulations for the subdivision of land, which provides that "lots may be subdivided into lots not less than 16 feet wide and 50 feet deep," which said regulation, it was claimed, was not a building regulation, and that the requirement of such a subdivision was illegally made a condition to obtaining a building permit; that such a regulation was unconstitutional, because it deprived the petitioner of his right of property, etc. The Commissioners claimed that the requirement in question was necessary to prevent conditions liable to arise imperiling health and interfering with the equal uses of the adjoining land of others. On April 26, 1901, the writ of mandamus

was directed to issue, whereupon there was an appeal to the court of appeals. That court affirmed the judgment of the lower court and held that the regulation was unreasonable, and that it would work an unnecessary hardship upon the public to enforce such a regulation.

Grant Campbell v. District of Columbia, No. 1124. This was an appeal from the judgment of the police court, where the appellant had been convicted of violating section 22, Article VIII, of the Police Regulations, which provides:

No dead animal of the horse, mule, or jack kind, and no dead cow, goat, calf, sheep, dog, or swine, or any part of the aforesaid dead animal, shall be transported through any street, avenue, or public alley within the city of Washington, or the more densely populated suburbs, unless the same shall be conveyed in vessels substantially air-tight: *And provided further*, That no such dead animal, or part thereof, not intended to be used as food, shall be transported as aforesaid without a permit therefor from the Commissioners.

The employer of the plaintiff in error, Patrick Mann, applied for a permit to remove the carcass of a dead horse which had been purchased by him, stating his purpose to convey the same in a proper vehicle to the foot of South Capitol street. The Commissioners refused this permit. Thereupon the said Mann directed the plaintiff in error to remove the carcass, which was not a nuisance injurious to health, without a permit, which he did; and he was thereupon arrested, tried, and convicted in the police court for violating said police regulation. Under the provisions of the appropriation act of June 6, 1900, the Commissioners had entered into a five-year contract with the Washington Fertilizer Company for the removal of garbage and the collection of dead animals, which contract gave the fertilizer company the exclusive right to collect dead animals, etc. The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the police court and held that the regulation was unreasonable.

Cornelius Sullivan v. District of Columbia, No. 1137. November 5, 1901. This was an appeal from a judgment of the police court, where the appellant was charged with failing to have his barroom closed on Sunday, contrary to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, entitled "An act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquor in the District of Columbia." In this case the defendant had entered his barroom on Sunday and brought intoxicating liquor therefrom, not for the purpose of making a sale, but for the purpose of treating and entertaining his friends. The court of appeals held that this was a violation of law, and affirmed the judgment of the police court.

Patrick H. Sheedy v. District of Columbia, No. 1137. This was an appeal from a judgment of the police court in a case where the plaintiff in error had been convicted of conducting a "gift enterprise." The plaintiff in error was the agent of a company which claimed to have put certain letters in a package of oats, and that if the purchaser secured all the letters making a certain word they would secure a prize. The court of appeals, following its decision in the Lansburgh case (11 App. D. C., 512), held that this was in the nature of a "gift enterprise" and that the element of chance was the predominant feature, and it accordingly affirmed the judgment of the police court.

District of Columbia, appellant, v. Rosina Bakersmith. The appellee in this case, having instituted suit against the District in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, claiming damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of a defective highway, moved the court to require appellant to submit for inspection all papers,

documents, records, and reports in its possession containing information relative to the construction and repair and condition of a certain drain or trench described in the pleadings of the case. In accordance with her request, the court below ordered the appellant to submit for inspection the records prayed for, etc. From this order of inspection the appellant prayed and was allowed a special appeal in order to test the question of the right of a party to inspect papers in the possession of the District relating to a pending damage suit against it. The court of appeals held that although parties to suits against municipalities had a right to inspect documents, etc., relevant to the subject-matter of the suit, they must specify the particular documents desired.

Washington Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, plaintiff in error, *v.* District of Columbia, No. 1155. Decided April 1, 1902. This was an appeal from a judgment of the police court, where the defendant company had been convicted of violating the license act of August 23, 1871, in failing to secure a license for its vehicles and to pay a license tax therefor. The company was the owner and proprietor of certain electric vehicles or automobiles which were rented or hired in traveling about the city; it was also the owner of certain electric omnibuses or coaches which were hired to three hotels for the convenience of guests, and in the transportation of guests, for which a charge was made, and the company refused to take out license to operate these vehicles. The court of appeals, reversing the police court, held that electric vehicles, being unknown at the time of the enactment of the license act, did not come within the category of the vehicles enumerated therein.

The following moneys have been collected through this office during the fiscal year on claims the District had against the respective parties, viz:

Eight hundred dollars from John J. Jacoby, August 12, 1901, on account of a judgment of \$1,500 rendered against the District in favor of Benjamin Whipps (at law, No. 40435), for which Jacoby was liable over; the balance was paid by him direct to the District.

Fifty-eight dollars and seventy cents transmitted to the chief engineer of the fire department on February 15, 1902, received from the Blue Line Transfer Company in settlement of cost for repairs to the apparatus of the water tower, injured October 31, 1901, by one of the wagons of said company.

Two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-five cents, May 7, 1902, in settlement of the judgment in favor of the District rendered November 2, 1897, against Santus Auth, Myer Loeb, and the executor of Jacob Loeb for \$350, with interest, this amount, under the direction of the Commissioners and on recommendation of the auditor, being received in satisfaction of said judgment.

The Code of Law for the District of Columbia was enacted by Congress March 3, 1901, and prior thereto numerous violations of purely municipal law were prosecuted in the name of the United States and by the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, among this class being violations of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1899, for the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia, etc. All violations of the "smoke law" since the Code took effect, January 1, 1902, are prosecuted in the name of the District of Columbia by its corporation counsel. It will be seen from the report of the special assistant corporation counsel that 193 cases for violation of "the smoke

law," since January 1, 1902, have been successfully prosecuted in the police court. In 4 of these cases appeals from the judgment of the police court were taken to the court of appeals, viz:

Thomas Bradley *v.* District of Columbia, No. 1193. Decided May 20, 1902. Appeal from the judgment of the police court, where the appellant was charged with being the "occupant" of the Washington Loan and Trust building. The evidence showed that he was the real estate officer of the company and had charge of the building. The court of appeals, following its decision in *Moses v. United States* (16 App. D. C., 428), held that the appellant was an "occupant" of the premises within the meaning of the law, and affirmed the judgment of the police court. From this judgment of affirmance the appellant has noted an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Theobald J. Talty *v.* District of Columbia, No. 1196. Appeal from the judgment of the police court, where the appellant was charged with being the "occupant" of the Hotel Raleigh. The defense, that appellant merely had general supervision over the hotel, and was not an occupant or agent within the meaning of the law, was overruled. Briefs have been filed in the court of appeals, and the case will be disposed of at the October term.

Lindley E. Sinclair *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 1218. Decided June 23, 1902. Appeal from the judgment of the police court, where the appellant was charged with being the "occupant" of the building at No. 213 Fourteenth street NW. It was claimed in defense, among other things, that the smokestack from which the smoke was emitted was not attached to the house bearing that number, but the court of appeals affirmed the judgment, and held that the street number was not an ingredient of the offense. From this judgment of affirmance the appellant noted an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Lindley E. Sinclair *v.* District of Columbia, at law, No. 1218. Appeal from the judgment of the police court, where the appellant was charged in the first count of the information with being the "occupant" of the building situated at the premises of the United States Electric Lighting Company, in square 259, and in the second count with being the "agent" of said building. The defense was, among other things, that the information did not describe the building by any particular number, and that the appellant could not be held liable as "occupant" or "agent" of the building. The court of appeals affirmed the judgment and held that the particular description of the building by a particular number was wholly unnecessary, and that the appellant, as general superintendent of the company, was rightfully charged as the "occupant" of the building. From this judgment of affirmance the appellant noted an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The following law suits, other than actions for damages, were instituted against the District, viz:

United States *ex rel.* Burton Macafee *v.* Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., at law, No. 44789. This was a petition filed July 9, 1901, for mandamus to require the issuance of a permit to build bay windows beyond the building line on lot 238, block 27, in the subdivision of Long Meadows. Petitioner claimed that he had such a right by virtue of the Building Regulations, and that many permits for special projections

had been granted, but that his application had been arbitrarily refused. The defense was that the issuance of a special permit for projections beyond the building line was within the discretion of the inspector of buildings. The court, upon hearing the case, refused to grant the writ, and dismissed the petition, whereupon the petitioner noted an appeal to the court of appeals, which was subsequently withdrawn and the case entered "settled."

John C. Heald et al., committee, v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 45000. This was an action of certiorari to test the "personal tax law." The assessor made an assessment against the personal property of Eugene Peters, lunatic, the committee of said Peters having refused to make return of his personal property; and this was a proceeding to quash said assessment. On December 20, 1901, after full argument, the court passed its order quashing the assessment, holding that the act of Congress approved March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 396), providing for the assessment of a personal tax, had been rendered incapable of enforcement by reason of the abolition of the office of the three assessors who were to make the assessment of personal property, and that the present assessor was not their successor with authority to perform their duties and to make the assessment.

NOTE.—Congress has, by its act approved July 1, 1902, enacted a personal-tax law for the District of Columbia.

National Metropolitan Bank, Riggs National Bank, et al. v. District of Columbia and E. G. Davis, collector of taxes (No. 20166, equity), and *Riggs National Bank v. E. G. Davis* (No. 42766, at law), and *Riggs National Bank v. E. G. Davis, collector of taxes* (No. 42767, at law) were actions instituted in behalf of the national banks in the District of Columbia in 1899 to test the question whether their capital stock was liable for taxation under section 11 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1877. The liability to taxation had been decided adversely to the District by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in general term, February 28, 1880, in the test cases of *National Bank of the Republic v. John F. Cook* (at law, Nos. 18641 and 18645). The Commissioners of the District in 1898 directed the assessor to list the capital stock of the national banks for taxation, with the object of again having the question reviewed by the courts. Upon the hearing of these cases, November 5, 1901, the court held, irrespective of whether the District was not bound by the decision in the earlier test cases, that the capital stock of national banks was not liable to taxation under said act of Congress, and that said act did not operate to repeal section 5219, Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia.

NOTE.—Congress has by its act approved July 1, 1902, provided for the taxation of national banks by imposing a tax upon their real estate and 6 per cent upon their gross earnings.

S. S. Daish & Sons v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 45361. Action filed April 24, 1902, to recover \$1,486.41, alleged to be due on account of coal and wood furnished the District between February 11 and June 30, 1901. The defense was that the regular appropriation for fuel had been exhausted, and that the fuel had been furnished on the understanding that it would be paid for by a deficiency appropriation. The case is now on the trial calendar.

S. S. Daish & Sons v. District of Columbia, at law, No. 45410. Action filed May 26, 1902, to recover \$4,761.35, alleged to be due on account

of coal and wood furnished the District after the regular appropriation had been exhausted. This suit was subsequently entered "dismissed" by order of plaintiffs' counsel.

Decrees in equity (following *Brewer v. District of Columbia*, 5 Mack., 274) have been entered in 11 cases in favor of holders of tax deeds, canceling taxes assessed prior to the date of the tax sale in the cases of tax deeds issued prior to the act of Congress approved February 28, 1898. This act, it will be remembered, contains a provision requiring the purchaser at tax sales to pay all antecedent unpaid taxes.

Judgments in certiorari have been entered in four cases quashing assessments for taxes because illegally assessed.

There was one proceeding in habeas corpus, in re Michael Curtis, wherein the petitioner sought to be released from the district workhouse, where he had been committed on a charge of vagrancy by the judgment of the police court. After a hearing before the chief justice, the writ, on October 4, 1901, was denied and the prisoner remanded.

Ten bills in equity (*Bussey et al. v. District of Columbia*, Nos. 23229, 23230, 23231, 23232, 23233, 23235, 23238, 23239, 23240, and 23242) were filed to enjoin the sale at the April tax sale of certain lots assessed for benefits, in re extension of Nineteenth street and Rhode Island avenue. The respective complainants in these cases claim that the acts of Congress of February 25, 1899, and March 3, 1899, under which these street extensions were prosecuted, are unconstitutional, and that the several assessments are void because the acts do not specify the installment period in which the assessments are payable. The objections raised in the cases seem to be questions which have been passed on by the court of appeals. The cases stand for hearing on demurrer.

Street-extension cases involving legal questions of difficulty have been successfully prosecuted during the fiscal year.

The extension of Sixteenth street (District court docket No. 580) necessitated the condemnation of land for a street nearly 5 miles in length and of the width of 160 feet. This street extension presented a case of the greatest magnitude of its kind in the history of the District, the area of the land condemned being about 47 acres, in 220 parcels of ownership. The proceeding originally instituted under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, which was amended by the act of Congress approved January 30, 1900, was finally prosecuted to completion under the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, the jury of condemnation on May 28, 1900, filed its verdict, award, and assessment, awarding damages amounting to \$729,952.29 and assessing benefits aggregating \$108,834.75, the benefits assessed being the amounts the jury found the property actually benefited by the extension.

The act of Congress provided that if the aggregate amount of the benefits to be assessed was less than one-half of the damages awarded the Commissioners were authorized in their discretion to reject the entire award and "all proceedings hereunder shall be null and void." The assessment for benefits by the jury did not approximate one-half of the damages, but the act of Congress did not provide for a second jury in case the award was rejected by the Commissioners, but declared all the proceedings should be null and void. Land to the extent of 46.76 acres in the line of Sixteenth street extended had been dedicated

to the public for the extension of this street, and its extension had been desired for many years. In view of this, and the fact that the award for damages was quite reasonable, the Commissioners were disinclined to reject the award, and thus annul all the proceedings for the extension of Sixteenth street. They, however, filed general exceptions to the award, in order to secure time for its further consideration. Thirty-three exceptions to the award of the jury were filed by property owners; some objected to the award of damages for their property and others objected to the assessments against their property. The exceptions in behalf of the property owners, except two, having been voluntarily withdrawn, upon motion of certain property owners the court, on April 19, 1902, overruled all exceptions and objections and passed an order finally ratifying the entire award, both as to damages and benefits.

Other street-extension cases have been prosecuted as follows:

Extension of New Hampshire avenue (District court, No. 557). After the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the S. Twenty-second, and Decatur street case, motion was filed, June 6, 1901, to confirm the verdict, award, and assessment in this case. The jury by the verdict awarded damages amounting to \$100,791.96, and made assessments aggregating \$50,393. On motion on behalf of the District of Columbia this verdict was finally confirmed July 8, 1901. No appeal was taken from the order of confirmation.

Widening of Columbia road and old Sixteenth street (District court, No. 577). Verdict, award, and assessment filed September 27, 1900, awarding \$181,858 and assessing adjacent property for benefits to the amount of \$90,929, and Metropolitan Railroad Company, \$25,000. Upon motion on behalf of the District of Columbia, the exceptions to this verdict were overruled, and the verdict, award, and assessment confirmed July 9, 1901. From this order of the court appeals have been taken, as elsewhere in this report noted.

Extension of Eleventh street (District court, No. 556). Verdict in this case filed February 21, 1900, awarding \$269,120 and assessing adjacent property to the amount of \$134,560. The assessments in this case having been set aside by the court, an appeal was taken on behalf of the District of Columbia, which is elsewhere noted in this report. The award for damages was finally confirmed by order of the court July 9, 1901.

Extension of Pennsylvania avenue SE. (District court, No. 551). This case was first instituted under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899; on June 11, 1901, a supplemental petition was filed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, and on July 24, 1901, the verdict was filed awarding \$1,959 damages and assessing the adjacent property to the amount of \$1,019. No exceptions to this verdict were filed, and on motion on behalf of the District of Columbia the verdict was finally confirmed September 3, 1901.

Extension of Fifth street (District court, No. 554). Petition was filed under the act of March 3, 1899, to extend this street between Le Droit Park and Howard University subdivision, and under the act of Congress of June 6, 1900, a supplemental petition was filed on August 6, 1901. Verdict was filed October 4, 1901, awarding as damages the sum of \$5,293.58 and assessing for benefits the full amount awarded upon property within the area prescribed by the act

of Congress. No exceptions were filed to this verdict, and upon motion on behalf of the District of Columbia the same was finally confirmed by order of the court November 19, 1901.

Widening of Sherman avenue (District court, No. 555). This proceeding was instituted under the act of Congress of March 3, 1899, and proceedings had under the same act. Verdict was rendered May 9, 1900, awarding as damages \$154,587, and assessing for benefits \$72,293.50. On October 2, 1901, on motion on behalf of the District of Columbia, the exceptions to the verdict, award, and assessment of the jury were overruled and the same finally confirmed. Several appeals have been taken from the order of the court in this case, as elsewhere noted in this report.

Extension of Eckington place (District court, No. 553). Petition in this case was filed May 23, 1899, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1899; a supplemental petition under the act of Congress of June 6, 1900, was filed March 15, 1902. The verdict of the jury was filed May 5, 1902, awarding damages to the amount of \$5,968.20 and making assessments for benefits aggregating \$2,023.76. No objections or exceptions to this verdict were filed, and upon motion on behalf of the District of Columbia the verdict was finally confirmed by order of the court June 16, 1902.

Widening of the Adams Mill road entrance to the Zoological Park (District court, No. 589). This was a proceeding instituted by virtue of a provision in a sundry civil bill, and proceedings were had under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia. Petition was filed in the supreme court of the District of Columbia April 3, 1902, and on June 10, 1902, commissioners were appointed by the court to ascertain the value of the land taken. The commissioners on June 27, 1902, filed their verdict, awarding \$6,092.98. Under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Code, no assessments can be made for benefits. On July 15, 1902, the verdict of the commissioners was finally confirmed.

Condemnation of site for police station on Wisconsin avenue (District court, No. 585). Proceedings were commenced in this case on September 30, 1901, before the Code went into effect, under the provisions of the act of Congress for the condemnation of a site for the Government Printing Office. Citation was issued to the owners and parties interested in the land to be condemned. Before further proceedings were had a site was purchased by the Commissioners for a police station, and these proceedings were thereupon discontinued.

Condemnation proceedings for the opening, widening, and extending of alleys and minor streets under the act of July 22, 1892, and August 24, 1894, and also, since the Code went into effect, under Chapter LV thereof, have been prosecuted as follows:

Square 806. Jury summoned by the marshal under the act of Congress of July 22, 1892, at the request of the Commissioners of the District, for the condemnation of land necessary for the opening of an alley in this square, filed their verdict on July 22, 1901, finding the value of the land condemned to be \$1,405.59, and assessed upon the land in said square an amount equal to the value of the said land, including \$10 for the services of the marshal and \$60 for the services of the jury, as required by law.

Block 36, Columbia Heights. Jury summoned by the marshal under

Chapter LV of the Code, at the request of the Commissioners of the District, for the condemnation of land necessary for the opening of an alley in this block, filed their verdict on May 2, 1902, finding the value of the property condemned to be \$10,059, and assessed upon the property in said block an amount equal to the value of said property, including \$5 for the services of the marshal and \$300 for the services of the jury, as required by law.

Square 24. Jury summoned by the marshal under Chapter LV of the Code, at the request of the Commissioners of the District, for the condemnation of land necessary for a minor street in this square, filed their verdict on May 2, 1902, finding the value of the property condemned to be \$22,600.35, and assessed upon the property in said square an amount equal to the amount of the said damages, including \$5 for the services of the marshal and \$385 for the services of the jury, as required by law.

By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, \$40,000 was appropriated to be available for the payment for land condemned under the act of Congress approved July 22, 1892, with the provision that the same was to be refunded by the payment of assessments to be made under the provisions of said act.

It appears that there was not enough money remaining from such appropriation or from assessments collected under said act to meet the obligations incurred by the said verdict. Upon this ground, as well as for the reason that since the filing of said verdict it appears that one of the proprietors of land in said square, which was assessed by the verdict of the jury, had not been served with notice of the proceedings, as required by law, no steps have been taken toward payment for the land condemned. The proceedings under this chapter of the Code are not proceedings in court. The law requires a service of notice upon all of the proprietors of land within the square before the jury proceeds to a hearing, thus making the validity of the verdict depend upon service of such notice upon the true owner of the land to be taken or assessed, and possibly upon every person having any interest in the land. There is no provision in the law for service of notice by publication, and the necessity of service of notice without any certainty of having properly served the right person makes the validity of every proceeding under the law uncertain and liable at any time in the future to be questioned.

Senate bill No. 5715 (Fifty-seventh Congress, first session), entitled "A bill providing for the opening and closing of alleys and for the opening of minor streets in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," prepared in the office of the Commissioners of the District, and submitted to this office for review, provides for a proceeding in court and for service by publication. This bill is carefully prepared, and it is very important to the validity of future proceedings of this nature that its enactment into a law should be effected at an early date. The bill was drawn before the Code went into effect and before any proceedings for the condemnation of alleys had taken place under Chapter LV of the Code; therefore, section 18 of said bill, relating to the validity of condemnation proceedings under the act of July 22, 1892, should extend also to the proceedings under sections 1608 to 1615, inclusive, Chapter LV of the Code, and there should be also a provision in said bill making appropriations under the act of March

23, 1893, and assessments collected under said act available under the new law, a corresponding provision in relation to the Code being now in the appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Square 973. Jury summoned by the marshal under Chapter LV of the Code, at the request of the Commissioners of the District, for the condemnation of land necessary for the opening of an alley in this square, filed their verdict on July 16, 1902, finding the property condemned to be valued at \$6,184.78 and assessed upon the property in said square an amount equal to the value of the said land condemned, including \$5 for the services of the marshal and \$180 for the services of the jury, as required by law.

Square 514. Proceedings for the condemnation of land necessary for an alley have been commenced by the marshal at the request of the Commissioners of the District, and notice issued by said marshal that the jury would meet on the 1st day of October, 1902. The amount of land to be taken in this square being very small, it is believed that the small balance available from the aforesaid appropriation will be sufficient for this purpose.

The following street-extension cases were disposed of during the fiscal year by the court of appeals:

Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners, *v.* Eugene Byrnes et al. (No. 1039). Decided April 1, 1902. This was an appeal by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from an order of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a district court (No. 556), wherein the Commissioners filed their petition May 31, 1899, to condemn the land necessary for the extension of Eleventh street. Thereupon, after due notice, a jury of seven persons was impaneled, received instructions from the court as to its duties, proceeded to assess the damages and benefits, and in due time returned its verdict and award into court. An order of ratification nisi of the verdict and award was passed and due notice given to all parties in interest. A large number of these appeared and filed exceptions to the award. At this time there was pending in the court of appeals the case of Davidson *v.* Wight (16 App. D. C., 371), in which, with special reference to the extension of S street, the question of the validity and constitutionality of the act of Congress had been raised. Soon afterwards, on April 25, 1900, the court of appeals decided that case, and held, relying upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Norwood v. Baker* (172 U. S., 269), that the act of Congress was unconstitutional and void, and also that for the want of proper notice the proceedings were invalid.

Pending an appeal from the decision of the court of appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, a further act of Congress was passed on June 6, 1900, entitled "An act for the extension of Columbia road east of Thirteenth street, and for other purposes" (31 Stat. L., 665), by the twelfth section of which it was provided that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia should make application to the supreme court of the District of Columbia for a final ratification and confirmation of the awards of the jury in the matter of the extension of Eleventh street; that the awards, when ratified, should be paid in accordance with the provisions of the act which authorized the extension; and that, if for any reason the assessments for benefits should be declared void, the Commissioners should make application to the court to reassess them in accordance with the provisions of this

act of June 6, 1900, which provided elaborately therefor. The Commissioners accordingly, on June 26, 1900, moved in the supreme court of the District of Columbia to overrule all the exceptions filed against the verdict of the jury, and that both the assessments and awards for damages should be ratified and confirmed.

The court thereupon confirmed the award for damages, but vacated the assessments for benefits and declared them void, basing the latter part of its order on the decision of the court of appeals in the case of Davidson *v.* Wight, which held the act of Congress to be unconstitutional in respect to the provisions for the assessment of benefits. Thereupon appeal was taken by the Commissioners to the court of appeals. Within the time allowed for filing the transcript of record in the court of appeals the time for so doing was extended by an order of the supreme court of the District to December 1, 1900. Again, within the period of extension so granted, there was a further extension, by order passed November 28, 1900, until January 1, 1901. The transcript was filed in the court of appeals within this second period of extension on December 20, 1900. Thereafter there were several postponements of the case in the court of appeals, and then, on May 6, 1901, a motion to dismiss the appeal was filed by the appellees on the ground that the court below was without authority to grant the second extension of time, and that therefore the record on appeal was not filed in due time.

The court of appeals held, in reference to the motion to dismiss the appeal, that the jurisdiction of the court below (under rule 15 of the court of appeals' rules) to extend the time for filing the transcript of record in the court of appeals is not limited to a single extension, but other extensions may be granted provided they are made within the lifetime of the first extension, and provided, also, that the length of time and number of such extensions is not unreasonable. In its decision on the merits, the court of appeals reversed the order of the court below vacating the assessments for benefits, which had been passed in pursuance of the decision of the court of appeals in the case of Davidson *v.* Wight, but which on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was reversed and the act held constitutional. The court further held in this case that the right of the appellees (upon whose exceptions the court below vacated the assessments) to have a second jury summoned under chapter 11, revised statutes of the District of Columbia, was reserved to them should they elect to avail themselves thereof. From this judgment of the court of appeals, authorizing the summoning of a second jury, an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on behalf of the Commissioners, and a motion has been filed to advance the case on the calendar of that court.

John M. Clapp *v.* Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners (No. 1134). Decided June 4, 1902. This appeal grew out of the proceedings instituted in the supreme court of the District of Columbia by the Commissioners under the act of Congress of June 6, 1900, providing for the extension of Sixteenth street in the city of Washington from Columbia road to Park street, outside of the city limits, and also for the widening of Columbia road, and for other purposes. In pursuance of the act, the Commissioners filed their petition, notice was given, and a jury was summoned and impaneled; the jury were duly instructed by the court and entered upon the performance of their duties. On September 27, 1900, they returned their verdict,

in which they found the aggregate amount of damages for the taking of the land to be \$181,858, and they assessed benefits to the amount of one-half thereof, or \$90,929. All persons interested acquiesced in the verdict, except a comparatively small number who filed exceptions thereto, and among them this appellant, alleging that the assessments against their pieces of property were unreasonable, unjust, and unconstitutional.

The exceptions were heard and considered by the court below and were all overruled, and the verdict of the jury, both as to award and assessment, was confirmed. From the order of confirmation this appeal was prosecuted. The court of appeals held that the hearing by the court of exceptions to the verdict and award of the jury, with the affidavits accompanying such exceptions, is a full compliance with the provisions of section 8 of the statute; and it is not contemplated by the statute that the parties excepting should have an opportunity afforded them to introduce testimony in support of their exceptions; that the rulings of the court below on matters of fact can not be reviewed by the court of appeals where the facts upon which those rulings are based are not brought before it by bill of exceptions or some other authorized way, and that under such a statute it is difficult, if not impossible, to review the decision of the court below upon matters of fact presented to it, unless the testimony adduced before the jury, or so much thereof as is necessary or some equivalent for it, is brought before it by bill of exceptions or some other proper mode, and that no error appeared in the order of the supreme court appealed from, which was affirmed with costs.

Donald McPherson *v.* Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners (No. 1136). Decided June 6, 1902. This case also grew out of the proceedings instituted by the Commissioners in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a district court, under the act of Congress of June 6, 1900, providing for the extension of Sixteenth street in the city of Washington from Columbia road to Park street outside the city limits, and on appeal to the court of appeals was decided by that court in accordance with its decision in the case of John M. Clapp *v.* Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., above mentioned.

Peter J. Heinz *v.* Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners (No. 1139). Decided June 4, 1902. This was another appeal that grew out of the proceedings instituted by the Commissioners of the District in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a district court, under the act of Congress of June 6, 1900, providing for the extension of Sixteenth street in the city of Washington from Columbia road to Park street outside the city limits, in which the court of appeals followed its decision in the case of John M. Clapp *v.* Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., above mentioned.

Jesse Brown and Rosa Wallach *v.* Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners (No. 1142). Decided April 1, 1902. This was an appeal by exceptants from an order of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, holding a district court, overruling exceptions to and confirming the verdict of a jury in condemnation proceedings instituted by the Commissioners under the act of March 3, 1889, to condemn land for the widening and extension of Sherman avenue, by that act directed to be under and according to chapter 11, Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia; appellants as owners of lands embraced in the verdict of the jury of seven, summoned under the provisions of section 257 of that chapter, filed exceptions to such ver-

dict, which, however, were overruled and the verdict accepted and confirmed. In its decision, the court of appeals held that the confirmation of the verdict notwithstanding the exceptions filed thereto was error; that upon the filing of the exceptions to such verdict, it was the duty of the Commissioners, if they desired to proceed with the work of condemnation, to order the marshal to summon a jury of twelve as directed by section 263 of chapter 11, Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia, whose verdict, by section 264 of that chapter, is made final and conclusive; that there was no duty resting upon appellants to demand a jury of twelve to be summoned, but it was the duty of the Commissioners so to do if they desired to proceed with the work of condemnation. From this order an appeal was entered in behalf of the Commissioners to the Supreme Court of the United States, where a motion has been filed to advance the case on the calendar of that court.

Thomas H. G. Todd v. Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners (No. 1156). Decided May 20, 1902. This was an appeal by the exceptants from an order of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a district court, overruling exceptions to, and confirming the verdict of, a jury in condemnation proceedings instituted by the Commissioners under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, to condemn lands for the widening and extension of Sherman avenue, which act directed the assessment of not less than one-half of the amount awarded for land taken be made against abutting property within certain limits, and provided that the condemnation proceedings should be in accordance with chapter 11, revised statutes of the District of Columbia. Parties whose lands were assessed, and among them this appellant, excepted to the verdict, but the exceptions were overruled and the verdict and award was confirmed. On appeal to the court of appeals, that court, reversing the order of the court below, held that under section 263, chapter 11, revised statutes of the District of Columbia, the filing of exceptions was sufficient evidence of dissatisfaction of exceptants with the verdict, and made it necessary that a second jury be ordered, as provided by that section, as to property of exceptants, following its decision in the case of *Brown v. Macfarland* (30 Wash. Law Rep., 235), before mentioned.

The court further said that the act provided that assessments should be a lien upon the land assessed, and collected as special-improvement taxes in the District, and be payable in five equal installments, with interest at 4 per cent per annum. On this point the court held that the assessments, while ascertained in amount and liens upon the land, can not be collected by reason of the omission of the act to specify the particular time when the installments of the assessments shall be due and payable, that the assessments, however, are not for that reason void, but the defective means of collection may be cured and rendered effective by a subsequent act of Congress. Following the intimation of the court on the subject Congress, by a clause in the District appropriation act approved July 1, 1902, remedied the defect by providing that—

In all cases where the assessment for benefits for street extension have been or may hereafter be levied payment of the same shall be made in five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from and after sixty days after the confirmation of the verdict and award, etc.

Mary F. Isaminger v. Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners (No. 1157). This case also grew out of the proceedings instituted by

the Commissioners under the act of March 3, 1899, to condemn lands for the widening and extension of Sherman avenue, and the points raised were the same as those in the above-mentioned case of *Todd v. Macfarland et al.* The court of appeals followed its decision in that case and reversed the judgment of the lower court.

Caroline Mytinger v. Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners (No. 1158). Decided May 20, 1902. This was another appeal from the proceedings instituted by the Commissioners under the act of March 3, 1893, in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a district court, to condemn lands for the widening and extension of Sherman avenue. The points raised on appeal were the same as those in the above-mentioned case of *Todd v. Macfarland et al.*, and the court of appeals, following its decision in that case, reversed the order of the court below.

The following street-extension case has been argued and submitted in the court of appeals, but that court has not yet rendered its decision therein:

Metropolitan Railroad Company v. Henry B. F. Macfarland et al., Commissioners (No. 1147). This was an appeal from an order of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a district court, finally ratifying and confirming the verdict of the jury of condemnation in the matter of the widening of Columbia road and Sixteenth street (District court, No. 577) rendered on September 25, 1900. The proceedings were instituted by the Commissioners under the act of Congress of June 6, 1900, entitled "An act authorizing and requiring the Metropolitan Railroad to extend its lines on old Sixteenth street." The jury of condemnation assessed the sum of \$25,000 against the Metropolitan Railroad Company, and the jury, in express terms, found by their verdict that the said railroad company was benefited to that extent. From this order the railroad company appealed to the court of appeals, assigning as error that the court below erred in refusing to instruct the jury that no assessment of benefits could be made against the company and that no assessment should be made against it as a corporation, but only against such of its property, if any, as might be benefited, and that the assessment against it was not supported by, and was contrary to, the evidence.

There were 336 lunacy proceedings instituted by or on behalf of the Commissioners, an increase of nearly 20 per cent in the number over the last fiscal year.

Some effective remedy should be provided to relieve the municipality of the enormous expense incurred in connection with the commitment and care of lunatics. An increasing percentage of these unfortunates consists of persons from the adjoining States, who are brought within the District for the purpose of commitment to the Government Hospital for the Insane, and there is no justification whatever in making them a charge, either temporary or permanent, upon the people of this District. I have heretofore called attention to the law under which indigent insane persons and insane persons of homicidal tendencies are committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

These proceedings are conducted under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1899, which in terms denies to the alleged lunatic the right of trial by jury and commits the question of his sanity to the determination of one of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. The present law requires the payment by

the District in each case of a per diem compensation of \$10 to at least two physicians. During the year this compensation for physicians' fees in lunacy cases amounted to more than \$5,000. In my judgment, this constitutes a reprehensible waste of public money. In more than 50 per cent of the cases the lunacy of the parties proceeded against is palpable, and there is no necessity for medical expert testimony, certainly not for the testimony of two medical experts. The proceeding now in force displaced a simple and inexpensive procedure authorized by a provision contained in the appropriation bill for 1899, whereby the marshal impaneled a jury in attendance upon one of the criminal courts, and the verdict of the jury was confirmed by the court. The expense of that proceeding consisted of clerk's fees and the ordinary witness fees. If Congress is unwilling to reinstate the former procedure, it should at least amend the present law respecting the allowance for two physicians in each case.

Under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, relative to the control of wharf property, etc., the Commissioners were given exclusive charge and control of all wharf property belonging to the United States or the District of Columbia (except the water front of the Arsenal grounds and part of the shore line in the flushing reservoir at the foot of Seventeenth street), with authority to lease for a period not exceeding ten years, and to make and enforce rules and regulations in regard to buildings and repairing wharves, the rental thereof, etc.; all amounts collected were to be covered into the Treasury of the United States, one-half to be placed to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District. Congress passed said act in the expectation that the United States at an early day would be placed in possession of the Potomac River front under the proceedings in the case instituted by it (*United States v. Morris et al.*) under the act of Congress of August 5, 1886, "To provide for protecting the interests of the United States in the Potomac River Flats," but the taking of testimony in said case as to the value of the structures has not yet been concluded, and in the meantime the possession of the wharf structures by the claimants has continued.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held in said case (174 U. S., 196) that the United States is the owner of the land constituting the river front; and in view of this adjudication some of the occupants, after having made proof of the values of the structures claimed by them, offered to surrender possession and to attorn to the Commissioners. This offer has been accepted, and leases have been entered into with the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, Limited, and with Forsberg & Murray. Among the provisions in each of said leases was the condition that the term should cease "whenever Congress shall so declare."

The Code of Law for the District, enacted by Congress March 3, 1901, went into effect and operation January 1, 1902; important amendments to the Code were proposed with the desire that they should be incorporated therein by the time it went into operation, but Congress withheld action until June 30, 1902. In the nature of things, a new code of law will occasion some jarring and necessitate some readjustment, and such has been our experience, but this lessens as we become familiar with its provisions, and it is confidently expected that we will now receive the much anticipated benefit from this revision of our complicated laws.

I append hereto the report of my assistant, Mr. James L. Pugh, jr., showing that there were 17,837 cases tried on the District side of the police court during the year and \$51,554.16 collected as fines.

The increase of business on the District side of the police court is shown by a comparison with the report of the last preceding year, when 13,935 cases were tried and \$30,605.61 collected as fines.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency and industry of my assistants in the discharge of their respective duties during the year.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW B. DUVALL,
Attorney and City Solicitor.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1902.*

SIR: Permit me to forward herewith a record of cases and the money received in fines on the municipal side of the police court for the year ending June 30, 1902.

This list indicates a remarkable and, indeed, unprecedented increase in the number of cases examined and filed and money collected in only one branch of the police court, and this number does not include the cases examined and for which warrants were not issued. This latter class will almost equal the class for which warrants were issued, and, when considered, you can then in a measure appreciate the tremendous and sometimes overtaxing labor required by your assistant with the aid of one clerk, who is a detail from the police force. This is the only court that turns into the Government a net revenue, and sufficient force should be provided to handle this tremendous and perplexing business, a business that requires prompt and immediate action in order to properly handle the cases—punish the guilty and relieve the innocent.

It seems to your assistant that the code which undertakes to divide the business of the court gives to our side of the court more than two-thirds of the cases of which this court has jurisdiction; and then again, the police force is being increased every year, and of course the cases to be examined and filed necessarily keep pace with the increase of the force.

I again call your attention to the inadequacy of the law relating to the water service. It is an old statute from the corporation of Washington and will not reach the cases from the county, which is now really a part of the city.

Very respectfully,

JAMES L. PUGH, Jr.,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Hon. A. B. DUVALL,
Corporation Counsel.

Cases tried in the police court of the District of Columbia during the year ending June 30, 1902.

Barber shop open on Sunday	3
Barroom open after hours	18
Barroom open on Sunday	13
Bathing in the Potomac River	9

Carrying away others' property	18
Carrying concealed weapon	6
Carrying dangerous and deadly weapon	90
Cruelty to animals	733
Dangerous dog	16
Destroying private property	240
Destroying public property	16
Disorderly conduct and profanity	8,500
Druggist selling liquor without prescription	2
Enticing prostitution	6
Failing to report sale of deadly weapon	2
Fast driving	285
Fast riding	9
Female dog at large while in heat	11
Gift enterprise	2
Indecent exposure	324
Nuisance	311
Playing ball	62
Pool room open after hours	4
Selling fireworks to minors	9
Selling liquor to minors	1
Throwing missiles	250
Trespassing on park	125
Unlicensed auctioneer	5
Unlicensed apothecary	8
Unlicensed bar	70
Unlicensed bill poster	1
Unlicensed cattle broker	14
Unlicensed commission merchant	2
Unlicensed dog	12
Unlicensed engineer	1
Unlicensed entertainment	24
Unlicensed insurance agent	2
Unlicensed intelligence office	3
Unlicensed hotel	11
Unlicensed junk dealer	26
Unlicensed livery stable	11
Unlicensed pawnbroker	5
Unlicensed peddler	9
Unlicensed physician	1
Unlicensed plumber	14
Unlicensed pool table	6
Unlicensed produce dealer	13
Unlicensed real-estate agent	21
Unlicensed restaurant	59
Unlicensed vehicle	11
Vagrancy	2,188
Violating building regulations	48
Violating building and ground regulations	70
Violating cemetery law	3
Violating civil-rights law	2
Violating dairy and dairy-farm regulations	2
Violating food law	373
Violating game law	5
Violating garbage regulation	6
Violating hack law	61
Violating health ordinance	20
Violating flour law	2
Violating plumbing regulation	9
Violating measure law	22
Violating milk law	1
Violating police regulation	3,206
Violating smoke law	193
Violating snow law	226
Wasting Potomac water	6
Total number of cases	17,837

Cash received, \$51,554.16.

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the electrical department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

LIGHTING.

The greatest improvement in the public lighting during the year was the substitution of arc lamps of the inclosed type for the old-style open lamps. Within the area bounded by Seventeenth street west, Massachusetts avenue, First street west, and B street north the inclosed lamps were connected to the low-tension, direct-current, three-wire system; outside that area the series inclosed lamps were installed. The entire number of lamps have not yet been changed, but the work will be completed within a few months. The number of arc lamps of each kind in service on July 1, 1902, was as follows: Series inclosed, 257; series open, 282; low-tension, direct-current inclosed, 322. This change has resulted in a considerable reduction in the number of outages, besides enabling the company to furnish a steadier and more uniform light.

The contract for naphtha lighting was awarded to the American Development Company at the rate of \$18 per lamp per annum.

The following lists give the number of additional lamps erected and the number maintained during the year:

GAS LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—One north side of M street between New Jersey avenue and Fourth street.

Northeast.—One on G street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; one northeast corner of Twelfth and C streets; one east side of First street between B and C streets; one west side of Eighth street between F and G streets; three west side of Twelfth place between Twelfth and Thirteenth and B and C streets; two south side of B street between Second and Third streets; one northwest corner of Third and Parker streets; two north side of E street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; nineteen Fifteenth street between East Capitol and H streets; one east side of Fifth street between A and B streets; one west side of Fifth street between A and B streets; two East Capitol street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Total, 35.

Southeast.—Seven square 1064 between Fourteenth and Fifteenth and G streets and Georgia avenue; two Thirteenth street between C and D streets; eight Fifteenth street between Pennsylvania avenue and East Capitol street; one northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and K street; one east side of Eighth street between A street and North Carolina avenue; one northeast corner of Ninth street and North Carolina avenue; one east side of Ninth street between Pennsylvania avenue and E street; one west side of Eleventh street between Georgia and Virginia avenues; one southeast corner of Twelfth and M streets; two east side of Sixth street between L and M streets; one north side of C street between Kentucky avenue and Fourteenth street; one northeast corner of Thirteenth and B streets; one south side of B street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; one East Capitol street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; three south side East Capitol street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Total, 32.

Southwest.—One west side of Ninth street between Maryland avenue and D street; one east side of Tenth street between Virginia avenue and C street; one south side

of B street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; one north side of F street between Tenth and Eleventh streets; one south side of F street between Eighth and Ninth streets; one east side of Water street between I and K streets; one northwest corner of Second and B streets; one north side of E street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; one north side of E street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; one intersection of Maryland avenue and B street; two Half street between N and O streets. Total, 12.

Northwest, county.—Eleven Baltimore and Twentieth streets; four Whitney avenue between Sherman and Brightwood avenues; two Bismarck street between Brightwood and Sherman avenues; one New Hampshire avenue between Rock Creek Church road and Newark street; eight U street between Second and North Capitol streets; one northwest corner of North Capitol and U streets; one west side of Flagler place between U and V streets; one north side of T street between First and North Capitol streets; one east side of First street between S and Seaton streets; two south side of Randolph street between First and North Capitol streets; six Massachusetts avenue between Sheridan circle and Twenty-fourth street; two Eslin avenue between Lamar place and Spring road; one Morgan avenue between Lamar place and Spring road; one east side of Sixteenth street near Park street; one east side of Twenty-second street between R and Decatur streets; one north side of Kalorama avenue west of Connecticut avenue; one east side of Illinois avenue between Chesapeake and Des Moines streets; four Harvard street between Sherman and Brightwood avenues; one southwest corner of Sixteenth street and Kenesaw avenue; two Kenesaw avenue west of Sixteenth street; one north side or Erie street between Champlain and Ontario avenues; one southwest corner of Erie street and Ontario avenue; two Ontario avenue south of Erie street; two Bacon street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; one southwest corner of Eighth and Philadelphia streets; one south side of Howard avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets; two south side of Sheridan street between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets; three east side of Fourteenth street between Whitney and Lydecker avenues; one west side of North Capitol street between T street and Rhode Island avenue. Total, 66.

Northeast, county.—One south side of Dover street between Tenth and Twelfth streets; one northeast corner of North Capitol and T streets; one south side of T street between North Capitol street and Lincoln avenue; one north side of Seaton street between North Capitol street and Lincoln avenue; two south side of Lansing street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; one northwest corner of Third and Quincy streets; two Quincy street between Second and Third streets; one south side of M street between Twelfth street and Trinidad avenue; five Bunker Hill road between Fourth street and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Total, 15.

Southeast, county.—One north side of Jackson street between Taylor and Fendall streets; one east side of Chestnut street between Arthur place and Maple avenue; thirty Pennsylvania avenue from Twining City to Bowen road. Total, 32.

NAPHTHA LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—Two north and south sides of N street between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

Northeast.—Two north side of Parker street between Second and Third streets.

Southeast.—One north side of Georgia avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; two east side of Fourteenth street between C and D streets; one alley between G and I and Eleventh and Twelfth streets; one alley between A and B and Second and Third streets; two alley between D and E and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Total, 7.

Southwest.—One alley between Union and Water and N and O streets; one west side of Third street between N street and McLean avenue; one west side of Third street between O street and McLean avenue; one alley between Second and Third streets and D street and Virginia avenue; one alley between Third and Four-and-a-half streets and D street and Virginia avenue; two alley between Sixth and Seventh and K and L streets. Total, 7.

Northwest, county.—One north side of Lowell street south of Eighteenth street; one south side of Des Moines street between Eighth and Ninth streets; one south side of Des Moines street between Seventh and Eighth streets; one east side of Eighth street between Des Moines and Erie streets; one east side of Seventh street between Des Moines and Erie streets; one west side of Seventh street between Erie and Flint streets; four Park avenue or "A" road west of Fourteenth street road. Total, 10.

Northeast, county.—One intersection of Twenty-fourth street and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; one corner of Seventeenth street and Brentwood road; one corner of Seventeenth street and Fort Drive; one corner of Seventeenth and Hamlin streets; one corner of Eighteenth and Irving streets; one corner of Eighteenth and Hamlin

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the electrical department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

LIGHTING.

The greatest improvement in the public lighting during the year was the substitution of arc lamps of the inclosed type for the old-style open lamps. Within the area bounded by Seventeenth street west, Massachusetts avenue, First street west, and B street north the inclosed lamps were connected to the low-tension, direct-current, three-wire system; outside that area the series inclosed lamps were installed. The entire number of lamps have not yet been changed, but the work will be completed within a few months. The number of arc lamps of each kind in service on July 1, 1902, was as follows: Series inclosed, 257; series open, 282; low-tension, direct-current inclosed, 322. This change has resulted in a considerable reduction in the number of out-ages, besides enabling the company to furnish a steadier and more uniform light.

The contract for naphtha lighting was awarded to the American Development Company at the rate of \$18 per lamp per annum.

The following lists give the number of additional lamps erected and the number maintained during the year:

GAS LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—One north side of M street between New Jersey avenue and Fourth street.

Northeast.—One on G street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; one northeast corner of Twelfth and C streets; one east side of First street between B and C streets; one west side of Eighth street between F and G streets; three west side of Twelfth place between Twelfth and Thirteenth and B and C streets; two south side of B street between Second and Third streets; one northwest corner of Third and Parker streets; two north side of E street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; nineteen Fifteenth street between East Capitol and H streets; one east side of Fifth street between A and B streets; one west side of Fifth street between A and B streets; two East Capitol street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Total, 35.

Southeast.—Seven square 1064 between Fourteenth and Fifteenth and G streets and Georgia avenue; two Thirteenth street between C and D streets; eight Fifteenth street between Pennsylvania avenue and East Capitol street; one northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and K street; one east side of Eighth street between A street and North Carolina avenue; one northeast corner of Ninth street and North Carolina avenue; one east side of Ninth street between Pennsylvania avenue and E street; one west side of Eleventh street between Georgia and Virginia avenues; one southeast corner of Twelfth and M streets; two east side of Sixth street between L and M streets; one north side of C street between Kentucky avenue and Fourteenth street; one northeast corner of Thirteenth and B streets; one south side of B street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; one East Capitol street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; three south side East Capitol street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Total, 32.

Southwest.—One west side of Ninth street between Maryland avenue and D street; one east side of Tenth street between Virginia avenue and C street; one south side

of B street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; one north side of F street between Tenth and Eleventh streets; one south side of F street between Eighth and Ninth streets; one east side of Water street between I and K streets; one northwest corner of Second and B streets; one north side of E street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; one north side of E street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; one intersection of Maryland avenue and B street; two Half street between N and O streets. Total, 12.

Northwest, county.—Eleven Baltimore and Twentieth streets; four Whitney avenue between Sherman and Brightwood avenues; two Bismarck street between Brightwood and Sherman avenues; one New Hampshire avenue between Rock Creek Church road and Newark street; eight U street between Second and North Capitol streets; one northwest corner of North Capitol and U streets; one west side of Flagler place between U and V streets; one north side of T street between First and North Capitol streets; one east side of First street between S and Seaton streets; two south side of Randolph street between First and North Capitol streets; six Massachusetts avenue between Sheridan circle and Twenty-fourth street; two Eslin avenue between Lamar place and Spring road; one Morgan avenue between Lamar place and Spring road; one east side of Sixteenth street near Park street; one east side of Twenty-second street between R and Decatur streets; one north side of Kalorama avenue west of Connecticut avenue; one east side of Illinois avenue between Chesapeake and Des Moines streets; four Harvard street between Sherman and Brightwood avenues; one southwest corner of Sixteenth street and Kenesaw avenue; two Kenesaw avenue west of Sixteenth street; one north side of Erie street between Champlain and Ontario avenues; one southwest corner of Erie street and Ontario avenue; two Ontario avenue south of Erie street; two Bacon street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; one southwest corner of Eighth and Philadelphia streets; one south side of Howard avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets; two south side of Sheridan street between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets; three east side of Fourteenth street between Whitney and Lydecker avenues; one west side of North Capitol street between T street and Rhode Island avenue. Total, 66.

Northeast, county.—One south side of Dover street between Tenth and Twelfth streets; one northeast corner of North Capitol and T streets; one south side of T street between North Capitol street and Lincoln avenue; one north side of Seaton street between North Capitol street and Lincoln avenue; two south side of Lansing street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; one northwest corner of Third and Quincy streets; two Quincy street between Second and Third streets; one south side of M street between Twelfth street and Trinidad avenue; five Bunker Hill road between Fourth street and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Total, 15.

Southeast, county.—One north side of Jackson street between Taylor and Fendall streets; one east side of Chestnut street between Arthur place and Maple avenue; thirty Pennsylvania avenue from Twining City to Bowen road. Total, 32.

NAPHTHA LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—Two north and south sides of N street between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

Northeast.—Two north side of Parker street between Second and Third streets.

Southeast.—One north side of Georgia avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; two east side of Fourteenth street between C and D streets; one alley between G and I and Eleventh and Twelfth streets; one alley between A and B and Second and Third streets; two alley between D and E and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Total, 7.

Southwest.—One alley between Union and Water and N and O streets; one west side of Third street between N street and McLean avenue; one west side of Third street between O street and McLean avenue; one alley between Second and Third streets and D street and Virginia avenue; one alley between Third and Four-and-a-half streets and D street and Virginia avenue; two alley between Sixth and Seventh and K and L streets. Total, 7.

Northwest, county.—One north side of Lowell street south of Eighteenth street; one south side of Des Moines street between Eighth and Ninth streets; one south side of Des Moines street between Seventh and Eighth streets; one east side of Eighth street between Des Moines and Erie streets; one east side of Seventh street between Des Moines and Erie streets; one west side of Seventh street between Erie and Flint streets; four Park avenue or "A" road west of Fourteenth street road. Total, 10.

Northeast, county.—One intersection of Twenty-fourth street and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; one corner of Seventeenth street and Brentwood road; one corner of Seventeenth street and Fort Drive; one corner of Seventeenth and Hamlin streets; one corner of Eighteenth and Irving streets; one corner of Eighteenth and Hamlin

streets; one corner of Eighteenth street and Fort Drive; one corner of Twenty-fourth street and Rhode Island avenue; one corner of Rhode Island and South Dakota avenues; one southside of South Dakota avenue between Twenty-sixth street and Rhode Island avenue; one corner of South Dakota and Myrtle avenues; one corner of South Dakota and Carlton avenues; one corner of Brentwood road and Central avenue; one corner of Central and Myrtle avenues; one corner of Central and Carlton avenues; one corner of Central avenue and Vista street; one Vista street between Central avenue and Walnut street; one south side of Frankfort street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; one south side of Lansing street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; six Queens Chapel road between Bladensburg road and Twenty-second street; five Montello avenue between Charles and Paine streets; one north side of Frankfort street between Twentieth and Twenty-second streets; one north side of Emporia street between Twentieth and Twenty-second streets; one east side of Twenty-second street between Detroit and Emporia streets; one east side of Twenty-second street between Detroit and Cincinnati streets; one west side of Twenty-fourth street between Detroit and Emporia streets; one east side of Twenty-fourth street between Emporia and Frankfort streets; eight Bladensburg road from Reform School to District line; two north and south sides of Gales street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; one southeast corner of Sixteenth and Kramer streets; one south side of Kramer street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; one northwest corner of Twenty-eighth and Detroit streets; one east side of Twenty-eighth street between Emporia and Frankfort streets; one northwest corner of Twenty-ninth and Frankfort streets; two north side of Prospect street east of Lincoln avenue; ten Mount Olivet road between Twelfth street and Bladensburg road. Total, 63.

Southeast, county.—One corner of Fifth and Savannah streets; one corner of Fifth and Trenton streets. Total, 2.

WELSBACH LAMPS ERECTED.

Gas.—Eighteen Massachusetts avenue between Ninth and Fourteenth streets; Twenty on K street between Ninth and Fourteenth streets; six Vermont avenue between K street and Thomas circle; seventeen Thirteenth street between K and O streets; five Eighteenth street between N street and Massachusetts avenue; nine N street between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets; forty-three Sixteenth street between Scott circle and Florida avenue; nineteen P street between Iowa circle and Eighteenth street. Total, 137.

Naphtha.—Eighteen Connecticut avenue between Rock Creek bridge and Cathedral avenue.

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest, county.—Six River road from Tennallytown road to District line; twenty-four American University Park; one Woodley street between Tennallytown road and Thirty-eighth street; two Woodley street between Thirty-eighth street and Idaho avenue; one Thirty-sixth street between Newark and Milwaukee streets; one southwest corner of Thirty-sixth and Milwaukee streets; one Milwaukee street between Thirty-sixth street and Tennallytown road; twenty-six Connecticut avenue from Chapel road to District line. Total, 62.

COLLIS LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—One northeast corner of First and B streets; one northwest corner of Ninth street and Grant place; one southeast corner of Arthur place and C street. Total, 3.

COMBINATION FIRE-ALARM AND DESIGNATION LAMPS ERECTED.

Northwest.—One southeast corner of Ninth and F streets; one southwest corner of Seventh and E streets; one southeast corner of Twenty-sixth and K streets; one northwest corner of Eleventh and G streets; one northwest corner of Thirteenth and I streets; one northwest corner of Fifteenth and I streets; one northeast corner of Third street and Pennsylvania avenue; one northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and B street. Total, 8.

NAPHTHA LAMPS CHANGED TO GAS.

Northwest.—Seven Pierce street between First and North Capitol streets; five Q street between First and Third streets. Total, 12.

Northeast.—One D street between Ninth and Tenth streets; one Twelfth street between Duncan place and E street; two corners of Twelfth and E streets; three

Twelfth street between E street and Maryland avenue; two F street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Total, 9.

Southeast.—One north side of G street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; one northwest corner of Fourteenth and G streets; five Massachusetts avenue and A street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; one Thirteenth street between C and D streets; two L street between South Capitol and Half streets. Total, 10.

Southwest.—Two east side of Delaware avenue between K and L streets; four First street between N and O streets; one southwest corner of First and O streets. Total, 7.

Northwest, county.—Two Bismarck street between Brightwood and Sherman avenues; one southwest corner of Eighteenth and Milwaukee streets; one south side of Milwaukee street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets; one southwest corner of Eighteenth street and Howard avenue; one south side of Howard avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. Total, 6.

Northeast, county.—One south side of Lansing street between Tenth and Twelfth streets; two corners of Tenth and Lansing streets; two corners of Tenth and Hartford streets; one corner of Ninth and Hartford streets; one south side of Hartford street between Tenth and Twelfth streets; one corner of Tenth and Frankfort streets. Total, 8.

Southeast, county.—One north side of Jackson street between Taylor and Fendall streets; one corner of Carroll and Prout streets; one Prout street between Carroll and Nicholson streets; one corner of Prout and Nicholson streets. Total, 4.

The changes have been as follows:

	Added.	Discontinued.
Gas	249	138
Collis	3	4
Welsbach	155	
Naphtha	93	56
Incandescent	62	
Combination fire-alarm and designation lamps	^a 17	
Total	579	198

^a Nine of these were erected last year, but were omitted from the annual report of that year.

Increase during the year, 372 lamps.

Of the 249 gas lamps added, 56 were changed from naphtha.

Distribution of new lamps established during the fiscal year 1902.

Kind of light.	Northwest.		Northeast.		Southwest.		Southeast.		County.		Total.
	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Roads.	
Gas	13		44		19		42		126	5	249
Collis	3										3
Welsbach	137								18		155
Naphtha	2		2		2	5	3	4	47	28	93
Incandescent									56	6	62
Combination fire-alarm and designation lamps	^a 17										^a 17
Total	172		46		21	5	45	4	247	39	579

^a Nine of these were erected last year, but were omitted from the annual report of that year.

Lamps of all kinds in use July 1, 1902, as compared with July 1, 1901.

	1901.	1902.		1901.	1902.
Gas	6,601	6,715	Are	861	861
Collis	89	88			
Welsbach	178	333		1	^a 18
Naphtha	1,130	1,167	Combination fire-alarm and designation lamps		
Incandescent	530	589			
			Total	9,390	9,771

^a Nine of these were erected last year, but were omitted from the annual report of that year.

Increase during the year, 372 lamps.

List of material used in streets during the year.

Gas lanterns	472
Welsbach lanterns	2
Designation frames for electric-light corners	5
Designation frames for gas and naphtha lamps	177
Lamp-posts	319
Designation signs for electric-light corners	102
Designation signs for gas and naphtha lamps	a 637

a Of this number 235 were paid for by the contractors for street lighting.

	Gas.	Naphtha.	Arc.	Incandescent.	Welsbach.
New posts erected	279	99		32	
Posts moved and reset	a 117	a 28	7	10	a 8
Posts reerected	34	28			
Unused posts taken down	26	3			
Private lamps erected	a 1	1			
	12				
	1	b 50	38	76	

a Paid from other appropriations and special deposits.

b Naphtha used under air pressure with incandescent mantle.

Number of lamps maintained by each company and the number reported out each month.

Month.	Washington Gaslight Co. (gas lamps).			Georgetown Gaslight Co. (gas lamps).			American Development Co. (naphtha lamps).		
	Number maintained.	Number reported out.	Maximum on any one night.	Number maintained.	Number reported out.	Maximum on any one night.	Number maintained.	Number reported out.	Maximum on any one night.
July	6,091	30	6	478	16	3	1,130	94	43
August	6,111	25	7	478	12	7	1,121	99	36
September	6,131	60	8	478	9	3	1,112	42	5
October	6,139	63	13	478	62	20	1,105	100	20
November	6,204	70	13	478	54	7	1,163	61	16
December	6,232	182	48	478	83	19	1,169	61	21
January	6,204	70	7	478	33	5	1,179	142	38
February	6,303	357	53	478	250	28	1,179	192	95
March	6,310	91	9	478	17	6	1,181	218	60
April	6,313	32	14	478	11	7	1,174	109	29
May	6,327	32	3	478	8	5	1,169	39	4
June	6,343	36	4	478	4	2	1,167	46	11

Month.	Potomac Electric Power Co. (incandescents).			United States Electric Lighting Co. (arcs).			Welsbach Street Lighting Co. of America (Welsbachs).		
	Number maintained.	Number reported out.	Maximum on any one night.	Number maintained.	Number reported out.	Maximum on any one night.	Number maintained.	Number reported out.	Maximum on any one night.
July	530	4,304	801	861	349	119	333		
August	530	3,611	670	861	260	201	333		
September	530	3,342	838	861	279	95	333	5	5
October	530	1,104	233	861	317	77	333	41	40
November	530	1,425	751	861	297	137	333	2	1
December	530	1,228	799	861	1,007	433	333		
January	591	1,572	460	861	465	218	333		
February	591	2,735	624	861	384	124	333	3	1
March	589	2,659	762	861	606	210	333	3	1
April	589	1,796	519	861	185	97	333		
May	589	1,634	282	861	537	215	333	2	1
June	589	1,750	748	861	74	41	333	3	1

POLES AND OVERHEAD WIRES.

On June 20, 1902, the following act of Congress was approved, requiring the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company to remove its overhead wires within certain limits in the District and to lay them

underground. The act authorizes the stringing of overhead wires outside of the limits mentioned, and temporarily within those limits where necessary to meet the demands for telephone service in advance of the completion of the underground service.

AN ACT regulating the use of telephone wires in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all telephone poles and the wires attached thereto, not the property of the United States or the District of Columbia, now upon the streets and avenues within the section of the District of Columbia bounded by a line beginning at Second and B streets southeast and running thence along B street south, Third street west, Missouri avenue, Sixth street west, B street north, Twenty-third street west, Rock Creek, Cincinnati street, Columbia road, Sixteenth street west (extended), Park street, Whitney avenue, Eleventh street west, R street north, New Jersey avenue, C street north, and Second street east to the point of beginning, except as hereinafter provided, shall from time to time, as may be prescribed by the Commissioners of said District, be taken down and removed. The work of taking down and removing said poles and wires shall be done under the direction of said Commissioners, and it is hereby made the duty of said Commissioners to enforce compliance with the provisions of this act as expeditiously as may be consistent with the public interests; and the said Commissioners are hereby empowered from time to time to authorize any individual, company, or corporation now operating and maintaining a telephone plant or system, partly overhead and partly underground, in the District of Columbia, to extend and enlarge its system of underground conduits, subsidiaries, and manholes, in or under any or all of the streets, avenues, alleys, lanes, or other public highways in said city and District as may be requisite and necessary for the purposes of this act and for the reception of such other cables and wires as may be reasonably required in the future by the growth of such individual, company, or corporation, or to adequately meet the requirements of the public for telephone service.

SEC. 2. That upon the approval of this act, and from time to time thereafter, any individual, company, or corporation now maintaining or operating a telephone plant or system in said District, partly overhead and partly underground, shall prepare and submit to the said Commissioners a plan or plans, or application or applications, in writing, showing the streets, avenues, alleys, lanes, and other public highways, in or under which it is proposed to construct conduits, subsidiaries, or manholes, and giving the general dimensions, length, and course thereof; and before any such conduit, subsidiary, or manhole is constructed it shall be necessary to obtain the approval and permission of said Commissioners. Said Commissioners are empowered to require that all proposed conduits, subsidiaries, and manholes shall be constructed in accordance with the approved plan or permit; and upon the approval by said Commissioners of any such plan, or the issuing of any such permit, providing for the construction of underground conduits, subsidiaries, or manholes within the section in said District described in section one of this act, the construction therein provided for shall be proceeded with diligently, and upon the completion thereof or as soon thereafter as may be, without impairing the efficiency of the telephone service in said District, the individual, company, or corporation constructing such conduits, subsidiaries, or manholes, shall place its cables and wires therein and take down and remove from the streets and avenues in which such conduits are constructed, all poles and wires, except such as said Commissioners may, in accordance with the provisions of this act, permit to remain for the purpose of distributing wires for house connections.

SEC. 3. That any individual, company, or corporation owning and maintaining such poles and wires attached thereto, on or over any street or avenue within the section of the District described in section one of this act, who shall willfully neglect or refuse to remove the same, as provided in section two hereof, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every day during which such failure to remove said poles and wires shall continue, which amount may be recovered by the District of Columbia in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. That said Commissioners be, and they are hereby, empowered to authorize the erection and maintenance of poles in the alleys of said city and District and the stringing thereon of telephone conductors from alley poles or house-top fixtures in one square to alley poles or house-top fixtures in another square for the purpose of enabling house connections to be made, and also to authorize the erection of telephone poles in the District of Columbia outside the limits of the section of said district described in section one of this act and the stringing thereon of telephone

List of material used in streets during the year.

Gas lanterns	472
Welsbach lanterns	2
Designation frames for electric-light corners	5
Designation frames for gas and naphtha lamps	177
Lamp-posts	319
Designation signs for electric-light corners	102
Designation signs for gas and naphtha lamps	<i>a</i> 637

a Of this number 235 were paid for by the contractors for street lighting.

	Gas.	Naphtha.	Arc.	Incandescent.	Welsbach.
New posts erected	279	99		32	
Posts moved and reset	<i>a</i> 117	<i>a</i> 28	7	10	<i>a</i> 8
Posts reerected	34	28			
Unused posts taken down	26	3			
Private lamps erected	<i>a</i> 1	1			
	12				
	1	<i>b</i> 50	38	76	

a Paid from other appropriations and special deposits.

b Naphtha used under air pressure with incandescent mantle.

Number of lamps maintained by each company and the number reported out each month.

Month.	Washington Gaslight Co. (gas lamps).			Georgetown Gaslight Co. (gas lamps).			American Development Co. (naphtha lamps).		
	Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.	Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.	Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.
July	6,091	30	6	478	16	3	1,130	94	43
August	6,111	25	7	478	12	7	1,121	99	36
September	6,131	60	8	478	9	3	1,112	42	5
October	6,139	63	13	478	62	20	1,105	100	20
November	6,201	70	13	478	54	7	1,163	61	16
December	6,232	182	48	478	83	19	1,169	61	21
January	6,294	70	7	478	33	5	1,179	142	38
February	6,303	357	53	478	250	28	1,179	192	95
March	6,310	91	9	478	17	6	1,181	218	60
April	6,313	32	14	478	11	7	1,174	109	29
May	6,327	32	3	478	8	5	1,169	39	4
June	6,343	36	4	478	4	2	1,167	46	11

Month.	Potomac Electric Power Co. (incandescents).			United States Electric Lighting Co. (arcs).			Welsbach Street Lighting Co. of America (Wels- bachs).		
	Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.	Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.	Number main- tained.	Number reported out.	Maxi- mum on any one night.
July	530	4,304	801	861	349	119	333		
August	530	3,611	670	861	260	201	333		
September	530	3,342	838	861	279	95	333	5	5
October	530	1,104	253	861	317	77	333	41	40
November	566	1,425	751	861	297	137	333	2	1
December	565	4,228	799	861	1,007	433	333		
January	591	1,572	460	861	465	218	333		
February	591	2,795	624	861	384	124	333	3	1
March	589	2,659	762	861	606	210	333	3	1
April	589	1,796	519	861	185	97	333		
May	589	1,634	283	861	537	215	333	2	1
June	589	1,786	748	861	74	41	333	3	1

POLES AND OVERHEAD WIRES.

On June 20, 1902, the following act of Congress was approved, requiring the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company to remove its overhead wires within certain limits in the District and to lay them

underground. The act authorizes the stringing of overhead wires outside of the limits mentioned, and temporarily within those limits where necessary to meet the demands for telephone service in advance of the completion of the underground service.

AN ACT regulating the use of telephone wires in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all telephone poles and the wires attached thereto, not the property of the United States or the District of Columbia, now upon the streets and avenues within the section of the District of Columbia bounded by a line beginning at Second and B streets southeast and running thence along B street south, Third street west, Missouri avenue, Sixth street west, B street north, Twenty-third street west, Rock Creek, Cincinnati street, Columbia road, Sixteenth street west (extended), Park street, Whitney avenue, Eleventh street west, R street north, New Jersey avenue, C street north, and Second street east to the point of beginning, except as hereinafter provided, shall from time to time, as may be prescribed by the Commissioners of said District, be taken down and removed. The work of taking down and removing said poles and wires shall be done under the direction of said Commissioners, and it is hereby made the duty of said Commissioners to enforce compliance with the provisions of this act as expeditiously as may be consistent with the public interests; and the said Commissioners are hereby empowered from time to time to authorize any individual, company, or corporation now operating and maintaining a telephone plant or system, partly overhead and partly underground, in the District of Columbia, to extend and enlarge its system of underground conduits, subsidiaries, and manholes, in or under any or all of the streets, avenues, alleys, lanes, or other public highways in said city and District as may be requisite and necessary for the purposes of this act and for the reception of such other cables and wires as may be reasonably required in the future by the growth of such individual, company, or corporation, or to adequately meet the requirements of the public for telephone service.

SEC. 2. That upon the approval of this act, and from time to time thereafter, any individual, company, or corporation now maintaining or operating a telephone plant or system in said District, partly overhead and partly underground, shall prepare and submit to the said Commissioners a plan or plans, or application or applications, in writing, showing the streets, avenues, alleys, lanes, and other public highways, in or under which it is proposed to construct conduits, subsidiaries, or manholes, and giving the general dimensions, length, and course thereof; and before any such conduit, subsidiary, or manhole is constructed it shall be necessary to obtain the approval and permission of said Commissioners. Said Commissioners are empowered to require that all proposed conduits, subsidiaries, and manholes shall be constructed in accordance with the approved plan or permit; and upon the approval by said Commissioners of any such plan, or the issuing of any such permit, providing for the construction of underground conduits, subsidiaries, or manholes within the section in said District described in section one of this act, the construction therein provided for shall be proceeded with diligently, and upon the completion thereof or as soon thereafter as may be, without impairing the efficiency of the telephone service in said District, the individual, company, or corporation constructing such conduits, subsidiaries, or manholes, shall place its cables and wires therein and take down and remove from the streets and avenues in which such conduits are constructed, all poles and wires, except such as said Commissioners may, in accordance with the provisions of this act, permit to remain for the purpose of distributing wires for house connections.

SEC. 3. That any individual, company, or corporation owning and maintaining such poles and wires attached thereto, on or over any street or avenue within the section of the District described in section one of this act, who shall willfully neglect or refuse to remove the same, as provided in section two hereof, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty-five dollars for each and every day during which such failure to remove said poles and wires shall continue, which amount may be recovered by the District of Columbia in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. That said Commissioners be, and they are hereby, empowered to authorize the erection and maintenance of poles in the alleys of said city and District and the stringing thereon of telephone conductors from alley poles or house-top fixtures in one square to alley poles or house-top fixtures in another square for the purpose of enabling house connections to be made, and also to authorize the erection of telephone poles in the District of Columbia outside the limits of the section of said district described in section one of this act and the stringing thereon of telephone

conductors for house connections or for connection with lines outside the District of Columbia; also to authorize the erection of such poles and the stringing thereon of such wires in the streets and avenues of said city and District in the parts thereof in which there are no public alleys, and in such other places as the public interests do not require that the lines be placed underground, or in places where it shall be deemed by said Commissioners impracticable to advantageously place or operate such lines underground. During the progress of the work provided for in section one of this act said Commissioners are also empowered to issue temporary permits for the erection and maintenance of poles and overhead conductors in places where the lines are ultimately to be placed underground, but where the work can not be immediately done because of the greater urgency of work in other localities, or for other reasons satisfactory to said Commissioners; but in issuing such temporary permits said Commissioners shall bear in mind the purpose and policy of this act, which is to cause to be removed from the streets and avenues within the section of said District described in section one of this act all poles and wires attached thereto, except as hereinbefore provided, as expeditiously as may be without interfering with or impairing the efficiency of the telephone service in said District and without denying to the public reasonable telephone facilities at all times.

SEC. 5. That all subways, conduits, manholes, and overhead lines constructed or erected under the provisions of this act shall be subject to such reasonable regulations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may from time to time prescribe as to inspection, location, character of conduit construction, and height of poles and wires: Provided, That in all conduits so constructed such space shall be furnished to the District of Columbia as may be necessary for its fire-alarm or police-patrol wires or cables, carrying low potential currents of electricity, free of charge; and provided further, That the number of ducts so reserved in any one conduit shall not be more than three.

SEC. 6. That the said Commissioners are empowered to authorize any such individual, company, or corporation, now owning and operating any lines of street poles and wires and any alley poles or alley-pole line within the District of Columbia and outside of the section described in section one of this act to continue to maintain the same with such repairs and renewals as may be necessary to keep them in good order and condition of repair, and to add thereto such poles and wires as may be necessary for the purpose of making house connections or for connecting with telephone lines outside the District of Columbia.

SEC. 7. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act.
Approved, June 20, 1902.

The United States Electric Lighting Company removed none of its overhead lines during the year. They still maintain about 50 miles of wires over the streets of the city.

Of the poles and wires erected by the Potomac Electric Power Company, 20,800 feet of wire and 89 poles were for the public incandescent lights established west of Rock Creek.

Number of poles erected, removed, replaced, and taken down.

Owner.	Poles erected.				Poles moved.		Poles replaced.		Poles reerected, line.	Poles reset, line.	Poles taken down.			
	Iron.	Wood.	Guy.	Anchor guy.	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.			Iron.		Wood.	
											Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.
District of Columbia	1	92	3	....	17	....	14	1	4	2	....	....	17	2
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	....	103	39	20	21	2	158	45	5	8	....	....	17	8
United States Electric Lighting Co.....	....	2	3	....	1	....	10	1	5	2	....	....	23	....
Potomac Electric Power Co.....	....	95	....	....	22	....	5	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	....	....	2	....	....	1	47	2	13	2	....	....	1	1
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	134	3	....	....	....	....	4	....
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Balti- more Railroad Co.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Capital Traction Co.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Anacostia and Potomac River R. R. Co.	....	....	....	....	....	....	125	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgetown and Tennallytown Rwy. Co.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total.....	3	293	47	20	61	3	496	53	30	14	1	....	62	12

Number of poles erected, removed, replaced, and taken down—Continued.

Owner.	Increase.				Decrease.		
	Iron.	Wood.	Guy.	Anchor guy.	Iron.	Wood.	Guy.
District of Columbia	1	75	1				
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co		86	31	20			
United States Electric Lighting Co			3			21	
Potomac Electric Power Co		95					
Western Union Telegraph Co			1			1	
Postal Telegraph Cable Co						3	
Capital Traction Co	1						
Georgetown and Tennallytown Rwy. Co							1
Total	2	256	36	20		25	1

List of poles of all kinds July 1, 1902.

Owner.	Wood.	Iron.	Guy.	Total.
District of Columbia	978	27	33	1,038
United States Government	302		1	303
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	2,726		342	3,068
United States Electric Lighting Co	128	517	3	648
Potomac Electric Power Co	609	324	2	935
Western Union Telegraph Co	1,370		9	1,379
Postal Telegraph Cable Co	389		8	397
Brightwood Rwy. Co	330	10		340
Columbia Rwy. Co	371	90		461
Anacostia and Potomac River R. R. Co	3			3
City and Suburban Rwy. Co	54	32		86
Georgetown and Tennallytown R. R. Co	154	150		304
Capital Rwy. Co	132	76		208
Washington and Great Falls Rwy. Co	385	16		401
Washington and Baltimore Transit Co	22			22
Maryland and Washington Rwy. Co		158		158
Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Rwy. Co	53			53
Capital Traction Co	157	44		201
Washington and Glen Echo Rwy. Co		8		8
Steam railroads	524			524
Total	8,687	1,452	398	10,537

UNDERGROUND SYSTEM.

The main cables in this system were extended from Sixth and D streets NW. to First and B streets NE., and on G street NW. from Eighth to Fourteenth street.

The following connections were made thereto:

Fire-alarm boxes.—Fifteenth and I streets NW.; Thirteenth and I streets NW.; Eleventh and G streets NW.; Ninth and F streets NW.; Seventh and E streets NW.; Third street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.; New Jersey avenue and B street NW.

Police-patrol boxes.—Fifteenth and H streets NW.; Thirteenth and K streets NW.; Thirteenth and G streets NW.; Ninth and G streets NW.; Eleventh and H streets NW.; Sixth and C streets NW.; Third and B streets NW.; First street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.; Delaware avenue and B street NE.

Miscellaneous.—Franklin School, Business High School, Patent Office, Interior Department, Merchants' Transfer and Storage Company, and Woodward & Lothrop.

In connecting these various buildings and posts 3,191 feet of single-way conduit (3-inch terra cotta pipe) were laid and 21 manholes constructed.

Amount of cable laid during the year.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.			Total.		
	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
75-pair			1,905	285,750				1,905		285,750
50-pair			3,609	360,900				3,609		360,900
30-pair	1,145	68,700						1,145	68,700	
25-pair			1,050	52,500				1,050		52,500
15-pair	3,635	109,050						3,635	109,050	
12-pair	900	21,600						900	21,600	
10-pair					1,805	18,050	18,050	1,805	18,050	18,050
8-pair					1,401	11,208	11,208	1,401	11,208	11,208
6-pair					435	3,480	1,740	435	3,480	1,740
5-pair					870	5,220	3,480	870	5,220	3,480
3-pair					5,294	21,176	10,588	5,294	21,176	10,588
Total.....	5,680	199,350	6,564	699,150	9,805	59,134	45,066	22,049	258,484	744,216

4.175 miles of cable containing 189.9 miles of wire.

Space occupied by District cables drawn in during the year.

Owner of space.	In build-ings.	In con-duits.	Cable.	Conduct-ors.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
District of Columbia	208	3,191	4,732	94,022
Private parties	19		49	294
Submarine cable			150	7,500
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co		8,947	13,666	869,492
United States Electric Lighting Co.: In company's ducts		70	70	420
In ducts reserved for District of Columbia		1,916	1,916	19,796
Potomac Electric Power Co., in ducts reserved for District of Columbia		355	355	4,510
United States Government	111	1,000	1,111	6,666
Total	368	15,479	22,049	1,002,700

Total amount of cable laid to June 30, 1902.

Size of cable.	Signal.			Telephone.		Combination.			Total.			
	Cable.	Conductor No. 16, B. & S.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductor No. 14, B. & S.	Conductor No. 16, B. & S.	Conductor No. 19, B. & S.
100-pair				6,221	1,244,200				6,221			1,244,200
75-pair				4,826	723,900				4,826			723,900
50-pair	350	35,000		3,959	395,900				4,309		35,000	395,900
30-pair	10,297		617,820	2,574	154,440				12,871	617,820		154,440
25-pair				2,595	129,750				2,595			129,750
20-pair				2,991	119,640				2,991			119,640
15-pair	6,209		186,270	570	17,100	1,515	24,720	21,630	8,324	210,990		38,730
12-pair	5,449		130,776						5,449	130,776		
10-pair	570		11,400			4,009	40,090	40,090	4,579	51,490		40,090
8-pair						1,401	11,208	11,208	1,401	11,208		11,208
6-pair						2,144	17,152	8,576	2,144	17,152		8,576
5-pair						2,846	17,076	11,384	2,846	17,076		11,384
3-pair						7,696	30,784	15,392	7,696	30,784		15,392
Total.....	22,875	35,000	946,266	23,736	2,784,930	19,641	141,030	108,280	66,252	1,087,296	35,000	2,893,210

12,545 miles of cable containing 760.51 miles of conductor.

Total space occupied by District cables, July 1, 1902.

Owner of space.	In build- ings.	In con- duits.	Length cable.	Length of con- ductors.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
District of Columbia.....	208	7,208	13,736	632,266
Private parties.....	49		49	294
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....		26,280	46,650	3,321,488
United States Electric Lighting Co:				
In company's ducts.....		968	968	8,226
In ducts reserved for District.....		3,233	3,233	31,656
Potomac Electric Power Co:				
In ducts reserved for District.....		355	355	4,510
United States Government.....	111	1,000	1,111	6,666
Submarine cable.....			150	7,500
Total.....	368	39,044	66,252	4,015,506

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

In December, 1901, a spare 50-circuit switchboard was reequipped and the circuits of the fire department connected thereto. This relieved the 200-circuit board to a great extent and enables the operators to give quicker service. During the busy hours of the day—from 8.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m.—there are two operators on the larger board and one at the smaller. At other times there is one operator to each board.

The Lincoln and Business High School lines were made metallic in in the early part of the year. These were the only remaining grounded circuits.

The following eighteen telephones were added to the District switchboard: Office superintendent of charities; residence Police Captain Gessford; office captains of police; office superintendent of property-engineer department, with extension set; tenth police precinct; Arm; strong Manual Training School; residence Police Captain Heffner, residence Senior Assistant Fire Chief Belt; ambulance stables; office sanitary officer; residence Assistant Fire Chief Wagner; residence secretary to Board of Commissioners; residence electrical engineer; office Assistant Engineer Commissioner Newcomer, extension set; office Assistant Fire Chief Wagner; office chief clerk engineer department; residence corporation counsel; Brookland engine house, chemical No. 4.

FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

Five signal circuits were added to the 16 in service on July 1, 1901. Fifty fire-alarm boxes were purchased with the special appropriation made for that purpose, and 48 of them placed in service. In addition to these, 8 boxes were purchased and installed at cost for the following private parties: No. 346, Weather Bureau; No. 122, S. Kann & Sons; No. 133, Academy of Music; No. 273, Louise Home; No. 533, Standard Oil Company; No. 622, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; No. 46 (2 boxes same number), United States Engineering School of Application.

The locations of all new boxes are as follows:

List of fire-alarm boxes added during the year.

Brookland and vicinity.—No. 672, Eighth and Keokuk streets; No. 673, Twelfth and Quincy streets; No. 674, Fifteenth and Milwaukee streets; No. 676, Twelfth and Emporia streets

Tennallytown and vicinity.—No. 781, Wisconsin avenue and Erie street; No. 782, Wisconsin avenue and Belt road; No. 783, Grant road and South street; No. 785, Wisconsin avenue and Pierce Mill road.

American University Park.—No. 787, Forty-eighth and Chesapeake streets.

Cleveland Park.—No. 762, Thirty-third and Newark streets.

Georgetown.—No. 719, Thirty-fifth and Q streets.

Washington Heights.—No. 817, Eighteenth street and Columbia road; No. 841, Eighteenth street and Wyoming avenue.

Columbia Heights.—No. 843, Fourteenth street and Euclid Place; No. 845, Park and Pine streets.

Brightwood and vicinity.—No. 862, Brightwood avenue and Rock Creek Church road; No. 891, Brightwood avenue and Umatilla street; No. 893, Brightwood avenue near District line.

Anacostia.—No. 96, Nichols and Sheridan avenues.

Eckington.—No. 681, Lincoln avenue and T street; No. 682, Second and R streets.

Northeast section.—No. 618, Seventh and C streets; No. 619, Twelfth street and Maryland avenue; No. 622, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station; No. 635, Fifth and E streets; No. 641, North Capitol and I streets; No. 646, North Capitol and N streets.

Southeast section.—No. 52, First and B streets; No. 525, Third and G streets; No. 533, Standard Oil Co., Half and I streets; No. 538, South Capitol and P streets.

Southwest section.—No. 46, Engineer School of Application, foot of Four-and-a-half street (2 boxes same number); No. 424, First and K streets; No. 429, Water and O streets; No. 434, Four-and-a-half and F streets; No. 439, Tenth and Water streets.

Northwest section.—No. 122, S. Kann & Sons, Eighth and Market Space; No. 133, Academy of Music, Ninth and D streets; No. 159, Fourth and E streets; No. 168, First and F streets; No. 234, Third and Q streets; No. 242, Thirteenth and T streets; No. 246, Fifteenth and V streets; No. 261, Fourth and K streets; No. 264, Eighth and N streets; No. 267, Tenth and W streets; No. 271, Eighteenth and T streets; No. 272, Fifteenth and N streets; No. 273, Louise Home, Fifteenth and Massachusetts avenue; No. 345, Twenty-second street and Newport Place; No. 346, Weather Bureau, Twenty-fourth and M streets; No. 824, Second and U streets; No. 831, First and Seaton streets; No. 832, First and W streets; No. 834, Eighth street and Grant avenue.

Total, 56.

The system was also extended to the new chemical engine house in Brookland.

The addition of 56 boxes required some change in the method of printing the lists of the assignment of companies, which resulted in abandoning the large and cumbersome cards and the substitution of an indexed book of small folio size, neatly bound in dark red leather. Blank spaces are left in the book for the insertion of printed slips, giving the number, location, and the run of companies for each new box established.

Number of alarms received and transmitted.

Regular box alarms.....	447
Alarms from telephone stations.....	4
National automatic boxes.....	0
Local alarms.....	320
Second alarms.....	5
Third alarms.....	3
Fourth alarms.....	1
Fifth alarms.....	1
Sixth alarms.....	1
Special alarms.....	4
Total.....	786
False box alarms, 20; false local alarms, 10.	

Number of alarms from each box.

No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
12.....	6	13	145.....	5	16	341.....	2	8	648.....	4	7
13.....	5	14	146.....	1	14	342.....	3	13	649.....		9
14.....	5	14	147.....	2	14	343.....	3	13	651.....		8
15.....	5	13	148.....	3	11	345.....		4	652.....	1	9
16.....	1	13	149.....	1	11	346.....	1	12	653.....	3	8
17.....	1	14	152.....	1	14	412.....	2	11	654.....		10
18.....		12	153.....		13	413.....		12	657.....		9
21.....	4	10	154.....		12	414.....	5	10	671.....	2	11
23.....		12	156.....		12	415.....	3	9	672.....		5
24.....	1	12	157.....		15	416.....	3	13	673.....		6
25.....	1	14	158.....		13	417.....	4	12	674.....		5
27.....	1	11	159.....	1	6	418.....	3	9	675.....	3	10
28.....	1	12	162.....		12	419.....	4	11	676.....		4
31.....	1	12	164.....		11	421.....		12	678.....		13
32.....		12	165.....		12	423.....	1	11	679.....	4	11
35.....	2	10	167.....		13	424.....	1	4	681.....		6
36.....	1	13	168.....	1	5	425.....	1	10	682.....		5
37.....	3	14	169.....	2	13	426.....	7	13	686.....		7
39.....		9	172.....	3	14	427.....	2	9	687.....	2	14
41.....	4	11	173.....	4	20	428.....		11	689.....	1	16
43.....	5	17	175.....	3	17	429.....		4	712.....	3	9
45.....	2	11	176.....		12	431.....	2	11	713.....	2	11
46.....	1	13	178.....		12	432.....	2	12	714.....	2	8
48.....		10	179.....		12	434.....	1	7	715.....		8
49.....	3	11	212.....	6	14	435.....		10	716.....		11
51.....	1	11	213.....		11	436.....		11	717.....		8
52.....		4	214.....	2	11	437.....	4	13	719.....		6
53.....	4	10	215.....	1	13	438.....	3	11	723.....		10
54.....	2	11	216.....	3	12	439.....		1	731.....	4	8
57.....	1	12	217.....	1	10	512.....		12	732.....	3	7
58.....	1	11	231.....	3	12	513.....	1	9	735.....	1	8
59.....	3	12	232.....	4	10	514.....	4	9	762.....		7
62.....	1	9	234.....	1	8	516.....	6	9	764.....		8
63.....	1	9	235.....		12	517.....	3	11	765.....		8
64.....		8	236.....	4	12	518.....	2	10	766.....	1	10
67.....	3	11	237.....	6	14	519.....	3	10	781.....		3
68.....	5	9	238.....	2	11	521.....	4	9	782.....		3
69.....	3	9	239.....	4	11	523.....	1	11	783.....		4
71.....	4	7	241.....	3	10	524.....	3	10	784.....	1	11
72.....	3	9	242.....	1	5	525.....		2	785.....		6
73.....	1	10	243.....	3	12	526.....	3	13	787.....		3
74.....	1	10	245.....	4	11	527.....		11	812.....	1	11
75.....		9	246.....		7	528.....	1	10	813.....	1	10
79.....	3	7	247.....	3	16	529.....	1	11	815.....	1	11
81.....	1	12	248.....		12	531.....	3	9	816.....	1	9
82.....		10	249.....	4	10	533.....		1	817.....		5
83.....	1	9	251.....		11	534.....	7	9	818.....		16
84.....	1	9	252.....	2	12	536.....	1	9	821.....	2	12
85.....	1	9	253.....	1	11	537.....	2	9	823.....	1	10
86.....	2	11	254.....	1	9	538.....	1	4	824.....	3	7
87.....	1	15	256.....		10	612.....		8	825.....	1	9
89.....	1	14	257.....		10	613.....	1	8	826.....	1	11
91.....	2	10	259.....	1	10	615.....		8	827.....	2	11
92.....	1	9	261.....	7	6	616.....	2	9	828.....		12
93.....		10	262.....	1	10	617.....		11	829.....		11
94.....		9	264.....		8	618.....	1	5	831.....		7
96.....	2	6	265.....	1	12	619.....		3	832.....		4
121.....	1	12	267.....		5	621.....		9	834.....		4
122.....		5	268.....	4	12	622.....		8	841.....		5
123.....	1	14	269.....		15	623.....		10	843.....		5
124.....	3	14	271.....		5	624.....		11	845.....		7
125.....	3	14	272.....	3	6	625.....		10	847.....		11
126.....		13	273.....		2	626.....		10	861.....		10
127.....	2	10	312.....		14	627.....	1	7	862.....		7
129.....	3	14	314.....	1	14	628.....	3	10	864.....		10
131.....	5	17	316.....	2	12	631.....	1	8	867.....		10
132.....		14	317.....	2	14	632.....	2	8	871.....		11
133.....		2	318.....		12	634.....	2	8	891.....		3
134.....	3	15	319.....	2	11	635.....		5	892.....		13
135.....	5	19	321.....	5	13	636.....	1	10	893.....	1	3
136.....	2	12	323.....	1	12	637.....	1	16	894.....		14
137.....	6	14	324.....	4	17	638.....		10	895.....		12
138.....		15	325.....	3	12	641.....		5	913.....		10
139.....	1	14	326.....	1	10	642.....		9	962.....	2	11
141.....		11	327.....	2	12	645.....		9			
142.....	2	16	328.....	1	18	646.....	2	6			
143.....	1	19	329.....	1	15	647.....	4	11			

POLICE-PATROL SYSTEM.

A new precinct was established by the police department, located on Whitney avenue between Sherman and Brightwood avenues, and the boundaries of the second, third, eighth, and ninth precincts readjusted. In installing the patrol system for this precinct three circuits of three wires each were run and seven boxes added to those already in service.

The following boxes were added during the year to the 189 in service on July 1, 1901:

Thirteenth street and Spring road, wall box; Eighth and Erie streets, wall box; Brightwood avenue and Irving street, wall box; Thirteenth and Clifton streets, wall box; Brightwood avenue near District line, booth box; Twenty-second street and Massachusetts avenue, wall box; First street and Michigan avenue, wall box; Fifteenth and H streets, wall box; Chevy Chase circle, wall box; Suitland and Bowen roads, booth box; Deanwood, booth box; Sixth and R streets NW., wall box.

The following changes were made: The old booth at Fifteenth and B streets NW. was moved to Brightwood avenue near the District line and a new wall box substituted. The old booth on N street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets NW. was moved to Bowen and Suitland roads and a new wall box substituted. The wall boxes at Sixth and C streets NW., Third and B streets NW., First street and Pennsylvania avenue NW., Delaware avenue and B street NE., Eleventh and H streets NW., Ninth and G streets NW., Thirteenth and G streets NW., and Thirteenth and K streets NW. were connected to the underground system. The new box at Fifteenth and H streets NW. was also connected underground.

On July 1, 1902, the distribution of boxes among the precincts was as follows:

Precinct.	Wall boxes.		Booths.	Total.
	Under-ground.	Overhead.		
First	14	4	.....	18
Second .....	.....	19	.....	19
Third	2	3	15	20
Fourth .....	.....	4	16	20
Fifth .....	.....	18	.....	18
Sixth	5	11	.....	16
Seventh .....	.....	18	7	25
Eighth .....	.....	15	1	16
Ninth .....	.....	7	15	22
Tenth .....	.....	11	7	18
Substation, Anacostia .....	.....	4	4	8
Total	21	114	65	200

I would respectfully invite the attention of the Commissioners to the following extract of a report made by me in January, 1902, relating to the condition of the police-patrol system:

The police-patrol service was placed under my charge in July, 1898. The following summary gives briefly the number of boxes and character of the circuits on that date, and the changes, improvements, and extensions that have been made up to January 1, 1902.

First precinct.—On July 1, 1898, had 14 old-style booth boxes, all connected to 1 grounded circuit. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, all the boxes, except the one at Fifteenth and B streets, were replaced by the latest improved wall boxes, the one grounded circuit was removed, and the boxes connected to 2 separate four-wire circuits, principally underground. Two boxes were also added. The only change during the year ending June 30, 1901, was the addition of a box at

Fourteenth and F streets. The precinct now has 16 wall boxes, all in good condition, and 1 old booth. The circuits are practically all underground. They are metallic and in good condition.

Second precinct.—On July 1, 1898, had 16 wall boxes and 1 old booth box connected to 2 grounded circuits. Although several boxes have been added in the last two years, no changes have been made in the character of the circuits. On Seventh street and on New York avenue the wires are on the poles of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the induced currents from whose wires seriously interfere with the sending of signals. During the fiscal year 1900 three new wall boxes were added. During the fiscal year 1901 one new wall box was added. During the present fiscal year, on account of the changes in the boundaries of the precinct, 2 boxes were transferred to the eighth precinct. The precinct now has 18 good wall boxes and 1 old booth, with 2 circuits in bad condition.

Third precinct.—On July 1, 1898, had 16 old booths connected on 2 grounded circuits. During the fiscal year 1900 two new wall boxes and 2 old wall boxes were added. During the fiscal year 1901 one of the grounded circuits was rebuilt as a four-wire metallic circuit, a portion of it being laid underground. Two old booths were replaced with new wall boxes and connected underground. The system was extended to the bathing beach and a new wall box located there. An old booth was also placed at Twenty-fourth street and Virginia avenue. The box at Connecticut avenue and Q street was removed to Twenty-second street and Newport place, and (on account of the opening of the House of Detention) the box at Eighteenth street and New York avenue was removed to Seventeenth and B streets. During the present fiscal year, on account of the change in the boundaries of the precinct, 2 boxes were transferred to the eighth precinct. There are now 3 good boxes and 17 old ones, 1 good four-wire metallic circuit and 1 grounded one.

Fourth precinct.—On July 1, 1898, had 14 old booths and 3 wall boxes connected on 2 grounded circuits. These wires are greatly interfered with by induction from the telegraph wires of the steam railroad lines and from the overhead electric arc-light wires of the United States Electric Lighting Company on Maryland avenue from Sixth to Fourteenth streets. They are also in bad condition in other respects. During the year 1900 one box was added; during the year 1901 two were added and the system extended to the center of Long Bridge. The precinct now has 3 good wall boxes, 1 wall box in fair condition, and 16 old booths. The 2 circuits are still grounded and in bad condition.

Fifth precinct.—On July 1, 1898, had 15 wall boxes connected to 2 three-wire metallic circuits. During the fiscal year 1899 one box was added; during 1901 two were added. The precinct now has 18 wall boxes in fair condition and 2 metallic circuits in good condition.

Anacosta Substation.—On July 1, 1898, had 4 new wall boxes connected to 3 circuits, all of which were grounded. During the fiscal year 1900 one new wall box was added; during the year 1901 two boxes were added and certain adjustments of the others made, so that now the precinct has 4 good wall boxes, 3 old booths, and 3 grounded circuits in bad condition.

Sixth precinct.—On July 1, 1898, had 13 good wall boxes connected to 2 grounded circuits. During the fiscal year 1900 one old box was added, and during the year 1901 two new boxes were added. The precinct now has 15 good boxes, 1 old one, and 2 grounded circuits in poor condition.

Seventh precinct.—On July 1, 1898, had 14 old wall boxes and 4 good ones connected to 3 circuits, 2 grounded, and all in poor condition. During the fiscal year 1900 one box was added and the grounded circuit running to Tennallytown rebuilt with a three-wire metallic circuit. During the year 1901 five boxes were added and the system considerably extended and improved by rebuilding the remaining grounded circuit with a three-wire metallic circuit carrying it along the New Cut, Conduit, and Loughborough roads to the Chain Bridge. The precinct now has 4 good wall boxes, 20 old boxes and booths, 2 good three-wire metallic circuits, and 1 very poor circuit (the latter extending only throughout the city limits of what was formerly Georgetown and one greatly interfered with by the presence of the grounded circuit trolley roads).

Eighth precinct.—On July 1, 1898, had 14 good wall boxes and 5 with telephones only, all connected on 4 circuits—2 of which were three-wire metallic circuits, and 2 grounded. During the fiscal year 1900 the grounded circuit on which the 5 telephone boxes were connected was changed to a metallic circuit, and the grounded circuit to Brookland rebuilt as a three-wire metallic circuit and 10 boxes added. During the year 1901 one box was added. On account of the changes in the boundaries this precinct now has only 15 good wall boxes, 1 old booth, and 2 good three-wire metallic circuits.

Ninth precinct.—On July 1, 1898, had 13 old booths and 6 good wall boxes connected in 4 grounded circuits. During the fiscal year 1899 one booth was added; during 1900 one old box was added and the grounded circuit to Bennings rebuilt as a three-wire metallic circuit. During the year 1901 added 1 old booth. The precinct now has 6 good boxes, 16 old ones, 1 good three-wire metallic circuit, and 3 poor grounded circuits.

Tenth precinct.—During the present fiscal year this precinct has been established and the lines built. The line to which were connected the 5 telephone stations of the former eighth precinct was rebuilt as a three-wire metallic circuit as far as Takoma Park. A new three-wire metallic circuit was also built to connect with the boxes in Brookland, and a new three-wire metallic circuit built as far as Twenty-second street and Massachusetts avenue. This precinct now has 10 good wall boxes, 6 old booths, and 3 good three-wire metallic circuits.

It is estimated that it will require 75 new wall boxes, at \$135 each (\$10,125), and \$10,000 for rebuilding the lines before the patrol service can be placed in proper shape. It will be possible to fix up temporarily one or two of the worst circuits with the funds available for the present fiscal year, but I would recommend that the Commissioners include \$20,000 in their estimates for the year 1904 for placing all the circuits and boxes in good condition.

STORAGE-BATTERY SYSTEM.

The total number of cells in use on July 1, 1902, is shown in the following table:

Circuit.	Total number of cells.	Circuit.	Total number of cells.
Signal:		Signal:	
No. 1	30	No. 19	24
No. 2	26	No. 20	24
No. 3	26	No. 21	26
No. 4	30	Joker:	
No. 5	30	No. 1	52
No. 6	24	No. 2	40
No. 7	30	No. 3	48
No. 8	30	No. 4	40
No. 9	26	Alarm or gong	60
No. 10	28	Manual transmitter	22
No. 11	32	Telephone switchboard	8
No. 12	24	Register local	14
No. 13	24	Patrol:	
No. 14	20	No. 1	28
No. 15	24	No. 3	16
No. 16	22	No. 6	26
No. 17	28		
No. 18	24	Total	906

With the exception of the 60 cells on the alarm or gong circuits each of the above circuits is operated with one-half of the number of cells mentioned, one-half being charged while the other is operating on the line. There were 756 cells in use on July 1, 1900, and 150 were added during the year. The entire amount paid for current for charging these cells was \$110.75, at the rate of 6 cents per kilowatt hour.

WIRING INSPECTION.

In compliance with the order of the Board of Commissioners, dated March 5, 1902, directing this department to "visit the hotels, apartment houses, places of public amusement, educational and charitable

institutions, and other buildings of like character in the District of Columbia, and examine and report upon the electrical wiring of said buildings," the following inspections were made:

Inspections of wiring and electrical apparatus.

THEATERS.

Name.	Address.	Date of first inspection.	Date of final inspection.	Total number of visits.
Academy of Music.....	9th and D streets NW.....	Feb. 6	.....	32
Columbia Theater.....	F street between 11th and 12th NW.....	Feb. 11	.....	31
Chase's Theater.....	15th and Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Feb. 8	.....	7
Empire Theater.....	9th and C streets NW.....	Feb. 10	.....	34
Kernan's Theater.....	11th and Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Feb. 12	.....	23
Lafayette Theater.....	15½ and Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Feb. 8	.....	18
National Theater.....	E street between 13th and 14th NW.....	Feb. 7	.....	13
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	158

HOTELS.

Amazon House.....	602 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 13	May 13	4
Ardmore, The.....	516 13th street NW.....	Mar. 21	Mar. 21	1
Arlington, The.....	Vermont avenue and H street NW.....	Mar. 25	.....	9
Barton's Hotel.....	721 15th street NW.....	Apr. 3	June 17	8
Bismark, The.....	347 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 15	Apr. 1	4
Burdine, The.....	107 6th street NW.....	Mar. 13	May 17	9
Burton, The.....	310 C street NW.....	do	Mar. 28	4
Chicago, The.....	345 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 15	May 21	3
Colonial, The.....	15th and H streets NW.....	Mar. 25	May 26	10
Congressional, The.....	New Jersey avenue and B street SE.....	Mar. 17	Apr. 16	5
Cosmopolitan.....	New Jersey avenue and C street NW.....	do	Apr. 22	7
Clark's Hotel.....	6th street near Pennsylvania avenue.....	Mar. 13	Apr. 17	8
City Hotel.....	329 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	do	Mar. 13	1
Cumberland.....	313 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	1
Dunbarton Hotel.....	623 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	do	Mar. 27	4
Ebbitt House.....	14th and F streets NW.....	Mar. 26	.....	8
Erin, The.....	New Jersey avenue and D street NW.....	Mar. 17	Mar. 17	1
Fairfax, The.....	14th and F streets NW.....	Mar. 26	May 19	7
Fleshman's.....	216 6th street NW.....	Apr. 3	Apr. 16	4
Germania Hotel.....	470 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 13	.....	7
Geiger House.....	102-104 Indiana avenue NW.....	Mar. 15	Mar. 15	1
Golden Eagle.....	400 New Jersey avenue NW.....	Mar. 17	Mar. 17	1
Hotel Engel.....	New Jersey avenue and C street NW.....	Mar. 15	Apr. 16	7
Hotel Varnum.....	New Jersey avenue and C street SE.....	Mar. 17	Mar. 17	1
Hotel Fritz Reuter.....	Pennsylvania avenue and 4½ street NW.....	Mar. 15	.....	9
Howard House.....	6th street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 12	Apr. 14	5
Howellton, The.....	476 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 13	Apr. 9	5
Holmes Hotel.....	333 Virginia avenue SW.....	Mar. 17	Mar. 17	1
Hotel Meehan.....	3d and B streets NW.....	Mar. 13	Mar. 13	1
Hotel Belvedere.....	3d street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	1
Hotel Brunswick.....	235 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	do	May 20	15
Hotel Madison.....	233-235 Missouri avenue NW.....	do	Mar. 12	1
Hotel Clyde.....	475 Missouri avenue NW.....	do	do	1
Hotel Johnson.....	13th and E streets NW.....	Apr. 2	.....	16
Keystone Hotel.....	482 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 13	Apr. 7	5
Lyons Hotel.....	906 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Apr. 24	May 2	2
Lawrence Hotel.....	E street between 13th and 14th NW.....	Feb. 28	.....	15
Mades Hotel.....	3d street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 12	Apr. 7	5
McKinley House.....	489 Missouri avenue NW.....	Mar. 13	Apr. 19	9
Metropolitan Hotel.....	Pennsylvania avenue between 6th and 7th.....	Mar. 12	Apr. 14	8
Mann's Hotel.....	483 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 13	June 25	14
Mount Vernon Hotel.....	218 4½ street NW.....	Mar. 15	.....	1
Mount Vernon Hotel.....	489 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 21	May 2	12
Merchants' Hotel.....	485 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 17	Apr. 19	12
New Willard Hotel.....	14th and Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 26	May 12	3
National Hotel.....	6th street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 6	.....	18
Normandie, La.....	15th and I streets NW.....	Mar. 21	.....	17
Orinoco, The.....	604 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 13	Apr. 22	5
Oregon.....	326 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 19	Mar. 19	1
Porter's Hotel.....	103 6th street NW.....	Mar. 13	Apr. 23	9
Pittsburg Café.....	Pennsylvania avenue between 6th and 7th.....	do	do	14
Philadelphia House.....	348 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	1
Royal, The.....	121 Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Mar. 15	Mar. 15	1
Raleigh, The.....	12th and Pennsylvania avenue NW.....	Apr. 21	.....	4
Sherman, The.....	New Jersey avenue and C street NW.....	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	5
Shoreham, The.....	15th and H streets NW.....	Mar. 25	.....	9
Smith House.....	479 Missouri avenue NW.....	Mar. 13	Mar. 13	1

Inspection of wiring and electrical apparatus—Continued.

HOTELS—Continued.

Name.	Address.	Date of first inspection.	Date of final inspection.	Total number of visits.
Southern Hotel.....	311 Pennsylvania avenue NW	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	1
St. James Hotel	6th street and Pennsylvania avenue NW	Mar. 11	Mar. 31	5
Templar House	207 Pennsylvania avenue	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	4
Tremont House	2d street and Indiana avenue NW	Mar. 15	Mar. 15	1
Vendome Hotel	3d street and Pennsylvania avenue NW	Mar. 12	.....	9
Windsor Hotel	467 Missouri avenue NW	do	Mar. 12	1
Wallace	514 13th street NW	Mar. 21	Mar. 21	1
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	373

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ansley, Henry.....	487 Pennsylvania avenue NW	Mar. 21	.....	9
Andrews & Co.....	905 Louisiana avenue NW	June 27	.....	1
Bridieham, J. B.....	315 Pennsylvania avenue NW	Mar. 13	Mar. 13	1
Blondtin, E	489 Pennsylvania avenue NW	Mar. 21	May 2	8
Barber shop	1317 Pennsylvania avenue NW	June 10	.....	4
Convention Hall	5th and K streets NW	Feb. 21	.....	35
Center Market	7th and B streets NW	Mar. 21	.....	8
Crovo, F. B	901 Louisiana avenue NW	June 27	June 27	1
Ferrero, James	909 Louisiana avenue NW	do	.....	1
Gray, A. Y	903 Louisiana avenue NW	do	June 27	1
Hacker, Mrs	205 Pennsylvania avenue NW	Mar. 13	Mar. 13	1
Hendricks, Mrs. L	481 Missouri avenue NW	do	do	1
Houston, J. H	337 Pennsylvania avenue NW	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	1
Kelley, A. M	911 Louisiana avenue NW	June 27	June 27	1
Kyle, Mrs. J	469 Missouri avenue NW	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	1
Low, Hong Fer	314 Pennsylvania avenue NW	do	do	1
Langley, Mrs	100 2d street NW	Mar. 13	Mar. 13	1
Lunch, Cozy Dairy	483 Pennsylvania avenue NW	do	.....	2
Louise Home	15th street and Massachusetts avenue	Mar. 6	June 28	4
Masseno, A. A	335 Pennsylvania avenue NW	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	1
Moore, Mrs	202 B street NW	Mar. 13	Mar. 13	1
Moore, Mrs	342 Pennsylvania avenue NW	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	1
Murphy, J. J	350 Pennsylvania avenue NW	do	do	1
Minor, B. L	511 Thirteenth street NW	Mar. 21	Mar. 21	1
Probey, J. E	Metzerott Building	June 21	.....	6
Parnell, Mrs. W	354 Pennsylvania avenue NW	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	1
Purity Ice Company	K street near Fifth street NW	Feb. 25	.....	8
Restaurant, Chinese	319 Pennsylvania avenue NW	Mar. 13	Mar. 13	1
Shoe-shine shop	Under National Theater	June 10	June 10	1
Shea, James	333 Pennsylvania avenue NW	Mar. 13	.....	1
Snow, Mrs. Kate	337 Missouri avenue NW	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	1
Thurston, Mrs	218 B street NW	Mar. 13	Mar. 13	1
Uhlfelder & Talbot	907 Louisiana avenue NW	June 27	June 27	1
Wright, Mrs. M. J	483 Missouri avenue N. W	Mar. 13	Mar. 13	1
Young, Chin Li	325 Pennsylvania avenue NW	do	do	1
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	111

ON ACCOUNT OF ELECTRIC SIGNS.

S. Guggenheimer	3035 M street NW	Mar. 28	Apr. 24	3
Littlefield, Alvord & Co.	1227 Pennsylvania avenue NW	Apr. 5	May 5	3
P. Affleck	1429 Pennsylvania avenue NW	Apr. 24	May 1	3
Block & Co	627 Pennsylvania avenue NW	May 6	May 16	3
U. S. E. L. Co	1018 I street NW	May 10	June 30	2
W. H. MacClure	638 Pennsylvania avenue NW	May 14	May 16	2
Saloon (U. S. E. L. Co)	1230 7th street NW	June 2	June 30	3
B. F. McCaully	627 G street NW	May 3	May 16	2
Do	do	May 7	do	2
Louis Mandis	S. E. corner 7th and Pennsylvania avenue	May 26	June 19	2
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	24

Inspections of wiring and electrical apparatus—Continued.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

	Number.	Number of visits.
Theaters	7	158
Hotels	64	373
Miscellaneous	36	111
On account of sign permits	10	24
Total	117	666

This inspection has been accomplished by Inspectors Bleo and Thornton without additional assistance, but the demands of the regular work of the department required that it be suspended in June, 1902, since which time no new places have been visited. Those already reported upon have been visited often up to the date of this writing (September 1) to see that the changes recommended by the department were being made.

This inspection has shown that in many places the wiring is worn out and unsafe; that many of the additions to the original installations have been made in an unskillful manner. It emphasizes most strongly the need of municipal supervision and control of electric wiring in all buildings. Several attempts have been made to obtain authority from Congress to inspect all premises, both public and private, and to employ two additional inspectors. Thus far these efforts have been unsuccessful. I would recommend that the Commissioners urge upon Congress the passage of Senate bill 1466, as modified in the Commissioners' report thereon. This bill is now upon the calendar of the Senate District Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to supervising the installation of the electric wiring in the McKinley and the Armstrong manual training schools, the switchboards for the electric plants in each school were designed and installed under the direction of this department.

Full detailed plans were also drawn for a complete electric plant for power and lighting purposes for the new pumping station of the water department on Trumbull street. It was decided that the installation of the conduits and wires could be economically done by the District, and with that end in view the services of a competent electrician were secured and the material purchased. The work has progressed so far most satisfactorily and a good installation is promised. One 150-kilowatt and one 50-kilowatt 250-volt generators, direct connected to Westinghouse engines, have been purchased by the water department. The switchboards and tablet boards were purchased from Johnson & Morton, of Utica, N. Y.

Plans were also drawn up for the wiring of the power house and nurses' home of the Providence Hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER C. ALLEN,
Electrical Engineer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

150 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Number of inspectors, assistants, laborers, and other employees of the electrical department temporarily employed, and the appropriations from which paid.

Class.	No.	Electric lighting.	Street lighting.	General expenses.	Extension patrol.	Erection of poles.	Total.
Electrical engineer.....	1	\$900.00	\$1,075.00	\$300.00	.....	.....	\$2,275.00
Inspectors.....	3	4,303.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,303.00
Operators.....	7	.....	.....	1,745.00	.....	.....	1,745.00
Skilled laborers.....	4	.....	2,573.00	.....	.....	.....	2,573.00
Laborers.....	6	.....	1,619.00	.....	.....	.....	1,619.00
Painter.....	1	.....	62.07	.....	.....	.....	62.07
Linemen.....	10	.....	.....	168.33	\$579.39	\$226.88	974.60
Groundmen.....	7	.....	.....	327.50	535.77	350.25	1,213.52
Messengers.....	2	.....	.....	305.00	.....	.....	305.00
Total.....	41	5,203.00	5,329.07	2,845.83	1,115.16	577.13	15,080.19

STREET LIGHTING.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$185,000.00
Repayments.....	16.00
Received from Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for maintenance of lamps along their tracks.....	428.00
Received from Baltimore and Potomac Railroad for maintenance of lamps along their tracks.....	2,942.02
Total.....	188,386.02

EXPENDITURES.

Gas lighting:	
Washington Gaslight Company.....	\$123,769.45
Deductions for defective service.....	101.74
Georgetown Gaslight Company.....	9,560.02
Deductions for defective service.....	58.14
Naphtha lighting:	
American Development Company.....	20,728.79
Deductions for defective service.....	81.77
Incandescent electric lighting:	
Potomac Electric Power Company.....	11,255.51
Deductions for defective service.....	63.42
Welsbach lighting:	
Welsbach Street Lighting Company.....	9,990.05
Deductions for defective service.....	9.73
Erecting new lamp-posts:	
Washington Gaslight Company.....	1,360.00
American Development Company.....	198.00
Moving and resetting lamps:	
Washington Gaslight Company.....	161.00
Georgetown Gaslight Company.....	12.00
American Development Company.....	56.00
Replacing lamp-posts:	
Washington Gaslight Company.....	42.50
Georgetown Gaslight Company.....	12.50
American Development Company.....	4.00
Taking down posts:	
Washington Gaslight Company.....	59.00
Changing naphtha lamps to gas:	
Washington Gaslight Company.....	19.50
Services:	
Electrical engineer.....	1,075.00
Skilled laborers.....	2,573.00
Laborers.....	1,619.00
Painters.....	62.07
Lanterns.....	5,329.07
Lamp-posts.....	1,366.42
Street-sign frames.....	2,066.00
Street signs.....	600.00
Cartage.....	103.74
Rent of storeroom.....	553.93
Trimming of trees.....	402.00
Repairing wagons and buggy.....	201.00
Repairs to cuts in pavements.....	119.48
Repairing lanterns.....	182.50
Blacksmithing.....	28.30
Miscellaneous.....	93.50
Total.....	188,292.34

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$65,000.00
Deficiency appropriation	1,656.00
Received from Baltimore and Potomac Railroad for maintenance of lamps along their tracks.....	360.00
Total.....	67,016.00

EXPENDITURES.

Lighting:		
United States Electric Lighting Company.....	\$61,381.68	
Deductions for defective service.....	30.31	
		61,351.37
Services of inspectors.....		5,203.00
Repairing bicycles.....		23.25
Miscellaneous		1.53
Total.....		66,579.15

GENERAL EXPENSES.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$12,000.00
Deficiency appropriation	2,000.00
Repayment for telephone service (Dr. Vale).....	59.15
Deposits for fire-alarm boxes, etc.....	1,296.12
Total.....	15,355.27

EXPENDITURES.

Telephone rental and exchange service:		
Exchange telephone service	\$1,151.79	
Extra equipment for same	19.65	
Instruments on District lines	1,770.46	
Trunk-line rental.....	2,000.00	
Private-line rental.....	71.00	
		5,012.90
Extra labor and services.....		2,845.83
Batteries and battery supplies		414.74
Erecting and replacing poles		355.96
Wire		335.88
Line supplies		559.22
Instruments and apparatus.....		1,044.55
Fire-alarm boxes		750.00
Tools and hardware		219.07
Underground cable		777.60
Underground repairs and supplies.....		331.41
Rent of storeroom		120.00
Office expenses		632.70
Printing		211.27
Forge, blacksmithing, etc		990.39
Repairs to wagons and harness		128.75
Paints, oils, etc		16.38
Ice		36.05
Coal		69.82
Washing		23.16
Cartage		28.00
Repairs to pavements		37.40
Electric current, charging batteries		110.75
Electric current for lighting.....		209.65
Miscellaneous.....		190.78
Total.....		15,452.26

WIRES UNDERGROUND.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$8,000.00
---------------------	------------

EXPENDITURES.

Underground cable.....	4,277.51
Conduit connections.....	1,802.65
Repairs to street pavements	814.77
Drawing in cable	398.58
Splicing and connecting	295.96
Miscellaneous supplies	172.33
Cable jacks	80.00
Reels	25.00
Hartling	5.00
Total	7,871.80

102 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EXTENSION PATROL SYSTEM.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation \$5,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Police force	2,040.35
Police force	1,115.16
Police force	810.00
Police force	287.00
Police force	277.50
Police force	212.00
Police force	87.00
Police force	40.00
Police force	32.26
Police force	30.00
Police force	25.41
Police force	20.00
Police force	14.00
Total	4,990.68

EXTENSION OF POLES, ETC.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation \$5,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Extending poles	1,199.41
Extending poles	1,183.71
Extending poles	1,143.14
Extending poles	577.13
Extending poles	303.00
Extending poles	144.00
Extending poles	91.13
Extending poles	76.00
Extending poles	71.77
Extending poles	52.50
Extending poles	45.00
Extending poles	30.00
Extending poles	25.00
Extending poles	24.59
Extending poles	20.00
Extending poles	8.00
Extending poles	5.00
Total	4,999.38

EXTENSION FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation \$6,250.00

EXPENDITURES.

50 fire-alarm boxes 6,250.00

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOILERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Boilers inspected	631
Boilers inspected for the District of Columbia	22
Total number inspected	653
Boilers condemned	20
Boilers condemned for repairs	60
Cases of internal corrosion	15
Cases of external corrosion	18
Cases of sediment	14
Defective safety valves	30
Defective steam gauges	28
Boilers condemned for defective tubes	50
Fees received for 609 boilers, at legal fee of \$5	\$3,045

Fees still due for 3 boilers.

Expense account.

Anthony Addison	\$509.75
Care of horse	240.00
Shoeing of horse	18.00
Premium on bond	10.00
Stationery, printing certificates	13.25
New set of hose for pump	10.00
Candles	15.00
Tools, etc	5.00
Repairs to wagon	14.50
Clerical work	144.00
Total	979.50
Total amount received	3,045.00
Expenses	979.50
Balance	2,065.50

Very respectfully,

E. F. VERMILLION,
Inspector of Steam Boilers.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

EXTENSION PATROL SYSTEM.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$5,000.00
---------------------	------------

EXPENDITURES.

Line wire	2,040.35
Extra labor	1,115.16
Patrol boxes	810.00
Erecting poles	287.00
Aerial cable	277.50
Cross arms and braces	212.00
Tops for patrol boxes	87.00
Insulators	40.00
Patrol desk instruments	32.26
Patrol box keys	30.00
Lowering wires on Brightwood avenue	25.41
Aerial junction boxes	20.00
Battery rack	14.00
Total	4,990.68

ERECTION OF POLES, ETC.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$5,000.00
---------------------	------------

EXPENDITURES.

Line wire	1,199.41
Underground cable	1,183.71
Erecting and replacing poles	1,143.14
Extra labor	577.13
Storage batteries	303.00
Cross arms	144.00
Insulated wire	91.13
Cable boxes and equipment	76.00
Miscellaneous	71.77
Braces	52.50
Break wheels for fire-alarm boxes	45.00
Cable pole tower	30.00
Guy wire	25.00
Repairs to cuts	24.59
Insulators	20.00
Aerial junction boxes	8.00
Office wire	5.00
Total	4,999.38

EXTENSION FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation	\$6,250.00
---------------------	------------

EXPENDITURES.

50 fire-alarm boxes	6,250.00
---------------------------	----------

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOILERS.WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Boilers inspected	631
Boilers inspected for the District of Columbia	22
	<hr/>
Total number inspected	653
	<hr/>
Boilers condemned	20
Boilers condemned for repairs	60
Cases of internal corrosion	15
Cases of external corrosion	18
Cases of sediment	14
Defective safety valves	30
Defective steam gauges	28
Boilers condemned for defective tubes	50
Fees received for 609 boilers, at legal fee of \$5	\$3,045

Fees still due for 3 boilers.

Expense account.

Anthony Addison	\$509.75
Care of horse	240.00
Shoeing of horse	18.00
Premium on bond	10.00
Stationery, printing certificates	13.25
New set of hose for pump	10.00
Candles	15.00
Tools, etc	5.00
Repairs to wagon	14.50
Clerical work	144.00
	<hr/>
Total	979.50
	<hr/>
Total amount received	3,045.00
Expenses	979.50
	<hr/>
Balance	2,065.50

Very respectfully,

E. F. VERMILLION,
Inspector of Steam Boilers.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF EXAMINERS OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 29, 1902.*

SIRS: We herewith submit to you the report of the board of examiners of steam engineers for the year ending June 30, 1902. The table following shows the work as it progressed during the year:

Month.	Meetings held.	Applicants received.	Applicants approved.	Applicants not competent.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Locomotive.
July, 1901.....	5	13	10	3	.....	.....	6	4
August, 1901.....	4	21	16	5	2	.....	8	6
September, 1901	7	21	15	6	1	3	10	1
October, 1901	9	22	11	11	.....	1	6	4
November, 1901	9	15	10	5	.....	2	4	4
December, 1901.....	8	9	5	4	.....	1	4	.....
January, 1902.....	9	20	16	4	.....	1	12	3
February, 1902	8	8	3	5	1	.....	2	.....
March, 1902	8	12	9	3	1	1	3	4
April, 1902.....	9	38	25	13	3	1	11	10
May, 1902.....	8	23	17	6	1	.....	9	7
June, 1902	5	23	14	9	1	.....	10	3
Total.....	89	225	151	74	10	10	85	46

Our estimate of expenses for the year ending June 30, 1904, is \$900 for compensation for the three examiners. We most respectfully ask that the above amount be appropriated.

E. F. VERMILLION,
H. BOESCH,
DANL. JOHNSON,
Board of Examiners.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS.WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 20, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report showing the workings of the office of the inspector of gas and meters for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

ILLUMINATING POWER AND PURITY.

The illuminating power of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1902, was twenty one-hundredths of 1 candle more than during the year 1901.

The mean average illuminating power determined at the three laboratories was found to equal 26.22 standard candles. The maximum average illuminating power was found to equal 29.67 standard candles. The minimum average illuminating power was found to equal 23.60 standard candles.

The average illuminating power of the gas determined at the central laboratory, corner Tenth and D streets NW., was found to equal 26.05 standard candles. The maximum illuminating power was 28.56 standard candles. The minimum illuminating power was 23.42 standard candles.

The average illuminating power of the gas determined at the southeast laboratory, corner Fifth and D streets SE., was found to equal 26.36 standard candles. The maximum illuminating power was 31.02 standard candles. The minimum illuminating power was 23.36 standard candles.

The average illuminating power of the gas determined at the northwest laboratory, No 1335 Fourteenth street NW., was found to equal 26.25 standard candles. The maximum illuminating power was 29.44 standard candles. The minimum illuminating power was 24.03 standard candles.

AMMONIA.

The average quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year at the central laboratory was forty-six one-hundredths of 1 grain. The highest quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet was 2.10 grains. The lowest quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet was eleven one-hundredths of 1 grain.

The average quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year at the southeast laboratory was 1.41 grains. The highest quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet was 5.95 grains. The lowest quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet was eleven one-hundredths of 1 grain.

On only one occasion during the year was ammonia in excess of the amount allowed by law.

SULPHUR.

The average quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year at the central laboratory was 6.35 grains. The highest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was 16.62 grains. The lowest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was 1.50 grains.

The average quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year at the southeast laboratory was 5.57 grains. The highest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was 10.59 grains. The lowest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was 1.62 grains.

At no time during the year was sulphur in excess of the maximum amount allowed by law.

The Washington Gaslight Company was in default in candlepower on twenty occasions during the year, as follows: Central laboratory, 7; southeast laboratory, 7; northwest laboratory, 6; by average of all three laboratories there was but one default.

SULPHURETED HYDROGEN.

The gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company was free of sulphureted hydrogen during the entire year.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The specific gravity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1902, was as follows:

Laboratory.	Average.		Highest.		Lowest.	
	Gas.	Air.	Gas.	Air.	Gas.	Air.
Central	0.612	1.000	0.638	1.000	0.570	1.000
Southeast .....	.604	1.000	.648	1.000	.510	1.000
Northwest .....	.614	1.000	.666	1.000	.602	1.000

PRESSURE OF THE GAS.

The pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1902, was as follows:

Laboratory.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Central	1.39	2.12	0.84
Southeast	2.02	2.80	1.40
Northwest	1.36	1.94	.92

GEORGETOWN GAS.

ILLUMINATING POWER AND PURITY.

The average illuminating power of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1902, was twenty-eight one-hundredths of one candle less than during the year 1901.

The average illuminating power of the gas determined at the labora-

tory, No. 1338 Thirty-second street, was found to equal 27.61 standard candles. The highest illuminating power during the year was 32.84 standard candles. The lowest illuminating power during the year was 21.14 standard candles.

On nine occasions during the year this company was in default in candlepower.

SULPHURETED HYDROGEN.

Sulphureted hydrogen was present on 11 occasions during the year.

AMMONIA.

The average quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year was 2.65 grains. The highest quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet was 8.74 grains. The lowest quantity of ammonia found in 100 cubic feet was thirty-four one-hundredths of 1 grain.

On 11 occasions during the year ammonia was in excess of the amount allowed by law.

SULPHUR.

The average quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year was 10.32 grains. The highest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet of gas during the year was 18.41 grains. The lowest quantity of sulphur found in 100 cubic feet was 2.28 grains.

At no time during the year was sulphur in excess of the amount allowed by law.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The specific gravity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1902, was as follows:

[Laboratory, No. 1338 Thirty-second street NW.]

	Gas.	Air.
Average.....	0.588	1.000
Highest.....	.670	1.000
Lowest.....	.510	1.000

PRESSURE OF THE GAS.

	Inches.
Average pressure during lighting hours	1.74
Highest pressure during lighting hours.....	3.75
Lowest pressure during lighting hours .....	.32

GAS SUPPLY.

The illuminating gas supplied in the District of Columbia during the year ending June 23, 1902, by the Washington and Georgetown gas-light companies was in keeping with the requirements of the law except as hereinbefore appears.

The average candlepower of 5 cubic feet of gas furnished by the Washington Gaslight Company, consumed per hour through the burner designated by law and known as the "Bray union slit burner No. 7," was found to equal 26.22 standard candles.

The average candlepower of 5 cubic feet of gas furnished by the Georgetown Gaslight Company, consumed per hour using the burner described above, was found to equal 27.61 standard candles.

Eight hundred and seventy-nine photometric inspections were made of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, and 290 inspections of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1902.

INSPECTION OF GAS METERS.

During the year ending June 23, 1902, this office inspected and proved 4,965 gas meters.

With the exception of 4 meters inspected for the Alexandria Gas Works, the above-mentioned meters were inspected for the Washington and Georgetown gaslight companies and for consumers of gas in Washington and Georgetown.

Two hundred and ninety-six of the said meters registered fast, average error 4.47 per cent; 522 registered slow, average error 8.88 per cent; 3,928 registered within the limits allowed by law, and 224 did not register the gas flowing through them.

One thousand three hundred and thirty-nine of the above-mentioned meters were removed from service on complaints of the Washington and Georgetown gaslight companies and consumers of gas in Washington and Georgetown.

Six hundred and twelve were complained of by consumers of gas, they believing the meters to register incorrectly. Two hundred and fifty-four registered fast, average error 4.58 per cent; 58 registered slow, average error 3.48 per cent, and 300 registered within the limits allowed by law.

Seven hundred and twenty-six were complained of by the Washington Gaslight Company; 20 registered fast, average error 5.20 per cent; 462 registered slow, average error 24.60 per cent; 20 registered within the limits allowed by law, and 224 did not register the gas flowing through them.

One meter was complained of by the Georgetown Gaslight Company. Said meter registered 5 per cent fast.

All of the meters complained of by the Washington Gaslight Company were removed from service and tested in the company's shop before being brought to this office for inspection.

FEES RECEIVED.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents was received by this office for the inspection of gas meters during the year ending June 23, 1902, which amount was paid by me to the collector for the District of Columbia.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendation made in the annual reports of this office for a number of years past, that the gas companies in the District of Columbia be required to make a more suitable rebate than they allow at present in cases where meters complained of by gas consumers are found by the inspector to register in excess of the requirements of law, is again renewed. The same course should be followed where meters are found to register fast as is pursued by these companies where meters are found to register slow or fail to register at all; or a

similar course should be required to that adopted by the New York and Baltimore gas companies, as appears in the annual report of this office for the year 1899.

I respectfully recommend that the salary of the first assistant inspector of gas and meters be increased from \$1,000 to \$1,400 per annum. The work of inspecting, proving, and sealing meters has largely increased during the past several years, making the position of first assistant inspector one of some importance and responsibility, and the increased salary mentioned is only fair compensation for the performance of the duties of that position.

I also recommend that the salary of the second assistant inspector be increased from \$720 to \$900 per annum.

To properly dispose of the scientific and mechanical work of this office requires the entire time of the inspector and both assistants. There is considerable clerical work to be done, and the office is seriously handicapped by not having on its force a clerk with some knowledge of typewriting, who is competent to keep books, write letters, prepare reports, etc. I most earnestly recommend that Congress be asked to provide a clerk for this office at an annual salary of \$900.

The recommendation heretofore made that the messenger receive a salary of \$600 per annum, which is an increase of \$120 per annum, is again renewed. The messenger's attention to the sulphur and ammonia tests at the Georgetown and southeast laboratories entitles him to the additional compensation.

Respectfully submitted.

S. CALVERT FORD,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gaslight Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown, from June 24, 1901, to June 23, 1902.

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number correct.	Repaired meters for company.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.
July.....	16			14	14	2					2			
August.....	15			13	13	1	1	4.26				1	1	5
September.....	55	48	48	6	6	1					1			
October.....	4					4					4			
November.....	16	12	12	1	1	3	2	4.00			1			
December.....	24			24	24									
January.....	11			8	8	3	1	4.33			2			
February.....	25	24	24			1					1			
March.....	25			21	21	4			2	3.50	2			
April.....														
May.....	36	36	36											
June.....	38	26	26	11	11	1					1			
Total.....	265	146	146	98	98	20	4		2		14	1	1	
Average.....								4.19		3.50				5

Two hundred and sixty-five meters were inspected for Georgetown Gaslight Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown during the year ending June 23, 1902, of this number, 5 were fast, average error 4.59 per cent; 2 were slow, average error 3.50 per cent, and 258 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent either way.

160 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gaslight Company and for consumers of gas in Washington, from June 24, 1901, to June 23, 1902.

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Repaired meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.
July	300	166	2	3.03			164	64					64
August	272	148					148	39	1	3.33			38
September	426	282	2	3.24	1	4.83	279	83	2	5.16			81
October	647	533	2	5.08			531	57	1	3.33	1	8	55
November	467	291	1	3.33			290	87					87
December	497	344	3	3.55			341	68	1	4.00			67
January	449	171	5	3.31			166	61	1	3.66			60
February	513	206					206	122					122
March	335	47					47	126					126
April	362	100					100	123					123
May	204							105					105
June	228	50					50	105					105
Total	4,700	2,338	15		1		2,322	1,040	6		1		1,033
Average				3.59		4.83				3.89		8	

Month.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company that did not register.
July	34	14	4.68	6	3.51	14	36	1	4.00	27	21.88		8
August	19	6	3.94	4	4.66	9	66	1	3.16	54	30.92	2	9
September	14	4	3.16	1	3.00	9	47			32	25.19		15
October	31	8	5.66	3	2.99	20	26	1	6.66	15	21.58	1	9
November	64	20	4.57	3	3.44	41	24	1	5.33	16	23.69	1	6
December	44	15	4.79	6	3.93	23	41			23	28.08	2	16
January	115	65	4.86	10	3.06	40	102			58	31.89	3	41
February	104	50	5.00	8	3.24	46	81	5	3.85	43	23.78	5	28
March	53	26	5.01	4	3.41	23	109	4	5.74	70	20.97		35
April	44	23	6.05	3	3.33	18	92	2	8.33	61	25.64		29
May	43	13	4.77	4	3.88	26	56	3	5.62	39	18.96	4	10
June	27	6	5.99	4	3.22	17	46	2	4.16	24	19.63	2	18
Total	592	250		56		286	726	20		462		20	224
Average			4.97		3.47				5.20		24.60		

Four thousand six hundred and ninety-six meters were inspected for the Washington Gaslight Company and consumers of gas in Washington during the year ending June 23, 1902; of this number 291 registered fast, average error 4.41 per cent; 520 registered slow, average error 10.22 per cent; 3,661 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent either way, and 224 did not register the gas flowing through them.

Four meters were tested for Alexandria Gas Works.

Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company from June 24, 1901, to June 23, 1902.

Month.	Observation. ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet,			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.		
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.
July.....	18	27.16	29.09	24.67	<i>Grs.</i> 5.39	<i>Grs.</i> 8.74	<i>Grs.</i> 3.44	<i>Grs.</i> 11.25	<i>Grs.</i> 12.55	<i>Grs.</i> 10.08
August.....	25	27.17	32.51	23.22	3.63	6.80	2.55	9.64	11.02	7.41
September.....	21	28.04	32.01	21.14	2.92	6.23	2.55	11.02	13.05	8.58
October.....	26	27.57	32.84	25.10	3.10	6.81	2.12	12.50	18.41	8.58
November.....	26	27.08	29.59	21.56	2.93	4.25	2.12	10.64	12.36	5.49
December.....	24	27.67	31.84	24.05	2.13	3.40	1.25	10.01	13.05	3.55
January.....	23	27.70	29.69	25.65	1.63	2.26	1.05	13.70	17.69	10.02
February ^b	25	26.72	31.31	21.99	1.21	2.26	.34	12.37	14.28	8.79
March ^c	24	28.38	30.08	25.91	1.79	2.64	.85	11.24	14.77	9.03
April.....	27	27.77	30.00	25.85	2.20	3.82	1.00	9.41	11.67	7.83
May.....	26	27.95	29.42	26.65	2.74	4.81	.66	7.47	14.42	2.28
June.....	25	28.16	29.00	26.35	2.20	4.85	.75	4.62	7.32	3.04
Total.....	290	331.37	.....	.....	31.87	.....	.....	123.87	.....	.....

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:		
Mean ^a		27.61
Highest.....		32.84
Lowest.....		21.14
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean.....	grains..	2.65
Highest.....	do.....	8.74
Lowest.....	do.....	.34
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean.....	do.....	10.32
Highest.....	do.....	18.41
Lowest.....	do.....	2.28

Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from June 24, 1901, to June 23, 1902.

[Central laboratory.]

Month.	Observations. ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.		
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.
July.....	18	25.80	27.18	24.37	<i>Grs.</i> 0.44	<i>Grs.</i> 0.57	<i>Grs.</i> 0.17	<i>Grs.</i> 6.49	<i>Grs.</i> 9.20	<i>Grs.</i> 4.12
August.....	27	25.80	27.02	25.10	.39	.64	.21	5.26	7.46	3.43
September.....	21	25.94	27.51	25.21	.37	.85	.17	4.97	7.90	2.52
October.....	26	26.39	27.90	25.20	.40	1.04	.17	5.73	7.03	2.74
November.....	27	25.87	27.79	25.11	.31	.42	.17	5.52	7.12	4.39
December.....	24	25.84	26.97	24.04	.61	1.18	.15	5.39	8.79	2.59
January.....	24	25.91	27.08	23.42	.51	.98	.17	8.62	16.62	4.80
February.....	25	26.01	27.64	25.13	.50	.85	.10	7.44	9.81	1.50
March.....	24	26.36	28.35	24.97	.42	1.40	.05	6.31	9.15	2.20
April.....	27	26.42	28.56	25.10	.55	2.10	.12	7.41	10.07	4.61
May.....	26	26.41	27.99	25.21	.53	1.00	.23	5.92	7.92	4.12
June.....	25	25.93	26.86	25.12	.54	.85	.11	7.20	11.44	4.80
Total.....	294	312.68	.....	.....	5.57	.....	.....	76.26	.....	.....

^a Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.
^b Sulphureted hydrogen was present during the month on six occasions.
^c Sulphureted hydrogen was present during the month on five occasions.

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:		
Mean ^a	.....	26.05
Highest	.....	28.56
Lowest	.....	23.42
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean	.....grains..	.46
Highest	.....do....	2.10
Lowest	.....do....	.11
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean	.....do....	6.35
Highest	.....do....	16.62
Lowest	.....do....	1.50

Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from June 24, 1901, to June 23, 1902.

[Northwest laboratory.]

Month.	Obser- va- tions. ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.		
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
July	18	26.03	28.02	24.78
August	27	26.24	28.63	24.89
September	21	25.82	29.44	24.75
October	26	26.57	28.40	25.16
November	27	26.45	28.43	25.33
December	24	26.33	27.98	24.03
January	23	26.39	27.69	25.03
February	25	26.68	28.10	25.56
March	24	26.14	27.53	24.99
April	27	26.48	28.89	25.07
May	26	26.09	27.60	25.00
June	25	25.89	26.93	25.02
Total	293	315.11	.....	.....

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:		
Mean ^a	.....	26.25
Highest	.....	29.44
Lowest	.....	24.03

Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company from June 24, 1901, to June 23, 1902.

[Southeast laboratory.]

Month.	Obser- va- tions. ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammo- nia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.		
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.
July	18	26.98	28.17	25.81	<i>Grs.</i> 1.87	<i>Grs.</i> 2.72	<i>Grs.</i> 1.06	<i>Grs.</i> 6.26	<i>Grs.</i> 6.91	<i>Grs.</i> 5.49
August	26	25.99	29.04	25.08	2.76	4.53	1.83	6.04	7.42	4.46
September	21	27.24	31.02	24.97	1.94	4.37	.65	4.99	7.49	3.64
October	26	27.15	29.87	23.59	.96	1.55	.42	4.29	5.49	2.74
November	27	26.63	29.75	24.99	1.24	1.60	.48	4.21	5.88	3.07
December	24	26.25	27.69	25.26	.74	1.50	.11	5.28	9.69	2.84
January	23	25.52	27.56	23.36	1.47	2.20	.19	6.96	10.59	2.74
February	25	26.21	27.97	25.00	1.70	4.80	.42	6.55	9.13	2.06
March	24	25.99	26.96	25.13	.60	1.02	.24	6.11	8.24	5.08
April	27	25.76	26.86	25.02	.40	.68	.20	5.76	7.69	4.12
May	26	26.66	27.80	25.45	.96	2.55	.11	4.46	6.87	1.62
June	25	25.94	26.93	25.03	2.38	5.95	.25	6.01	8.93	4.57
Total	292	316.32	.....	.....	17.02	.....	.....	66.92	.....	.....

^a Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:		
Mean ^a		26.36
Highest.....		31.02
Lowest.....		23.36
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean.....	grains..	1.41
Highest.....	do.....	5.95
Lowest.....	do.....	.11
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:		
Mean.....	do.....	5.57
Highest.....	do.....	10.59
Lowest.....	do.....	1.62

Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered in this office, 1338 Fourteenth street NW., from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Month.	Mean pres- sure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July.....	1.41	1.90	0.98
August.....	1.40	1.74	1.04
September.....	1.42	1.82	1.14
October.....	1.36	1.72	1.00
November.....	1.32	1.86	.98
December.....	1.33	1.94	.96
January.....	1.32	1.74	.90
February.....	1.35	1.74	.92
March.....	1.40	1.76	1.00
April.....	1.37	1.78	.94
May.....	1.38	1.76	1.00
June.....	1.37	1.74	1.06
Total.....	16.43		

	Inches.
Average mean pressure.....	1.36
Maximum pressure.....	1.94
Minimum pressure.....	.92

Pressure of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company, as registered in this office, No. 1338 Thirty-second street NW., from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July.....	1.92	3.40	1.12
August.....	1.81	3.74	1.10
September.....	1.74	3.00	1.10
October.....	1.66	2.94	.86
November.....	1.73	3.30	.82
December.....	1.63	3.08	.78
January.....	1.62	3.70	.32
February.....	1.79	3.54	.72
March.....	1.88	3.36	.90
April.....	1.78	3.14	.86
May.....	1.62	2.64	.72
June.....	1.79	3.75	.90
Total.....	20.97		

	Inches.
Average mean pressure.....	1.74
Maximum pressure.....	3.75
Minimum pressure.....	.32

^a Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

164 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered in this office, central laboratory, Tenth and D streets NW., from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July	1.51	1.86	1.05
August	1.56	2.12	1.20
September	1.55	1.96	1.24
October	1.46	1.90	1.10
November	1.33	1.76	.94
December	1.31	1.70	1.00
January	1.32	1.84	.96
February	1.30	1.62	.96
March	1.35	1.74	.88
April	1.34	1.76	.90
May	1.35	1.74	1.00
June	1.34	1.74	.84
Total	16.72	.....	.....

	Inches.
Average mean pressure	1.39
Maximum pressure	2.12
Minimum pressure .....	.84

Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered in this office, southeast laboratory, 500 D street NW., from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
July	1.76	2.18	1.40
August	1.85	2.70	1.46
September	1.80	2.36	1.54
October	1.84	2.56	1.68
November	1.95	2.50	1.58
December	2.16	2.80	1.72
January	2.10	2.60	1.60
February	2.07	2.60	1.64
March	2.12	2.64	1.74
April	2.11	2.54	1.76
May	2.15	2.64	1.78
June	2.39	2.54	1.62
Total	24.30	.....	.....

	Inches.
Average mean pressure	2.02
Maximum pressure	2.80
Minimum pressure	1.40

REPORT OF THE HARBOR MASTER.WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 5, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations and expenditures of this department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, together with estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The various operations of this department may properly be classed under the following heads: The enforcement of the regulations for the government of the harbor and river front and the patrolling consequent thereon, including the patrolling of the reclaimed flats, an added and extensive area; the enforcement of the fish and game laws as enacted by Congress, and of the laws against gambling; recovering the bodies of drowned persons; keeping the channel of the Potomac River open; the maintenance of order on and around the wharves of excursion steamers, which during the season carry thousands of passengers, and such other general police duties as are connected with the performance of the foregoing operations. During the year just ended there has been renewed activity along the lines indicated and much efficient work has been done. When it is considered that said duties take the harbor master's force to every part of a very extensive river front, and even to distant points in the adjoining States of Maryland and Virginia, it will readily be seen that the demands made upon this department are such as to tax it to its utmost capacity.

A detailed report of the transactions of the department has already been made to the major and superintendent of police and in accordance with existing practice it is believed that the same will be embodied in his report to you for that year. I respectfully invite your attention thereto. In this connection I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Major Sylvester for valuable aid and cooperation in the performance of the many and varied duties connected with the work of the harbor.

During the past winter this department was again called upon to clear the Potomac River of ice and so prevent the flooding of the lower sections of the city which would have followed the formation of ice gorges at the forks of the channel and at the Long Bridge, and in a letter to your honorable body dated February 14, 1902, I invited attention to the necessity for securing an appropriation of \$5,000 to be used for that purpose. This appropriation was secured in a comparatively short time owing to the prompt and efficient action taken by you upon the request submitted, and by the most vigorous and continuous effort, what would undoubtedly have proven a most disastrous flooding of part of the city was averted. While the matter has already been made the subject of a special report, it is deemed proper to quote some portions of it here and to renew the recommendations therein contained:

Immediately after the appropriation became available I engaged a fleet of the largest and strongest tugboats on the river, and as soon as the first signs of a thaw

became apparent, began with them the work of clearing the river of ice. This was commenced on the 21st day of February and continued without interruption for a period of ten days, at the end of which time the ice had broken up and the river cleared of gorges over a very large area. During this time 7 boats were employed, 6 boats for ten days, and 1 boat for one day, at a total cost of \$3,550. In attempting to use the harbor police boat *Vigilant*, it was found that her wheel was too light for the heavy work required, being first bent and finally broken. There has been expended in fitting her with an ice plow, new wheel, and repairing other damages sustained by her hull and machinery in encountering the heavy ice, together with the cost of inspectors, the sum of \$888.45, making a total expenditure of \$4,435.45 out of the appropriation of \$5,000.

In view of the frequent need for securing an appropriation for this purpose, I am of the opinion that it would be desirable for your honorable body to include in your annual estimates of appropriations an item of \$5,000 to be known as an emergency fund for the breaking up of ice on the Potomac River, so as to prevent the flooding of the lower sections of the city, which invariably follows the formation of ice gorges in the river. If this appropriation were so provided the work could be done more economically and in a more leisurely manner, whereas, under the present practice of waiting until danger actually threatens, additional expense is entailed, the work must be done hurriedly and under a great strain, and the urgency of the situation renders necessary the continued presence at the river front of the harbor master and his force. With such a fund available at any time, preparations for averting a threatened flood could be made more thoroughly and completely and at a less expense than is now required.

The appropriation act for the current fiscal year does not contain an item such as is recommended above, and, in view of the frequent necessity for the same, the recommendation contained in the extract quoted is hereby renewed.

During the year just ended it has been necessary to order 176 vessels to move from the wharves and to appropriate anchorage grounds as marked by the buoys. No difficulty was experienced in securing compliance with said orders.

There have been detailed for service in this department during the entire fiscal year four privates of the Metropolitan police force, each of whom is paid \$1,080 per annum. None of the employees of the department have been detailed to any other office or department for any period whatever.

No overseers, inspectors, or other employees of the department have been engaged in the performance of clerical duties, or of any other service but such as pertains solely and properly to the positions to which they were appointed.

In compliance with your orders of the 3d of July, 1902, I inclose herewith, on separate sheet, a statement showing in detail the number of persons other than day laborers who were employed upon regular and continuous work for thirty days or more during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, under authority of and paid out of general appropriations for said year.

Following is a statement of the expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year:

Engineer, at \$65 per month	\$780
Watchman, at \$30 per month	360
Deckhand, at \$35 per month	420
Fireman, ten months, at \$25 per month	250
Extra deckhand, at \$10 per month, ten days in each month	120
Insurance on and repairs to office, wharf, and boat; fuel, oils, paints, brushes, waste, and other miscellaneous expenses	1,070
Total	3,000

The attention of your honorable body is invited to the accompanying estimate of appropriations required for the harbor and river front for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. In accordance with your instructions, the changes proposed are fully explained in footnotes under each head, and I wish only to add that in my opinion the proposed increase in the appropriation is absolutely necessary to maintain the department at an efficient standard. I earnestly request your approval of said estimate.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the following extract from the report of the major and superintendent of police for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

In order to secure that improved service which is particularly necessary, it is recommended that the appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, be permitted to carry an amendment to the effect that the officer who is now designated as "harbor master" for the District of Columbia shall be designated as "captain, also harbor master" in the Metropolitan police force and that the major and superintendent of police shall be charged with the enforcement of all laws and regulations relating to the harbor and employ such captain in the execution of the duties appertaining thereto.

The legislation necessary to secure the change therein recommended was not enacted at the recent session of Congress, and the salary of the harbor master remains the same as it has been since my assignment to that office in 1883, namely, \$1,200 per annum. When it is considered that since that date, a period of nearly twenty years, the duties and responsibilities of the position have increased more than fivefold, and that to the original duties of harbor master there was added in 1888 the charge of the police harbor boat, it will readily be seen that the compensation received, being that of the position of harbor master simply, is wholly inadequate for the performance of the duties of the two positions. The increased tonnage which now comes to this harbor, the extended area which it is necessary to guard and over which jurisdiction is exercised, making a total of 56 miles for one entire trip, and the enforcement of the many laws enacted by Congress in recent years for the government of the harbor and of vessels arriving therein and of the fish and game laws have made the duties which now fall to my office very onerous and exacting. They require my presence at the river front on every day of the year, Sundays and holidays included. The performance of some of the duties can only be effectively carried on at night, and the occasions upon which it is necessary for me to remain on duty until long into the night are numerous and frequent.

For these reasons it is believed that the present salary of the harbor master should be increased to \$1,800 per annum, and a request is hereby submitted to you to incorporate in your estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year an item which will secure the desired increase.

In closing this report I wish, on behalf of myself and the members of this department, to acknowledge the receipt of many kindnesses and courtesies at your hands and to express the hope that the future conduct of the affairs of the department may be such as to merit their continuance.

Very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

became apparent, began with them the work of clearing the river of ice. This was commenced on the 21st day of February and continued without interruption for a period of ten days, at the end of which time the ice had broken up and the river cleared of gorges over a very large area. During this time 7 boats were employed, 6 boats for ten days, and 1 boat for one day, at a total cost of \$3,550. In attempting to use the harbor police boat *Vigilant*, it was found that her wheel was too light for the heavy work required, being first bent and finally broken. There has been expended in fitting her with an ice plow, new wheel, and repairing other damages sustained by her hull and machinery in encountering the heavy ice, together with the cost of inspectors, the sum of \$888.45, making a total expenditure of \$4,435.45 out of the appropriation of \$5,000.

In view of the frequent need for securing an appropriation for this purpose, I am of the opinion that it would be desirable for your honorable body to include in your annual estimates of appropriations an item of \$5,000 to be known as an emergency fund for the breaking up of ice on the Potomac River, so as to prevent the flooding of the lower sections of the city, which invariably follows the formation of ice gorges in the river. If this appropriation were so provided the work could be done more economically and in a more leisurely manner, whereas, under the present practice of waiting until danger actually threatens, additional expense is entailed, the work must be done hurriedly and under a great strain, and the urgency of the situation renders necessary the continued presence at the river front of the harbor master and his force. With such a fund available at any time, preparations for averting a threatened flood could be made more thoroughly and completely and at a less expense than is now required.

The appropriation act for the current fiscal year does not contain an item such as is recommended above, and, in view of the frequent necessity for the same, the recommendation contained in the extract quoted is hereby renewed.

During the year just ended it has been necessary to order 176 vessels to move from the wharves and to appropriate anchorage grounds as marked by the buoys. No difficulty was experienced in securing compliance with said orders.

There have been detailed for service in this department during the entire fiscal year four privates of the Metropolitan police force, each of whom is paid \$1,080 per annum. None of the employees of the department have been detailed to any other office or department for any period whatever.

No overseers, inspectors, or other employees of the department have been engaged in the performance of clerical duties, or of any other service but such as pertains solely and properly to the positions to which they were appointed.

In compliance with your orders of the 3d of July, 1902, I inclose herewith, on separate sheet, a statement showing in detail the number of persons other than day laborers who were employed upon regular and continuous work for thirty days or more during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, under authority of and paid out of general appropriations for said year.

Following is a statement of the expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year:

Engineer, at \$65 per month	\$780
Watchman, at \$30 per month.....	360
Deckhand, at \$35 per month	420
Fireman, ten months, at \$25 per month.....	250
Extra deckhand, at \$10 per month, ten days in each month	120
Insurance on and repairs to office, wharf, and boat; fuel, oils, paints, brushes, waste, and other miscellaneous expenses	1, 070
Total	<u>3, 000</u>

The attention of your honorable body is invited to the accompanying estimate of appropriations required for the harbor and river front for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. In accordance with your instructions, the changes proposed are fully explained in footnotes under each head, and I wish only to add that in my opinion the proposed increase in the appropriation is absolutely necessary to maintain the department at an efficient standard. I earnestly request your approval of said estimate.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the following extract from the report of the major and superintendent of police for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901:

In order to secure that improved service which is particularly necessary, it is recommended that the appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, be permitted to carry an amendment to the effect that the officer who is now designated as "harbor master" for the District of Columbia shall be designated as "captain, also harbor master" in the Metropolitan police force and that the major and superintendent of police shall be charged with the enforcement of all laws and regulations relating to the harbor and employ such captain in the execution of the duties appertaining thereto.

The legislation necessary to secure the change therein recommended was not enacted at the recent session of Congress, and the salary of the harbor master remains the same as it has been since my assignment to that office in 1883, namely, \$1,200 per annum. When it is considered that since that date, a period of nearly twenty years, the duties and responsibilities of the position have increased more than fivefold, and that to the original duties of harbor master there was added in 1888 the charge of the police harbor boat, it will readily be seen that the compensation received, being that of the position of harbor master simply, is wholly inadequate for the performance of the duties of the two positions. The increased tonnage which now comes to this harbor, the extended area which it is necessary to guard and over which jurisdiction is exercised, making a total of 56 miles for one entire trip, and the enforcement of the many laws enacted by Congress in recent years for the government of the harbor and of vessels arriving therein and of the fish and game laws have made the duties which now fall to my office very onerous and exacting. They require my presence at the river front on every day of the year, Sundays and holidays included. The performance of some of the duties can only be effectively carried on at night, and the occasions upon which it is necessary for me to remain on duty until long into the night are numerous and frequent.

For these reasons it is believed that the present salary of the harbor master should be increased to \$1,800 per annum, and a request is hereby submitted to you to incorporate in your estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year an item which will secure the desired increase.

In closing this report I wish, on behalf of myself and the members of this department, to acknowledge the receipt of many kindnesses and courtesies at your hands and to express the hope that the future conduct of the affairs of the department may be such as to merit their continuance.

Very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimate of appropriations required for harbor and river front for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Object of appropriation.	Appropriated, 1903.	Estimated, 1904.
Harbor and river front: For the improvement and protection of the harbor and river front, the enforcement of laws and regulations, construction and maintenance of wharves and buildings, and for other necessary items and services..	\$3,000	\$4,000

This estimate of \$4,000 it is proposed shall be expended as follows:

Engineer, at \$65 per month	\$780
Watchman, at \$35 per month	420
Deckhand, at \$35 per month	420
Fireman, at \$35 per month	420
Insurance on and repairs to office, wharf, and boat; fuel, oils, paints, brushes, waste, and other miscellaneous expenses.....	1,960
Total	4,000

It will be seen from the foregoing that provision is made for a fireman at \$35 per month, for an increase of \$5 per month in the salary of the watchman, who now receives but \$30 per month, and for an increase of \$520 in the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses.

In my report and estimate last year an item was inserted providing for a fireman, but the same was not included in the appropriations for the current fiscal year. It was pointed out in said report that the installation of a new and larger boiler in the police harbor boat made it absolutely impossible for one man to act as both engineer and fireman, as had been done theretofore, and since September of last year a fireman has been employed at a salary of \$25 per month and paid out of the amount appropriated for miscellaneous expenses. This amount, already inadequate to meet the ordinary demands of the service, was further depleted by this necessary payment therefrom, and while I have always been careful to keep the expenses of the department within the allotted amount, the economy necessitated by the limited funds available results in what is to me an unsatisfactory performance of some work, and prevents the doing of much that might with profit be undertaken. The additional amount asked for under the head of miscellaneous expenses is very necessary, as the wharf and buildings, being old and out of repair, should be overhauled and put in serviceable condition.

Statement showing in detail the number of persons, other than day laborers, who were employed upon regular and continuous work for thirty days or more during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, under authority of and paid out of general appropriations for that year.

Nature of employment.	Appropriation from which paid.	Compensation per month.	Number employed.	Duration of employment.	Total amount paid.
Engineer	Harbor and river front	\$65	1	<i>Months.</i> 12	\$780
Watchman	do	30	1	12	360
Deckhand	do	35	1	12	420
Fireman	do	25	1	10	250
Extra deckhand ^a	do	10	1	12	120

^a Employed for ten days only in each month for purpose of coaling boat, scrubbing, and general cleaning.

REPORT OF THE PROPERTY CLERK.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the business of this office during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1902, with such recommendations as I deem advisable.

During the year referred to there has been expended through this office appropriations amounting to about \$800,000. There were 3,215 requisitions made upon the office for supplies, which necessitated the writing of 10,110 orders. Number of bills examined, approved, and forwarded to the auditor of the District of Columbia for payment was 9,025.

The clerical force under my control has for some years been insufficient, the normal increase in business having far exceeded the additions to the force provided to conduct it.

In my last annual report I called attention to the large increased labor of the office, which has been occasioned by the following additions, all of which have been made since Congress has added to the force of the office: Two police stations, 39 new school buildings, 2 manual training schools, Freedmen's Hospital, industrial home school, municipal lodging house, and the public library. The supplies for all of these places are furnished upon requisitions on this office. Since the work of street cleaning and collecting city refuse has been done directly by the District this, too, has added to the labors of the office.

I therefore request that Congress be asked to provide for the two clerks now in this office, paid at the rate of \$4 per diem from appropriations for "Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets," "General expenses, electrical department," and "Text-books and supplies, public schools," and that two additional clerks be provided, all of whom are necessary to properly conduct the business of the office.

I beg leave to call attention to the great disparity of salaries in this office as compared with other offices under the District and General Government, and in this connection recommend for a readjustment thereof.

As above mentioned, there has been expended through this office during the past year about \$800,000, while the total cost of salaries as provided by Congress has only been \$4,320, with an additional \$4,288 paid per diem, and detailed clerks from other offices, making a total of \$8,508, or about 1 per cent for salaries in an office which annually spends so large an amount.

There are other departments under the government whose total salary list is more than double this amount, while their expenditures are not as large by one third. Therefore I respectfully request that the Commissioners ask an increase in my own salary from \$1,600 to \$2,000 per annum, and recommend that the salary of my deputy be increased from \$1,400 to \$1,600 per annum.

170 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Following is a list of the employees in this office, with the amounts of salaries they now receive and the amounts I recommend they be given:

Name of present incumbent.	Office or other object of appropriation.	Appropriation, 1903.	Estimate, 1904.
F. O. Beckett	Property clerk	\$1,600	\$2,000
M. C. Hargrove	Deputy property clerk	1,400	1,600
W. H. O'Neill ^a	Clerk	p. d. 4	1,400
H. A. Shinn ^b	do	p. d. 4	1,200
Henry Jennifer	do	720	720
J. E. Pool	Messenger	600	^c 1,200
	Storeroom	300	300
	2 clerks, at \$1,200 each, new		2,400

^a Paid from appropriations, respectively, for "Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets" and "Street lighting."

^b Paid from appropriation for "Text-books and supplies, public schools."

^c Clerk.

Thanking you for the consideration shown this office during the past, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. O. BECKETT,
Property Clerk District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF CORONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the report of the coroner's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

During this period the total number of deaths investigated by the coroner was 865, classified as to cause as follows:

Natural deaths.

Abortion, accidental	1	Malaria	4
Appendicitis	1	Nephritis	30
Apoplexy	26	Edema of larynx	1
Alcoholism	5	Pertussis	3
Angina pectoris	2	Pneumonia	46
Bronchitis	9	Premature births	33
Cancer	3	Peritonitis	2
Cerebral softening	1	Pulmonary congestion	22
Cerebral abscess	1	Pulmonary hemorrhage	13
Congenital debility	11	Puerperal eclampsia	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Pericarditis	1
Diphtheria	2	Pleurisy	1
Epilepsy	3	Rachitis	1
Enteritis	2	Rupture of uterus	1
Fatty heart	2	Rupture of heart	1
Gastro-enteritis	67	Rupture of varicose veins	2
Gastritis	21	Senile debility	21
Hepatitis	1	Syphilis	2
Hydrophobia	1	Typhoid fever	5
Heart disease	72	Tuberculosis	38
Hydrothorax	1	Uremia	1
Hemorrhage of umbilical cord	1		
Infantile convulsion	1	Total	485
Melancholia	1		

Violent deaths.

Accidental injuries, falls, etc ...	58	Accidental poisoning by—	
Steam railroad accidents in District of Columbia	17	Illuminating gas	9
Steam railroad accidents not in District of Columbia	7	Opium	4
Street railroad accidents in District of Columbia	9	Alcohol	2
Street railroad accidents not in District of Columbia	1	Ptomaine	1
Electric shock	1	Carbolic acid	1
Burns, accidental	13	Soothing sirup	1
Drowning, accidental	35		18
Boiler explosion, accidental	1	Suicide by—	
Gunshot wound of abdomen, accidental	1	Gunshot wound	9
Gunshot wound of head, accidental	2	Jumping (from window)	1
Strangulation, accidental	1	Arsenical	1
	146	Hanging	2
		Strychnine	1
		Cutting throat	2
		Steam railroad	1
		Opium poisoning	1
		Inhaling gas	6

172 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Suicide by (continued)—			Total natural deaths.....	485
Drowning.....	2		Total stillbirths	163
Carbolic acid.....	6			
	<hr/>	32	Total deaths from all causes..	866
Homicides	19			<hr/>
Homicide of infant a few min-			Number of autopsies—	
utes old.....	1		United States criminal cases....	33
Criminal abortion	1		District cases.....	55
Legal hanging.....	1		Number of inquests.....	52
	<hr/>	22	Number of bodies at morgue	185
Total violent deaths	218			

Expenses of coroner's office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Salary of coroner	\$1,800.00	Horseshoeing.	\$14.76
Jurors' fees	460.00	Ice	70.41
Taking testimony.....	240.00	Harness, wagon, and repairs..	44.57
Horse hire and livery.....	149.88	Stationery	23.00
Witnesses, etc.....	300.00	Making autopsies.....	650.00
Drugs	24.11		
Laundry .....	.26	Total	3,776.99

J. RAMSAY NEVITT, M. D.,
Coroner, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PHARMACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 5, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your request to furnish you with a detailed report of the business done by the commissioners of pharmacy during the year ending June 30, 1902. I have the honor to submit the following:

Since July 1, 1901, the commissioners of pharmacy have held four regular examinations, and at these examinations have had 26 young men to apply to be examined.

Out of this number 10 were found to have passed a sufficiently satisfactory examination to entitle them to registration. We have also registered 23 on presentation of diplomas of regularly established colleges of pharmacy.

We have collected \$180 from registration by examination and \$69 for registration on diplomas from colleges of pharmacy.

Our expenses during the year amounted to \$409.95. Two hundred and thirty dollars of this was spent in printing and binding 250 copies of a "Poison Register," one of which was furnished to each drug store in the District. The object of this register is for the purpose of compiling and keeping for further reference each sale of deadly poisons made in the District of Columbia.

We now have in the treasury \$1,043.21. The board serves without compensation and is consequently self-supporting for all necessary expenses in enforcing the pharmacy laws.

Yours, very respectfully,

ROBT. N. HARPER, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 8, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the requirements of the act regulating the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, approved June 6, 1892, the board of dental examiners hereby respectfully reports its transactions for the year ending June 30, 1902.

Certificates entitling the holder to registration with the health officer as legally qualified to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia have been granted to 49 persons who have presented evidence of graduation from recognized dental colleges whose graduates are by law entitled to certificates without examination as to qualification by this board.

By these additions the list of certificates issued now numbers 547.

Receipts during the year.....	\$51
Expenditures during the year.....	51

Respectfully submitted, by order of the board.

M. F. FINLEY, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1902.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, together with a report of the operations for the fiscal year 1902, with recommendations.

Estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

1 major and superintendent	\$3,300.00
1 captain and assistant superintendent	2,000.00
1 chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk	2,000.00
1 clerk	1,500.00
3 clerks, at \$900 each	2,700.00
5 captains, at \$1,800 each	9,000.00
10 lieutenants, at \$1,500 each	15,000.00
45 sergeants, at \$1,200 each	54,000.00
380 privates of class 1, at \$900 each	342,000.00
270 privates of class 2, at \$1,080 each	291,600.00
Additional compensation for 20 privates for special service in the detection and prevention of crime, or so much thereof as may be necessary	4,800.00
24 desk sergeants, at \$1,080 each	25,920.00
4 surgeons of the police and fire departments, at \$720 each	2,880.00
3 telephone operators, at \$600 each	1,800.00
13 laborers, at \$600 each	7,800.00
24 drivers, at \$600 each	14,400.00
Messenger	700.00
Messenger	500.00
2 matrons, at \$600 each	1,200.00
Major and superintendent, mounted	240.00
1 captain, mounted	240.00
51 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at \$240 each	12,240.00
64 sergeants and privates, mounted on bicycles, at \$50 each	3,200.00
Rent of substation at Anacostia	360.00
Fuel	3,500.00
Repairs to stations	5,000.00
For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including the purchase of new wagons, rewards for fugitives, modern revolvers, installation of card system in the police department, stationery, books, books of reference and periodicals, telegraphing, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, purchase and care of horses, horse and vehicle for superintendent, bicycles, police equipments and repairs to the same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, ambulance, and patrol wagons, and expenses incurred in the prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary expenses	30,000.00
Flags and halyards for station houses	125.00

176 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For purchase of a lot and the erection of a central police station house in the first precinct	\$90,300.00
For rent of temporary station house during construction of central police station and arranging of same	1,800.00
For rent of police headquarters and property rooms	2,700.00
Remodeling cell rooms in the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth precinct station houses and erection of modern cells therein	25,000.00
Additional amount for construction and completion of substation house at Tennallytown, D. C.	6,000.00
1 janitor for police headquarters	720.00
Total	964,525.00

This estimate exceeds by \$179,480 the appropriation for the current fiscal year, the items of increase being as follows:

Increase in salary of captain and assistant superintendent	\$200.00
Increase in salary of 2 clerks, at \$180 each	360.00
Increase in salary of 4 captains, at \$300 each	1,200.00
1 captain	1,800.00
Increase in salary of 10 lieutenants, at \$180 each	1,800.00
Increase in salary of 35 sergeants, at \$60 each	2,100.00
10 sergeants, at \$1,200 each	12,000.00
30 privates of class 1, at \$900 each	27,000.00
30 privates of class 2, at \$1,080 each	32,400.00
Additional compensation for 6 privates detailed for special service in the detection and prevention of crime	1,440.00
Increase in salary of 24 desk sergeants, at \$240 each	5,760.00
Increase in salary of 4 surgeons, at \$180 each	720.00
Increase in salary of 13 laborers, at \$60 each	780.00
Increase in salary of 24 drivers, at \$60 each	1,440.00
4 sergeants and privates mounted on bicycles, at \$50 each	200.00
Fuel	500.00
Purchase of a lot and the erection of a central police station house in the first precinct	90,300.00
Rent of temporary station during construction of central station and arranging of same	1,800.00
Remodeling cell rooms in first, second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth precinct station houses and erection of modern cells therein	25,000.00
Additional amount for construction and completion of substation house at Tennallytown, D. C.	6,000.00
1 janitor for police headquarters	720.00
Total increase	213,520.00
Less total decrease	34,040.00
Net increase	179,480.00

EXPLANATORY OF THE ESTIMATES.

By act of Congress the territory of the District of Columbia is included in one police jurisdiction, constituting in point of area one of the most extensive in the United States, and in many other respects the most important.

The District embraces nearly 70 square miles of domain, wherein is situated the cities of Washington and Georgetown, the streets and avenues of which, including those of the thickly populated sections of the county, comprise 520 linear miles, while there are 110 linear miles of roads traversing the less densely populated portions of the District.

Washington is the home of the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet. Here reside the judges of the Supreme Court and, temporarily, the distinguished representatives of the people

of the whole country who constitute Congress, the heads of the Army and Navy, the diplomatic corps and thousands of persons engaged in the conduct of governmental affairs. Those engaged in the professions and business callings, mechanics, and employees in various other pursuits add thousands more to the population of the city and its environments. The property interests are gigantic, including the Government buildings and grounds, magnificent institutions of learning, superbly equipped railway lines, hotels, business houses, and costly residences. The outlying districts include villages and universities, acres of parks and improved subdivisions, handsome homes and railway terminals, the whole traversed by driveways which are extensively patronized. A river front of many miles is spanned by five bridges linking the adjoining territory. These varied social and business interests give rise to an at all times intricate and sometimes perplexing police anomaly, and it is essential that these characteristics should be understood in order that a fair conception may be had in considering the requirements of the police organization.

It should not be forgotten that the District has undergone vast changes, in a measure in keeping with other sections of the country, but its police institution has not been provided for commensurate with modern demands to meet this progress and advancement. The duties of the major and superintendent have for years involved requirements which should have been divided so as not to impair his usefulness as an executive officer, and the changes recommended, if carried into effect, will eventually equalize matters so as to secure a thorough service, such as would become the capital of the United States.

CAPTAIN AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Not until after a period of thirty-five years was it found expedient to in any manner improve the police system so as to meet modern conditions. By law approved February 28, 1901, a captain and assistant superintendent was provided, and he has been assigned to the supervision of the most important auxiliary of the department—the detective bureau—for the proper and successful conduct of which the major and superintendent is held responsible in this jurisdiction. The wisdom of this assignment should not be questioned when it is understood that the official in charge thereof is, in business relationship and rank, the closest official to the major and superintendent. Upon him rests the responsibility of dividing the work in the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals. Formerly an inspector of the force was detailed to this assignment, and he was usually one of the lieutenants. A closer communion, and, therefore, a procedure on one line of policy, is now effected. The captain and assistant superintendent possesses that authority in law which secures for him the respect of the command immediately in hand, and of the whole force if necessary. In the management of the secret service he gives it an impetus and intelligent action which could not be expected of an officer of lower rank wanting in explicit authority. In the absence of the major and superintendent, through leave or sickness, he becomes the acting head of the department, and, having been promoted from the ranks, his experience should enable him to properly understand the force as well as the detective branch of the service.

He should possess exceptional and many qualifications; give his

time night and day to the work in hand; be a student and a director; possess firmness and ready capacity for the solution of delicate problems; be honest, respectful and willing, kind and strong; read human nature in its many phases; know the law of his own and other jurisdictions; have a full knowledge of the men under him; assign cases committed to his charge so as to obtain the best results, and much more, for the inadequate compensation of \$1,800 a year. It is unreasonable to require so much for so little, and such a course would not accord with the practice of a well-regulated business firm or corporation. In submitting these estimates I have recommended that his salary be made at least \$2,000. The statesman, the diplomat, the rich and the poor must at times confide in this official while seeking assistance, and one worthy of such confidence is surely deserving of the salary named.

The pay of this officer in St. Louis, Mo., is \$3,500 per annum; Detroit, Mich., \$2,000; Cincinnati, Ohio, \$1,900; San Francisco, Cal., \$3,000; Milwaukee, Wis., \$2,500; Pittsburg, Pa., \$3,000; and the number of cases of arrest in the course of a year equal those of St. Louis.

CAPTAINS.

The next item relates to the pay of the captains. These officers, prior to the enactment of the law approved February 28, 1901, and in the last appropriation act, were provided for as lieutenants-inspectors, at \$1,500 per annum. There are 4 of them, and if it should become necessary any day to call out the entire police force of the District, 1 captain would command 150 privates, which, to anyone familiar with organization, appears reckless and inexpedient, as no captain should be expected to properly manipulate the movements of more than 100 men. An additional official of the same rank will about adjust the organization.

One of these captains, mounted, is employed to visit the station houses in the District, to see that the horses, wagons, harness, signal system, supplies of all kinds, buildings, equipments, uniforms, and property requirements are maintained as they should be; to inspect uniforms and helmets as to make and condition; to preside at court-martial hearings; and to cover all matters by written reports.

Two of them exercise daily and nightly supervision over as many police districts, each containing five precincts. They transmit to and from the stations in their respective districts official reports emanating from headquarters, orders of the major and superintendent; inspect the stations, and enforce economy in the use of gas, forage, and supplies; see that the records are kept in accordance with law; inquire into and observe the demeanor of the members of the force; keep up an interchange between the major and superintendent and the commanding officials of the ten precinct stations; serve as members of courts-martial; inspect drills and target practice; visit the beats of the privates at unexpected hours; attend fires; and assist in all matters appertaining to this branch of the service.

The fourth captain is engaged in promulgating the orders of the major and superintendent at headquarters; in making details and assignments of members of the force; hearing and investigating complaints of all kinds; receiving the public; summarizing reports; inspecting and passing on requisitions for supplies and improvements; correcting defi-

ciencies reported by the district captains; keeping the major and superintendent in constant touch with the details as reported to and from the ten precinct stations; and discharging general duties as may be required. He must also act in court-martial hearings.

It is recommended that one more captain be provided for all-night service at police headquarters to supervise the detective branch, as well as the office of the major and superintendent, and that the pay of each of the captains be raised from \$1,500 to \$1,800 per annum.

LIEUTENANTS.

The salaries of the several police lieutenants, which are \$1,320 per annum each, have not been advanced for about fifteen years, while their duties have in every way—by reason of larger commands, more laws and police regulations to enforce, together with twice the demands upon their time, energy, and ability than formerly. Fifteen hundred dollars would be nearer a just return for the labor required of them.

The pay of these officials in Milwaukee is \$1,400 a year; Cleveland, \$1,200; San Francisco, \$1,680; Detroit, \$1,500; St. Louis, \$1,500.

SERGEANTS.

The same conditions prevail with reference to the sergeants, whose salaries have not been increased for more than a score of years. They are paid \$1,140 per annum each, which should be an even \$1,200.

There are 6 acting sergeants on foot and 4 acting sergeants performing duty on bicycle. It is desirable that these men be made full sergeants, with pay as such, which accounts for the ten increase in sergeants as recommended in the estimates.

The pay in other cities is, St. Louis, \$1,380; Detroit, \$1,200; San Francisco, \$1,500; Cleveland, \$1,100; Milwaukee, \$1,200 per annum.

HEADQUARTERS CLERKS.

The remuneration of three stenographers, who are classed as clerks, should be at least \$900 each. One of them now receives that amount, while two of them get but \$720. Their office hours are from 9 until 5 o'clock, exceeding those of the Government clerk; they are continually employed, including Sundays and holidays, and I feel confident the small increase urged would be granted readily was the situation fully understood.

POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

The pay of the police and fire surgeons should be increased, as there are over 800 men in both departments who require their attention during the year, and the increase recommended is more than earned. In addition to visiting the sick and injured, it is their duty to examine all applicants for both branches of the service. Seven hundred and twenty dollars would be only a fair compensation.

DETECTIVE SERGEANTS.

Sixteen privates, selected for their special qualifications, are detailed as detectives. Fourteen of these receive an extra allowance of \$240 a

year. It is but just that the same pay should be provided for the others. These men incur many minor expenses in connection with their work which they frequently liquidate from their own funds, through their desire to succeed in cases they may be handling. They should be accorded equal means for defraying extra demands on their resources, which are limited at all times. The continued petty thieving incident to this jurisdiction requires intelligent and zealous detective work, and every encouraging facility should be furnished the operator.

An increase in the detail to the number of 20 is asked for, and in support of the argument, aside from the city being the capital, the number employed in the same line elsewhere is:

Pittsburg	15	San Francisco	15
Detroit	19	St. Louis	25

When it is taken into consideration that at the seat of Government there are as many and more diversified cases to be looked after than in most of the large cities, it borders on the ludicrous to think that a full service can be afforded by so small a detective force as has been employed here for a number of years.

DESK SERGEANTS.

Twenty-four desk sergeants are required, and their remuneration should be \$1,080 a year. These employees were known in the last appropriation bill as station keepers, but the act approved February 28, 1901, made them desk sergeants, in order to have some one in authority at the station houses during the absence of the lieutenant or sergeant, and in order that an officer empowered to accept collateral might always be in attendance. They perform many duties of a police and clerical character, are on duty twelve hours each, and now receive \$840 per annum. As their responsibilities have been increased, and they have been made members of the force, it is regarded as right and proper that the increase should be made.

MATRONS.

The two matrons provided for in the police department appropriation perform work at the house of detention, otherwise the intention of the law could not be carried out by giving proper attention to female prisoners.

This irregular assignment leaves the department with but one matron to look after the females taken to the several station houses, and in some instances long runs must be made with the wagons in order to convey them from the outlying precincts, and secure thorough searching by a matron, as contemplated by law.

A second matron has been recommended for the police department in case provision is made for two matrons at the house of detention, as suggested in the estimates for that institution.

CENTRAL STATION.

It is an unfortunate commentary on the police arrangements in the District of Columbia that so deplorable a condition should exist as in the First precinct station, the primary station in point of police busi-

ness. The house stands within the shadow of the new city post-office, just south of Pennsylvania avenue, where it was erected years ago, after a foundation had been obtained by driving piles. Dark, damp, aged, and contracted, this building is unfitted for the temporary confinement of persons, much less for the domicile of the members of the force, who must sleep there when on reserve duty. This edifice has been condemned in vigorous words by the police surgeons.

Strong and hardy members of the force have succumbed to disease by reason of having to make this building a quarters. Malaria, typhoid fever, and kindred troubles have resulted from officers being housed there. A modern station should be erected to take its place. The Government should dispose of the lot on which the present building stands and replace the station with a structure on elevated ground. It should be of such character as to not only furnish a central station, with all improvements and requirements, but be of such proportions as to afford an armory for police purposes.

There should be a drill hall, gymnasium, bathing pool, and such contingents as contribute to the health and strength of the men physically and mentally. It is, indeed, lamentable to find cities of smaller size than Washington well equipped in this respect, while the District has not a police headquarters building it can call its own.

MORE MEN NEEDED.

The following table, showing the disposition of the force June 30, 1902, gives a clear idea of the strength of the several police precincts, the number of sick, on leave, and detailed on that date, with the quota available for patrol or street service:

Major	1
Captain and assistant superintendent	1
Captains	4
Lieutenants	10
Sergeants	35
Privates, class 2	230
Privates, class 1	345
Total	626

	Major.	Captain and assistant superintendent.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Total.	Sick.	On leave.	Detailed.	Post duty.	Patrol duty.
Headquarters	1	1	4			14	20					
Precincts:												
First				1	4	60	65	1		15	8	36
Second				1	3	61	65	5	2	14	2	38
Third				1	3	62	66	5	3	11	4	39
Fourth				1	3	53	57	4	1	10	9	29
Fifth				1	5	66	72	5	3	8	3	47
Sixth				1	4	52	57	1	2	10	6	33
Seventh				1	4	57	62	3	1	8	10	35
Eighth				1	2	51	54	3		9	3	36
Ninth				1	4	50	55		4	4	8	34
Tenth				1	3	49	53	5	1	2	11	30
Total	1	1	4	10	35	575	626	32	17	91	64	357

The foregoing totals do not include 22 desk sergeants.

No better illustration of the numerical inadequacy of the force can be given. It will be observed that after deducting those sick, on leave, and detailed, there remained for active patrol duty 357 patrolmen, which number, when divided into the several reliefs, afforded a command of about 180 men throughout the District in the nighttime and about 90 during the day. The unequal division is made upon the principle that a closer patrol and more vigilance is required during those hours when burglars prowl than during the daylight hours. The lieutenants and sergeants are not considered in the above computation, as their number is comparatively few when divided among the ten precincts and their duties are of a supervisory character.

It would not be fair to ignore a feature, however, which does constitute additional protection to life and property, that furnished by men composing the "post duty" detail. They are assigned to posts as follows:

Baltimore and Ohio depot	2	Langdon	2
Baltimore and Potomac depot	2	Massachusetts avenue	1
Brookland	2	New bridge	2
Brightwood	2	Post-office	2
Bennings	1	Patrol wagons	20
Corcoran Art Gallery	1	Potomac Park	1
Cleveland Park	3	Substation	1
Center Market	1	Station house	1
Deanwood	1	Eckington	1
Fifteenth and I streets NW	2	Tenallytown	2
Fifteenth and H streets NE	1	Takoma	2
First and B streets SW	1	Wharves	2
F between Ninth and Fifteenth streets NW	1	Long Bridge	4
Thirty-sixth street and Prospect avenue	1	Loop	2
		Total	64

It will be seen that 20 officers run with the patrol wagons during twenty-four hours, or 2 men to each precinct, and their service does not count for anything from the standpoint of giving direct police protection. Those stationed in the several villages and at intersections do duty up to midnight each day, the limited force not permitting such attention during the remainder of the night. Therefore, during eight hours each post remains uncovered for want of privates to complete the assignment.

Considering the patrolmen and post men, the personal and property interests of the District of Columbia were cared for daily during the year which ended June 30, 1902, by a patrol and post police force, exclusive of officers, of about 420 men, 64 of whom did not perform patrol duty, and about 210 of whom were on duty from 6 o'clock p. m. until midnight, when the post detail ceased; 180 after that hour until 6 o'clock a. m., and about 120 during the day, when the post men were again on duty.

The beats patrolled are from three-quarters to 8 linear miles in extent.

The lamentable weakness of the organization in point of numbers is a cause for comment and criticism, not only at home, but abroad, police authorities elsewhere and visitors frequently referring to the lack of police protection for the valuable interests of the capital of the United States.

Pennsylvania avenue, Connecticut avenue, F street, Fourteenth street extended, and Massachusetts avenue should be closely patrolled at all times. The varied traffic on those magnificent thoroughfares needs regulating continually. Under present conditions it can only be done here and there at intervals, as the inadequate means will permit. The hue and cry against fast motor vehicles monopolizing the thoroughfares and outlying roads is just, but with only 60 wheelmen, divided into four reliefs, or 15 wheelmen for the entire District at any stated period, they can not reasonably be expected to make effective headway in all sections of the jurisdiction at one time. It is not the motor vehicle alone; thousands of incidents occur during the day which require attention. In order to improve matters, each locality should be visited by a policeman at frequent intervals. Such is not the case now, citizens being fortunate if they get a ready response to "police calls."

The homes and surroundings of persons prominent in official life must have undivided protection at times, which can only be given at the expense of others and important interests. The head of the police department must now and then so far reduce the force in hand by special details to one section as to jeopardize life and property in another. Public officials are subject to criticism and assault, and they are sometimes ignorant of the special precautions had for their comfort and safety. The force should be adequate to permit general and uninterrupted attention in all parts of the territory.

The foreign legations, occupied by distinguished representatives of other countries, should be effectually secured against embarrassment. Such is not the situation now, and it can not be otherwise unless liberal provision is made for an increase of the force. No grave emergency has confronted the citizens of the District within late years, but the unexpected generally happens, and it is well that all weaknesses should be eliminated from the police organization before some calamity occurs. In further support of what has been stated, the following table is given, which shows most conclusively the comparatively small force at command:

City.	Acres.	Police force.
Baltimore.....	20,254	944
Boston.....	23,761	1,194
Buffalo.....	25,486	607
Chicago.....	122,014	2,903
Cincinnati.....	21,920	524
Cleveland.....	21,731	360
Detroit.....	18,760	520
Jersey City.....	8,960	357
Louisville.....	12,800	325
Milwaukee.....	11,419	314
Greater New York.....	187,147	7,463
Pittsburg.....	18,186	405
St. Louis.....	40,000	976
Washington.....	44,320	^a 590

^a And the greatest number of patrolmen on duty at one time about 180.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the following table of details of privates from the force, in many cases strictly consistent with line of duty, in others not so, but made necessary in the absence of other provision by law:

Bathing beach	1	Inspector of licenses	1
Baltimore and Ohio Depot, as detectives	2	National Park	1
Baltimore and Potomac Depot, as detectives	2	Patrol steamer	3
Bureau of identification	1	Police headquarters	5
Detective office	5	Policy detective	1
District Building	5	Pound service	1
Disbursing office	1	Police court	5
Executive Mansion	30	Precinct detectives	7
Emergency Hospital	2	Photographer	1
Guard with prisoners' van	1	Sanitary officer	1
Hack inspector	1	Tax office	1
House of Detention	4	Turnkey	1
Humane Society	1	Third precinct	1
Inspector of pawnshops	1	Workhouse	5
		Total	91

This condition is unfortunate, in that it not only materially reduces the force, but it is not economical. For example, the officer detailed at the bathing beach receives \$75 per month, while the same duties could be performed by a watchman employed at \$40 or \$50 per month. The same principle can be applied to the detail of five policemen at the District Building as watchmen, whose places could be filled at a saving of \$25 to \$50 a month each. The District disbursing officer has detailed for duty 1 private of the force, who could be supplanted by a guard or watchman, such as is had at the Treasury and in banking houses. The department must employ 4 policemen at the house of detention, owing to insufficient appropriation to maintain guards.

A member of the force is assigned to work with the District assessor, which is inconsistent, as inspectors should be provided for that important service.

Five privates are working in a clerical capacity at police headquarters. Their places should be filled by clerks, which would strengthen the patrol force and prove economical to the government.

At the police court 5 policemen are used as bailiffs. This situation should be changed by having provision made for bailiffs or watchmen at less expense.

The workhouse is employing 5 members of the force where guards should be substituted.

Should provision be made, as suggested in the several instances recited, a saving of at least \$10,000 a year would be effected.

It should be seriously considered that while the District of Columbia is comparatively well regulated as to policing, the cases of arrest here in the course of twelve months exceed those made in the great commercial city of St. Louis, which has an area of 62 square miles, and a police force of over 1,000 men. Fugitives charged with the graver offenses and violators of the laws against larceny are, as a general proposition, apprehended in this jurisdiction to a larger percentage than elsewhere, because of the adoption of the strenuous drag net process, which means that one section of the District is left unprotected in order to utilize the force in the quarter immediately disturbed, or that contiguous to it.

Not only does this leave extensive territory unguarded in such emergencies, but it causes a demoralizing physical and mental strain on the members of the force, in this, that they must be required to perform double duty in order to provide the necessary numerical strength.

These conditions can only be remedied by giving it a substantial increase in numbers. It is contrary to humane policy to exact such extraordinary service from employees, and at the same time compensate them with minimum salaries.

In this connection, while it may not be realized, it is nevertheless a fact that visiting officials must have extended them the courtesies which prevail in their own municipalities, and that there are other incidental expenses which pride and practice, with a view to reciprocity in criminal pursuit, make necessary to be defrayed by the head of the department or his officers, in the absence of appropriations therefor.

The members of the District police department utter no protest or murmur in the face of the multitudinous exactions required of them, and few of them are the owners of even modest homes. When the cost of living, the expense of uniform, and an occasionally pecuniary penalty for dereliction of duty are considered, the guardian of the public peace in this jurisdiction is poorly paid.

The city of Philadelphia makes an allowance yearly for the uniforms of its policemen. No such provision prevails here. This recital but emphasizes the full return which is being given by a limited force, and should stimulate action for the improvement of this very necessary institution.

LABORERS.

The laborers in the department are the janitors of the several station houses. They are required to keep the buildings in a cleanly condition, attend fires in the cold season, clean up the cell rooms, make from 20 to 40 beds each day, look after the closets, laundry, carpets, fuel, and, in fact, do more than one man can do well in a day. An increase of \$60 a year is recommended in the pay of these employees.

DRIVERS.

By order of the honorable Commissioners the ambulance service was taken from the police department and placed in charge of the Board of Charities July 1, 1901, but Congress has not yet ratified the change by transferring the appropriation for the pay of the drivers and maintenance of the ambulances, horses, and harness.

These estimates are based on the proposition that four drivers of ambulances will be taken up in the charities' schedule, leaving twenty-four drivers in this department to be provided for at \$600 per annum. These men now receive \$540, but they justly earn the difference where they perform their duties in a conscientious manner. They work twelve hours a day, care for the stables, horses, wagons, and harness, and make all runs for prisoners, to courts, insane asylum, and elsewhere.

BICYCLE SERGEANTS.

Circumstances required the designating of 4 bicycle privates as active sergeants, 2 of them to operate in supervising privates on duty

on the streets during the daytime and 2 of them to perform like duty at night. One of these officers goes over the territory east and the other that west of Seventh street, and from the Potomac River to the Maryland boundary. They are entitled to and should receive the pay of sergeants.

FUEL.

It will be necessary to heat a new station house next winter if Congress provides the additional amount recommended for the construction of one in Tennallytown. With this end in view, and a further requirement on account of the new tenth precinct station house, \$500 more is asked for fuel.

CELLS FOR PRISONERS.

An estimate of \$25,000 is submitted for remodeling the cells and cell rooms in the several precinct station houses. This is an important matter. The humane treatment of prisoners makes it necessary to provide sanitary cells for their confinement. The iron cells now in use were erected years ago. They are devoid of proper ventilation, and in many other respects are far from being in keeping with those of other departments and reformatories. An inspection of these conditions will lend emphasis to the recommendation that new and modern structures should be substituted.

DISCIPLINE.

As an organization the force has been free from scandal, and its good name has been preserved through prompt action being taken in cases where there were just grounds for the infliction of penalties. In all large bodies of men will be found a percentage requiring incessant supervision, but it is claimed for the police force of the District that its members have been guilty of fewer derelictions than ever before, and that its record is a superior one when compared with similar bodies in other cities. When a force is not encumbered by political and other influences of similar character, such conditions should follow. Members of the District police force are given to understand that the department is conducted on business principles; that they, as agents, are expected to bring about good results, and that continuance of employment, advancement, and encouragement do not depend on the number of arrests made, but that an officer who maintains a good personal record and a beat or post free from disorder and crime, and on which the residents do not have cause to complain, is believed to be rendering intelligent and commendable service.

When a crime is committed, it behooves the police force to detect and apprehend the perpetrator, and if an officer displays special skill in doing so he renders meritorious service, for which he is given due credit. There are many misdemeanors and trivial offenses committed where leniency should be shown, especially in cases where the offenders are juveniles, and it has been the policy of the department to induce parents to exert a proper influence over and correct their children. Some do so; others are indifferent.

Harshness and disrespect on the part of members of the force are discountenanced; yet there are instances when the baton, if not the revolver, must be employed in self-defense.

While there is a general understanding as to the disposition of the department with respect to what is best for the good of the public as well as the service, the force can not be properly informed in detail until provision has been made for intelligent instruction. As it is now, circulars, orders, rulings, and indorsements, which in a measure instruct, are issued from time to time. Further progress can only be made in this regard when the major and superintendent has the assistance which is recommended in these estimates.

Notwithstanding many impediments, it is encouraging to note the improvement in discipline. In 1900 there were 99 charges upon which members of the force were cited before court-martial; in 1901, with a slight increase of force, there were 77; in 1902, with two years' increase in force, there were but 83. The strength of the force in 1900 was 571; in 1902 it was 626.

In 1901 eight officers were removed after trial, while in 1902 there were 10 removals.

DERELICTIONS AND PENALTIES.

The following table shows the number of officers tried by court-martial during the year, the charges preferred, and disposition of same:

Charge:	Number tried.
Absent without leave.....	2
Absent without leave and intoxicated.....	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer.....	14
Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty.....	9
Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.....	1
Gross neglect of duty.....	17
Gross neglect of duty and intoxication.....	1
Gross neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer, intoxication, and desertion.....	1
Inefficiency and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Intoxication and violation of paragraph 160 of the manual.....	1
Intoxication.....	11
Intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	3
Intoxication and neglect of duty.....	1
Insubordination.....	1
Neglect of duty.....	11
Nonpayment of debt.....	5
Violation of paragraphs 152, 157, and 160 of the manual and disobedience of orders.....	1
Violation of paragraph 188 of the manual and circular order.....	1
Violation of paragraphs 157 and 160 of the manual.....	1
Total.....	83
Disposition:	
Be deprived of one day's leave and warned.....	1
Be deprived of three days' leave.....	1
Be deprived of four days' leave.....	2
Be deprived of four days' leave and warned.....	3
Be deprived of five days' leave and warned.....	2
Be deprived of six days' leave and warned.....	1
Be deprived of eight days' leave and warned.....	1
Be deprived of ten days' leave and warned.....	3
Be dismounted from bicycle and warned.....	1
Cautioned.....	3
Charges dismissed.....	7
Fined.....	5
Fined and warned.....	25
Fined, transferred, and warned.....	1
Fined and dismounted from bicycle.....	1

Disposition—Continued.	Number tried.
Placed without bond and deprived of five days' leave.....	1
Placed without bond and received four points on list of prisoners.....	1
Not tried.....	3
Placed in the penitentiary.....	4
Placed in the penitentiary.....	4
Placed in the penitentiary.....	2
Placed in the penitentiary.....	10
Placed in the penitentiary.....	1
Total.....	83

CRIME.

It goes without saying, that during the last twelve months the country at large has suffered more from depredations upon property than ever before in its history. In the cities stores and residences were robbed, not only by professional but by inexperienced thieves, while small towns and villages in the States did not escape marauding hoboos and more experienced characters. Dynamite and tools were used in breaking into banks, merchandising houses, and post-offices, and many citizens were terrorized and forced to hand over their money and valuables.

These exasperating offenses occurred in prosperous times, when employment was easy to be had and money plentiful. There is no doubt that carelessness and recklessness prevail to a greater degree during such periods, when business accumulations furnish a more inviting and broader field for the crack-man and robber. All the large cities suffered more or less, and while the District had some few cases of professional burglarizing, the number was comparatively insignificant.

A comparison of the report of this department with those of other localities reflects great credit upon the local force, for while from 40 to 50 per cent of losses were recovered elsewhere, no department in the United States presented so remarkable a record of money and property recoveries as that of the District of Columbia. The estimated money and property losses by theft recorded by the department aggregated \$84,816, while the estimated amount of the same recovered, including what had been lost and abandoned, aggregated \$92,630.80, an unprecedented and most creditable showing.

Aside from this amount of money and valuables recovered, which passed through the accounting of the property clerk of the department, horses, vehicles, and other property coming into the custody of the police, of the estimated value of \$89,570.25, were returned to the owners at the several police station houses, and animals valued at \$858 were turned over to the pound master.

The records of this department show 298 cases of housebreaking, but it should be remembered that under our law whoever enters a house, room, premises, boat, or car to commit a criminal offense, even if he does not break in, may be charged with housebreaking. In other words, a thief who sneaks into a hallway and steals an umbrella, or enters a kitchen and carries away a fowl, is guilty of housebreaking. On this charge there were 291 cases of arrest during the year, 123 of which were held by the courts. In 1901 there were 257 similar cases reported, for which 178 persons were arrested, 115 of whom were held by the courts.

During the year in 365 instances citizens reported grand larceny cases at headquarters; 139 arrests followed, 67 of which were held. The year 1901 showed 328 complaints, 149 cases of arrest, and 100 convictions.

By far the greatest evil existing in the District is the constant pilfering by dishonest servants, clerks, other employees, and juveniles. This constitutes petit larceny, and thefts under this law were noted in 4,275 instances; apprehensions were had in 2,124 cases, of which number 1,481 paid a penalty.

Twenty-nine charges of highway robbery were received. Twenty-three arrests followed, 16 of which were proved. There were 24 cases reported in 1901, for which 7 arrests were made, 5 of whom were convicted.

Fourteen more cases of embezzlement were held by the courts on arrests made than there were complaints, there being but 45 recorded. This was due to several charges growing out of a single case of arrest.

Out of 69 entries of false pretenses, 53 convictions followed; and of forgery there were 7 cases, 7 arrests, and all cases made.

There were 15 arrests for murder, and 14 of these were held on preliminary hearing. The most deplorable affair of the year was the assault made upon Mrs. Ada Dennis, at her home on K street, between midnight and daylight, during the month of December last. In the absence of a declared motive or evidence pointing to the assailant, the police were the recipients of a distressing task. The investigation was persistently pursued, and events at the end of continued efforts warranted strong belief in one direction, which it is thought will lead to an arrest within a short time after the close of this report.

The police were not inactive in suppressing immorality, for the report shows 82 cases of conviction for keeping disorderly house, 17 for keeping bawdy house, and 53 for keeping gambling house.

Sixty-six cases of unlicensed bar, 13 for keeping bar open on Sunday, and 5 for keeping open after hours were made.

One hundred and fifty-three subjects were sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane through the police.

Twenty-six policy players were held by the courts, but those engaged in this enticing business, which catches the pennies of the poor and ignorant, have acquired all the arts which belong to the dodger, and the police encounter great difficulties in being sustained in their work in this direction. The evil is at a very low ebb, however, and despite the labor attending the pursuit of this class of violators, it will be rigidly maintained.

Minor offenses were more numerous than for the year preceding and there were many more arrests. Good times, with money to spend, new regulations, nearby Sunday resorts, and a more active and intelligent enforcement of the laws by an increased police force, accounts for the growing statistics.

There were 29,543 cases of arrest during the year, of which 14,458 were white and 15,085 colored, a slightly lower percentage of colored than for many years.

LIQUOR LAW.

There is a general observance of the law on the part of proprietors of drinking places. Those who have licenses for such places show a

Disposition—Continued.	Number tried.
Fined, warned, and deprived of five days' leave.....	1
Fined, warned, transferred, and reduced four points in line of promotion.....	1
No action.....	3
Permitted to resign.....	4
Required to pay debt.....	4
Reduced to private of class 1, and warned.....	2
Removed.....	10
Retired on pension.....	1
Total.....	83

CRIME.

It goes without saying, that during the last twelve months the country at large has suffered more from depredations upon property than ever before in its history. In the cities stores and residences were robbed, not only by professional but by inexperienced thieves, while small towns and villages in the States did not escape marauding hoboos and more experienced characters. Dynamite and tools were used in breaking into banks, merchandising houses, and post-offices, and many citizens were terrorized and forced to hand over their money and valuables.

These exasperating offenses occurred in prosperous times, when employment was easy to be had and money plentiful. There is no doubt that carelessness and recklessness prevail to a greater degree during such periods, when business accumulations furnish a more inviting and broader field for the cracksman and robber. All the large cities suffered more or less, and while the District had some few cases of professional burglarizing, the number was comparatively insignificant.

A comparison of the report of this department with those of other localities reflects great credit upon the local force, for while from 40 to 70 per cent of losses were recovered elsewhere, no department in the United States presented so remarkable a record of money and property recoveries as that of the District of Columbia. The estimated money and property losses by theft recorded by the department aggregated \$84,815, while the estimated amount of the same recovered, including what had been lost and abandoned, aggregated \$92,630.80, an unprecedented and most creditable showing.

Aside from this amount of money and valuables recovered, which passed through the accounting of the property clerk of the department, horses, vehicles, and other property coming into the custody of the police, of the estimated value of \$89,570.25, were returned to the owners at the several police station houses, and animals valued at \$858 were turned over to the pound master.

The records of this department show 298 cases of housebreaking, but it should be remembered that under our law whoever enters a house, room, premises, boat, or car to commit a criminal offense, even if he does not break in, may be charged with housebreaking. In other words, a thief who sneaks into a hallway and steals an umbrella, or into a chicken house and carries away a fowl, is guilty of housebreaking. On this charge there were 201 cases of arrest during the year, 125 of which were held by the courts. In 1901 there were 257 similar cases reported, for which 178 persons were arrested, 115 of whom were held by the courts.

During the year in 365 instances citizens reported grand larceny cases at headquarters; 139 arrests followed, 67 of which were held. The year 1901 showed 328 complaints, 149 cases of arrest, and 100 convictions.

By far the greatest evil existing in the District is the constant pilfering by dishonest servants, clerks, other employees, and juveniles. This constitutes petit larceny, and thefts under this law were noted in 4,275 instances; apprehensions were had in 2,124 cases, of which number 1,481 paid a penalty.

Twenty-nine charges of highway robbery were received. Twenty-three arrests followed, 16 of which were proved. There were 24 cases reported in 1901, for which 7 arrests were made, 5 of whom were convicted.

Fourteen more cases of embezzlement were held by the courts on arrests made than there were complaints, there being but 45 recorded. This was due to several charges growing out of a single case of arrest.

Out of 69 entries of false pretenses, 53 convictions followed; and of forgery there were 7 cases, 7 arrests, and all cases made.

There were 15 arrests for murder, and 14 of these were held on preliminary hearing. The most deplorable affair of the year was the assault made upon Mrs. Ada Dennis, at her home on K street, between midnight and daylight, during the month of December last. In the absence of a declared motive or evidence pointing to the assailant, the police were the recipients of a distressing task. The investigation was persistently pursued, and events at the end of continued efforts warranted strong belief in one direction, which it is thought will lead to an arrest within a short time after the close of this report.

The police were not inactive in suppressing immorality, for the report shows 82 cases of conviction for keeping disorderly house, 17 for keeping bawdy house, and 53 for keeping gambling house.

Sixty-six cases of unlicensed bar, 13 for keeping bar open on Sunday, and 5 for keeping open after hours were made.

One hundred and fifty-three subjects were sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane through the police.

Twenty-six policy players were held by the courts, but those engaged in this enticing business, which catches the pennies of the poor and ignorant, have acquired all the arts which belong to the dodger, and the police encounter great difficulties in being sustained in their work in this direction. The evil is at a very low ebb, however, and despite the labor attending the pursuit of this class of violators, it will be rigidly maintained.

Minor offenses were more numerous than for the year preceding and there were many more arrests. Good times, with money to spend, new regulations, nearby Sunday resorts, and a more active and intelligent enforcement of the laws by an increased police force, accounts for the growing statistics.

There were 29,543 cases of arrest during the year, of which 14,458 were white and 15,085 colored, a slightly lower percentage of colored than for many years.

LIQUOR LAW.

There is a general observance of the law on the part of proprietors of drinking places. Those who have licenses for such places show a

disposition to comply with restrictions that do not prevail in most of the large cities, although the temptation to evade the law is very great. Difficulties in enforcing the liquor law arise in those sections where the lower order of tenements are located, where a drink and a drunk can be had for one price.

Some months ago there was an apparent misunderstanding on the part of those engaged in the hotel business regarding sales to guests, but in order that no excuse could be offered for disregarding the law an opinion handed down by the judges of the court of appeals was printed and promulgated, not only to the members of the police force but to the hotel proprietors as well, in the following form:

[Circular.]

HEADQUARTERS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, May 22, 1902.

The following reference from the honorable Commissioners, District of Columbia, is promulgated for the information and guidance of the force:

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1902.

The COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

GENTLEMEN: Referring to my reply of April 10, 1902, to the communication of the major and superintendent of police as to the requirements for the issuance of warrants in hotel liquor cases since the decision of the court of appeals in *Lehman v. United States*, and, following the suggestion of Commissioner Macfarland, I have the honor to forward the inclosed communication on the subject from Mr. James L. Pugh, jr., assistant city solicitor, in which the law on the subject is, in my opinion, correctly stated.

Very respectfully,

A. B. DUVALL, *City Solicitor*.

With a view of acquainting the police force with the provisions of the liquor law as applying particularly to hotels, I wish to call the matter to your attention, and, as you have suggested, remove any seeming impressions in reference to the recent opinion of the court of appeals in the case of *Lehman*.

The impression seems to prevail that this decision of the court of appeals has changed the rulings of the police court in respect to such cases. This is a mistake. This decision simply sustains the police court in its rulings, and in doing so amplifies and construes the liquor law as applying to hotels, and leaves no room to escape its plain mandates, and its provisions should be communicated and read to the police in order that they may be able to fully understand the law as the court construes it, that they may the better see that it is strictly observed.

The sixth section of the liquor law says: "On Sunday every barroom and other place where intoxicating liquors are sold shall be kept closed and no intoxicating liquor sold."

This is a total prohibition applying to all barrooms, but must be interpreted in the light of the proviso which allows "the keeper of any hotel or tavern having a license under" the liquor law to sell liquor on Sunday. Sales may be made—

First. To bona fide registered guests.

Second. In the room of such guest.

Third. At the meals of such guests.

It will be seen with the total prohibition of the liquor law applying to all barrooms against Sunday sales of liquor, and the proviso extending a privilege to hotels must be interpreted strictly, and the hotel keeper, if he sells at all, does so at his own peril, and in any case charging a hotel keeper with a sale on Sunday, he, the hotel keeper, must justify by bringing himself within the proviso which allows him to dispense liquor on Sunday.

An examination of that proviso throws the burden of proof on him to establish the fact—

First. That he sold it to bona fide registered guests.

Second. That he sold it to such bona fide registered guests in their room.

Third. Or at their meals.

It of course would be very difficult for me to outline the character or quantity of

testimony necessary to make a case, and each transaction must be interpreted by the surrounding circumstances, keeping in view the requirements of the law.

It is the bona fides that must control. A person may register and be a guest and purchase liquor in his room or at his meals, but if he is not a bona fide guest, the mere registration, the service with a sandwich or even a full meal would not entitle him to secure liquor in his room or at his meals.

There is a difference between a bona fide guest and a guest who complies with all the requirements of the law, thereby placing himself intentionally within its provisions to entitle a hotelkeeper to dispense liquor to him in his room or at his meals, but if that intention and his acts in registering is done simply to place himself in the position the law contemplates he is not a bona fide guest, and the hotelkeeper sells to him at his peril and in clear violation of the law.

Judge Kimball's ruling in the Lehman case was that, "If a man is a bona fide registered guest he can get liquor at his meals, or if he desires he can have it served in his rooms.

"The law does not allow a man to go into a hotel and order a few crackers and some cheese or a sandwich for the purpose of getting a drink, or writing his name in a book for the purpose of having liquor served in his room, but he must be a bona fide registered guest. It must be done in good faith." And in passing upon this ruling of Judge Kimball the court of appeals says plainly that "the court did not err in holding that there must be actual bona fides or good faith in the transactions."

Very respectfully,

JAMES L. PUGH, JR.,
Assistant City Solicitor.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police, District Columbia.

"Speakeasies" and "walking barrooms" are known here, and frequent arrests of parties engaged in this business have followed during the past year.

To this class of offenders belong those who purchase a supply on Saturdays to be sold either from a satchel or in rooms where their friends may gather on Sundays.

GAMBLING.

Public gaming houses do not exist in the District, but poker playing is carried on occasionally, under cover, in rooms hired for such purposes. Our courts distinguish between card playing for amusement under social auspices and that for gain, where there is what is known as a "rake-off," and the police have been alert to bring the proprietor or conductors of such places to justice. In many instances raids and arrests have been made, but the infliction of the highest penalties has not always prevailed. The only cure for the disease is the imposition of heavy fines and imprisonment, and the police will continue their efforts to bring about a compliance with law.

Progressive eucher parties for prizes, when conducted in a manner to invite the attendance of the general public, is, in the opinion of the United States attorney, contrary to law, and the department has refused permits for this class of entertainments.

This does not mean that those conducting social functions at home will in any wise be liable for action, but public entertainments where tickets are sold and inducements held out to the public in way of prizes to be played for at cards are illegal.

UNIFORMS.

With the approval of your honorable board, changes have been made in the uniforms of the officers and privates in the force, not only

with a view to improving their appearance, but that they may derive an improved degree of comfort. There is nothing which detracts so much from the conspicuousness of the police force individually and severally as ill-fitting or soiled uniforms. It should not be forgotten by the members of the force that they are employed in the capital city of the United States, where their bearing and looks should serve as an example to all others employed in a like capacity. Uniforms, collars, dark ties, buttoned blouses, and blackened boots, with clean-shaved faces, coupled with respectful actions and words, will accomplish largely the end in view.

The chain heretofore worn with the badge has been discarded, and the old design of the army buckle has given place to a more modern belt fastener of German silver, with the design of the District of Columbia thereon. This will match the metal badge and afford a uniform relief to the blue clothing. In extreme hot weather members of the force are permitted to go without vests and with blouses unbuttoned.

The summer coat should be made of material which will absorb some moisture, that which is thrown off by the body at least, hence the flannel has been retained as the most desirable material from which such garments should be made.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The application of civil service in the police department was effected March 6, 1896, after consultation with the United States Civil Service Commission. For a period of nearly one year the examination of applicants was had upon questions prepared by the department, but thereafter the United States Civil Service Commission assumed the labor incident thereto. The requirements are plain and simple, being of the elementary order, and applicants after passing the board of police and fire surgeons as to physical condition are given an abstract of the manual governing the department with which to familiarize themselves. Classes are afterwards examined at such times as their number will warrant, selections for the force being made from those in each class when they have been duly certified by the Commission as eligible, not, however, until after careful investigation as to character.

In each class so certified first preference is given for recommendation for appointment to those who have served in the Army and Navy of the United States, and first consideration is also given the veteran for less arduous details in the force.

The system has been most satisfactory in every respect, and in no way proves a detriment to desirable applicants who are sound physically.

The board of police surgeons during the last year examined 454 applicants for the position of private in the force, of whom 134 were found physically qualified.

The United States Civil Service Commission examined 183 applicants for the police force during the year, of which 50 passed, securing an average of at least 70 per cent.

SUBURBAN RESORTS.

The extension of various electric railways into the surrounding country resulted in the establishment of a number of pleasure resorts, which were extensively patronized through the summer; many of

the places were erected and improved at considerable expense, and no means were spared to add to the attractions. The preservation of peace and protection of life in the vicinity of these resorts required energetic and continuous attention on the part of the force, whose efforts were fairly compensated in the number of arrests made and results obtained, but good order will not be assured in the vicinity of these places until there is thorough cooperation on the part of the authorities in the adjoining States, although it must be admitted that the officials of Montgomery and Prince George counties in Maryland have taken special action in that direction, showing that they are disposed to materially assist in upholding the law to the extent of the means at their command.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The inauguration of target practice with the revolver proved interesting and instructive schooling. Recent appointees were taught the principles involved in the proper handling of that weapon, defective arms were discovered by the inspection officers, and improvement was noted in the shooting. After several tests at firing, the sergeants, privates of class 2 and of class 1, were distinctly marked up in the scores, and those scoring above 20 out of a possible 30 were required to shoot off, Sergt. Samuel Murphy and Privates J. C. Bunn and D. E. Langley being awarded gold medals for proficiency.

DRILL.

The commands of the different precincts are required to keep up a weekly exercise in drilling and in the baton manual when the thermometer registers below 80°. Owing to the prolonged and arduous hours of duty performed by members of the force, the drill is so measured as not to exhaust them and yet be effective in moving them with regularity and system in case of emergency and so as to improve the bearing on their part individually.

ANNUAL INSPECTION AND PARADE.

The different commands underwent an annual inspection by a board composed of your superintendent, Capt. Isaac Pearson, and Col. Burton R. Ross, and the thanks of the department are due the last-named gentleman for his intelligent assistance and courtesy in this important feature of the police work.

The inspection embodied marking up on clothing, equipments, arms, and attire and excellence in the drill and manual, the Ninth precinct command, under Lieutenant Daley, securing the banner which is annually awarded on the day of the police parade.

The parade was in every way creditable, as is known to the honorable Commissioners. The District was honored by the presence of the President of the United States and other distinguished citizens on the occasion, who reviewed the police from a stand erected in front of the Executive grounds.

TELEPHONE BUREAU.

The telephone bureau located at headquarters has proved a successful experiment. There every arrest and incident attending the movements

of the police are promptly recorded, and in addition to headquarters being kept constantly informed as to what is going on throughout the jurisdiction the press is given prompt and concentrated information in a manner which does not prevail elsewhere. This most satisfactory service is an innovation in police conduct and enables the department and public to be informed as to what transpires at all hours of the day and night.

To secure the fullest cooperation on the part of the force, the following requirement exists in each precinct:

Please inform the members of your force, especially those in charge of reports, to have them transmitted as promptly as possible from your station house to the telephone bureau at police headquarters, and officers in making reports to the station house will govern themselves accordingly.

In several instances disaster was avoided which might have occurred through the lack of promptness with respect to these matters.

DOOR MEN.

In years past it occasionally happened that persons confined in cells made attempts to destroy themselves, were taken suddenly ill, craved water, or had other wants which required immediate relief. The practice was for the clerk in the station to secure prisoners and visit them as demands incident to other duties would permit. Following on lines of safety and humanity, it has been deemed expedient to detail door men at the more busy stations, who operate under the following instructions:

They will inspect all prisoners who may be confined in the cells at least every fifteen minutes, and in case of emergency give closer inspection, as the lieutenants may direct. This officer will see that the prisoners are given water when required, and that conditions as to their confinement are kept in accordance with the regulations governing this department.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION RECORDS.

Aside from enjoying the advantages which accrue from the National Bureau of Criminal Identification being located at police headquarters, the department possesses a similar adjunct of its own, where criminals are measured and photographed and complete files and data are kept according to the card-index system. With the photographs of noted criminals are filed not only the record in each case, but all newspaper clippings and information relating to them. From this same office is issued daily a printed slip which is placed in the hands of every member of the force. It contains all lookouts, orders, and other information which was formerly intrusted to memory, so that no confusion can result from incomplete descriptions of lost or stolen property and other important matters demanding attention.

EXECUTIVE GROUNDS.

The Executive grounds receive the undivided attention of the Metropolitan police by day and night. This auxiliary has been thoroughly systemized, and the slightest departures from the regulations have resulted in those responsible therefor being relieved from such duty, which has certain advantages that are considered desirable.

The electric and telephone service in connection therewith has

reduced the system to a nicety, leaving no room for adverse criticism. Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. Army, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, has ever readily cooperated with the department in securing for it every advantage in this branch of the work.

FALSE FIRE ALARMS.

There were 45 false alarms of fire; the year before there were 82. This conduct is not only provoking and costly to the fire department, but aggravating to the police, who must give more time and energy to tracing the miscreants than would be necessary in apprehending a person guilty of arson.

The courts have inflicted the extreme penalty in all cases that have been brought to their attention, and the department has offered a standing reward for the arrest of those guilty of such violations.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION.

Your superintendent, by your order, attended the annual convention of police chiefs, which occurred in Louisville, Ky., in May last, and where, owing to the desire of foreign representatives, the association was made international, and had the honor of being unanimously elected president of the organization. It is unnecessary to refer to the advantages which accrue to the District by reason of this distinction.

BAND PERMITS.

Owing to complaints from suburban residents regarding the disorder attending the crowds which followed bands of music, permits for such were changed so as to allow bands to accompany processions to the city limits only. Band managers agreed to cooperate with the authorities in dispersing and arresting disorderly characters, and the disgraceful scenes which formerly took place have been pretty generally discontinued.

CLERKS AND RECORDS.

The chief clerk and his assistants have rendered conscientious and fruitful labor, taking no account of prolonged hours and extra exertions on holidays and Sundays. Few of them have taken the leave accorded under the Government rules, although their compensation is less than what is usually paid to persons performing similar duties.

The records have been kept in accordance with law, economy has been practiced in the issuance of supplies, and their quarters have been a business workshop rather than commodious and comfortable.

The letters sent numbered 5,345; communications received and filed, 5,768; orders promulgated, 233; bulletins issued, 219,000; lots of property received and disposed of, 3,102, as against 2,685 the previous year.

FOUR-PLATOON SYSTEM.

For several years the leading police officials of the country have given much study to the question how to work their commands so as to afford the best possible protection to the lives and property of citizens. Many propositions have been evolved, only to be found defective when presented for adoption owing to impractical features.

It has been determined that a man possessing physical qualifications for a policeman can, under ordinary conditions, endure eight hours' continuous patrol duty without detriment to his health, provided he is allowed time for rest and recuperation. Under the prevailing local system, which has been adopted in New York and other municipalities, members of the force patrol the street six hours, are on reserve six hours, patrol again for six hours, and repeat, obtaining for themselves about one day out of forty-eight hours. The practice involves irregularity in meals and sleep, to say nothing of the inability of the officers to associate with their families. These continuous demands conduce to early physical failure; fistula, catarrh of the stomach, and other diseases being the outgrowth. More regular hours attach to the work done by detectives than to that of the uniform men. They obtain their meals and rest as a general thing more regularly, and, as a consequence, enjoy far better health.

Your superintendent submits a plan whereby the interests of the community will be equally as well protected, without considering the improved mental and physical condition of the members of the force it is believed would ensue, and which should be given a trial. If, within a period of six months, the scheme is found deficient, there is no reason why it could not be abandoned. It contemplates utilizing the men so as to retain the greatest number on duty in the night time, and secures for them regular hours for meals and a few more hours for rest at home with their families, which should result in a more efficient force in every way.

As the plan will be interesting not only to the members of the force but the citizens of the District, the following explanation is given:

The regular hours of patrol duty for the privates of the Metropolitan police force, District of Columbia, shall be changed as follows: 8 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m.; 4 o'clock p. m. to 12 o'clock p. m.; 12 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock a. m.; all with reserve.

That in order to secure persons and property in the District the same, if not superior protection from a numerical standpoint, in the disposition of the force, that the several precinct commands be composed of four sections of privates, sections to be designated and employed as follows:

Section A. Street duty from 8 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m.

Section B. Street duty from 4 o'clock p. m. to 12 o'clock p. m.

Section C. Street duty from 12 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock a. m.

Section D. Shifting section between such hours as the emergencies or conditions may require.

RESERVE.

Half of section A, or as much thereof as may be necessary, 6 p. m. to 12 p. m.

Half of section B, or as much thereof as may be necessary, 12 p. m. to 6 a. m.

Half of section C, or as much thereof as may be necessary, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Half of section D, or as much thereof as may be necessary, 4 a. m. to 10 a. m.

The sections designated for street and reserve duty to alternate weekly, changing every Monday.

Further, that only in case of sickness shall any member designated for reserve duty be excused therefrom.

That should the change in the service in any way at any time prove less efficient than at present, the resumption of the existing hours of duty shall be had.

That the change of system shall not in any detail or respect interfere with requirements for prolonged or extraordinary hours of duty at such times as the occasion may require.

This order includes all members of the Metropolitan police force, detailed or otherwise, and the lieutenants will make proper division of their commands so as to meet the requirements of the order.

The shifting section for the first twenty-four hours will go on duty at 8 o'clock p. m. and continue until 4 o'clock a. m. until further orders.

CHANGES AS THEY TAKE PLACE EVERY WEEK, ENDING SUNDAY.

Section on duty each Sunday from 8 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., with reserve to 12 o'clock midnight, change and go on duty at 12 o'clock midnight, Monday.

Section on duty each Sunday from 4 o'clock p. m. to 12 o'clock midnight, with reserve to 6 o'clock a. m., change and go on duty at 8 o'clock a. m., Monday.

Section on duty each Sunday from 12 o'clock midnight to 8 o'clock a. m., with reserve to 4 o'clock p. m., Monday, changes to the *shifting* section, and the half section that went home at 8 o'clock a. m. reports back to the station for reserve duty from 4 o'clock to 6 o'clock p. m., and the full section on street duty at 8 o'clock p. m.

Section on duty each Sunday from 8 o'clock p. m. to 4 o'clock a. m., with reserve to 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, change and go on duty at 4 o'clock p. m., Monday.

Illustration of the four-section system.

	Street duty.	Reserve duty.
First week:		
A	8 a. m. to 4 p. m	1 section, 6 p. m. to 12 midnight.
B	4 p. m. to 12 midnight	1 section, 12 midnight to 6 a. m.
C	12 midnight to 8 a. m	1 section, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
D	8 p. m. to 4 a. m	1 section, 4 a. m. to 10 a. m., 4 p. m. to 6 p. m.
Second week:		
B	8 a. m. to 4 p. m	1 section, 6 p. m. to 12 midnight.
D	4 p. m. to 12 midnight	1 section, 12 midnight to 6 a. m.
A	12 midnight to 8 a. m	1 section, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
C	8 p. m. to 4 a. m	1 section, 4 a. m. to 10 a. m., 4 p. m. to 6 p. m.
Third week:		
D	8 a. m. to 4 p. m	1 section, 6 p. m. to 12 midnight.
C	4 p. m. to 12 midnight	1 section, 12 midnight to 6 a. m.
B	12 midnight to 8 a. m	1 section, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
A	8 p. m. to 4 a. m	1 section, 4 a. m. to 10 a. m., 4 p. m. to 6 p. m.
Fourth week:		
C	8 a. m. to 4 p. m	1 section 6 p. m. to 12 midnight.
A	4 p. m. to 12 midnight	1 section 12 midnight to 6 a. m.
D	12 midnight to 8 a. m	1 section 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
B	8 p. m. to 4 a. m	1 section 4 a. m. to 10 a. m.; 4 p. m. to 6 p. m
Fifth week:		
A	8 a. m. to 4 p. m	1 section 6 p. m. to 12 midnight.
B	4 p. m. to 12 midnight	1 section 12 midnight to 6 a. m.
C	12 midnight to 8 a. m	1 section 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
D	8 p. m. to 4 a. m	1 section 4 a. m. to 10 a. m.; 4 p. m. to 6 p. m.

Reserve to alternate every other day.

In the shifting section let the same half section do both reserves, except on change day Monday.

A departure such as the above would not only be an advantage from a health and effective service standpoint, but would place every member of the force on an equal footing as to hours, avoiding apparent discrimination in special assignments, which tend to dissatisfaction and discord.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

For a number of years there was conducted in the city of Chicago what is known as the Bureau of Criminal Identification. This is maintained by contributions from thirty-odd municipalities of the United States, the amount of contribution in each instance being regulated by the population of the city according to the Government census. The bureau was created with a view of collecting from the police departments of the contributing cities photographs, descriptions, and measurements of criminals who might be apprehended. The information

thus obtained is consulted by the superintendent of the bureau when anyone of the sustaining departments in good standing desires to obtain the identification of some unknown criminal. The value of such a bureau would increase as the stock of information in the way of pictures, descriptions, and measurements developed, the object being to find among those on file the identity of the person under arrest. In this manner several thousand photographs and measurements have been secured.

To insure a prompt service and have it conducted on business principles, the contributing agencies, which also held membership in the International Association of Chiefs of Police, placed the bureau under the supervision of a board of governors selected from among their number. This board collects assessments, pays expenses, audits accounts, and renders an annual report for the approval of the association.

The by-laws of the latter organization recite the conditions of management, and the superintendent of the bureau makes annual report to the board.

Your superintendent was made a member of the board of governors, and through his efforts the removal of the bureau from Chicago to Washington was effected. The prime object of making such change was to afford Congress an object lesson of the great worth of such an establishment if made national and placed under Government control. By such action every police officer, sheriff, and marshal, as well as agents of the General Government, would have access to the criminal information thus accumulated. On the same principle it is expected that all police officers would avail themselves of the opportunity to contribute data to the bureau. A proposition to be enacted into law was drafted by the board of governors and the Association of Chiefs of Police. The bill now pending in Congress is as follows:

[H. R. 10068. Fifty-seventh Congress, first session.]

A BILL For the creation of a national bureau of criminal identification.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established and maintained in Washington, District of Columbia, in connection with the Department of Justice of the United States, a division to be known as the national bureau of criminal identification, where shall be collected and filed, so far as may be practicable for record and report, plates, photographs, outline pictures, descriptions, information, and measurements of all persons who have been or may be convicted and imprisoned for violating any of the military, naval, or criminal laws of the United States, including the laws in force in any of the Territories or possessions of the United States, violations of which are punishable by the United States courts.

In said bureau shall also be collected and filed for record and report, so far as may be practicable, such plates, photographs, pictures, measurements, information, and descriptions of persons who have been or may be convicted and imprisoned for crimes committed in any State or Territory: *Provided*, That the constituted authorities of the several States and Territories, or of the municipalities thereof, shall provide the same for such purposes: *And provided*, That all such plates, photographs, outlines, measurements, information, and descriptions shall be transmitted to the director of said national bureau of criminal identification, with a duly prepared certificate from an authorized officer or officers of the law having in charge such convicted person or persons: *And provided*, That the plate, photograph, outline, measurement, information, or description of any person wanted by the United States or State authorities for violation of any military, naval, or criminal law of the United States or any State or Territory may also be filed in said bureau as aforesaid: *And provided*, That before receiving, filing, or recording any such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information, or descriptions the director of

said bureau shall be furnished for record with a certificate from the executive of any such State or Territory, or the mayor, town clerk, or recorder of any municipality therein, setting forth the fact that such State, Territory, or municipality is duly authorized by law or ordinance to cooperate and exchange such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information, and descriptions of persons who have been or may be convicted and imprisoned for crimes with said national bureau of criminal identification. Said certificate shall also contain the name of the official or officials who may transmit such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information, or descriptions as duly authorized to provide the same, and to receive such in return as said national bureau of criminal identification may have to furnish.

That all such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information, or descriptions which may be received, filed, and recorded shall be placed in a systematic manner for ready consultation and comparison, and any information pertaining to the same, or any identification of any person upon description furnished by any official aforesaid, through comparison with such plates, photographs, outline pictures, measurements, information, or description already filed and recorded, shall be furnished on request to any United States official duly authorized to receive the same, or to any State or municipal official, as aforesaid, who shall certify that the same is wanted in the interests of public justice and not for any private or personal use.

The several departments of the United States Government shall forward for record and file in said bureau any plates, photographs, outline pictures, descriptions, or information pertaining to any person who has or may in any way design or indicate that he or she may contemplate the violation or is known to have violated any military, naval, or criminal law of the United States or the criminal law of any State or Territory, when it shall have been determined by the principal official of any such department that the same is necessary for the prevention or detection of crime, or in the interests of the public welfare.

That there shall be a director of said bureau who shall be appointed by the Attorney-General of the United States, who shall first confer with the chiefs of police composing the board of governors, as appointed by the National Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States, together with the chief of the secret service and the chief inspector for the Post-office Department, after each of whom shall have been legally qualified to participate in the privileges of said bureau as hereinbefore contemplated, and said director may be removed for cause at any time by the Attorney-General after an opportunity has been given him to be heard on written charges.

Said director shall be experienced in criminology, and have a general knowledge of professional criminals, and shall be expert in the several kinds of criminal measurements which may be in use in the United States.

He shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, be furnished with one stenographer at twelve hundred dollars, three clerks, one of whom shall be a practical photographer, at one thousand dollars per annum each, and a messenger at six hundred dollars per annum, and shall be authorized and empowered to employ four skilled operators in the detection and prevention of crime, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars each per annum, who may be assigned to any confidential work in the prevention and detection of crime, securing of information, and so forth, in connection with said bureau which may be necessary, and actual traveling expenses incurred shall be paid from the fund provided for the general expenses of said bureau, and all requisite furniture, stationery, and apparatus for maintaining such bureau, at a cost not to exceed ten thousand dollars, which several sums are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The records and information in possession of said bureau shall be open to the inspection and examination of all persons engaged in scientific investigations, or in the study of criminology, under the direction of the Attorney-General.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

The many laws and regulations which affect the occupancy of the streets and reservations, the playing of ball, flying of kites, and assemblages, effectually dampen the pastimes of the city children and tend to instill defiance in the more advanced youth. Boys driven from pillar to post in seeking spots for recreation only find quiet in the pool and card room, working a degeneracy which is to be deplored. This department receives more complaints regarding the small boys than all others put together. The citizen whose quiet is disturbed or window-

pane broken calls for the police. The parent condemns the officer and the complainant alike. The member of the force is directed to invoke parental aid in the first instance, and arrest in the second. It is not desirable that children should be arrested, however, for minor offenses as the fright and humiliation incident thereto only tend to harden, if not permanently mark, the career of the young, perhaps unintentional, violator. A boy's hours for nightly recreation should be limited and his scope for daylight enjoyment enlarged.

For years the superintendent of this department has urged the establishment of public playgrounds, where the children and persons unemployed during the daytime may find a few hours' recreation during the warm weather. Playgrounds should be of such dimensions as to admit of the enjoyment of the pastimes incident to the life of a boy, all to be under proper police control. Fresh-air agencies contribute to health and manhood, and while there are numerous sources of outings away from the city, the young who must stay at home during the torrid days have little opportunity for profitable employment and relief.

In New York 42 school playgrounds are open during the summer, 28 having library attachments. Besides these, there are roof gardens, outdoor gymnasiums, and public baths.

In Brooklyn 5 playgrounds are maintained on vacant lots, where swings, sand courts, seesaws, and kindred sources of amusement are offered.

In Chicago free public bathing beaches are conducted.

Baltimore allows the use of 8 playgrounds of the public schools and 4 in the public parks.

Boston has numerous playgrounds and public baths.

Cincinnati has 3 public playgrounds with pavilions to protect those frequenting them from the heat and rain, and they are equipped with swings, merry-go-rounds, and other forms of amusement.

The capital city has ample vacant ground in and about it, but no appropriation has been made to utilize it in behalf of the children who not only want the improvement but who need it.

The river front offers a most inviting location for floating baths and swimming pools. These structures are made so that the depth of water may be graduated; dressing rooms and lockers are afforded the hundreds who patronize them, and the most commendable feature is the ever flowing and changing water which passes through the tanks.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

A subject heretofore given attention by this department, and which materially concerns the welfare of the citizen, is that of police court trials. As time advances and surroundings change the necessity for improvement in the system is more apparent. Those interested have only to investigate for themselves to know the awkwardness which attends the situation so far as the police are concerned. Last year members of the force were detained at the police court awaiting hearing of cases until after 11 o'clock a. m. in 2,063 instances. Not infrequently there is an arrest made during the after hours of the night, and the member of the force making it is not only required to remain on the street until after 6 o'clock in the morning to finish his tour of duty, but he must repair to the police court without rest, perhaps without breakfast, and there remain until his case is tried. The mer-

chant or professional man may be taken from his business as a witness. A prisoner may be acquitted, but he has been transported in a van or patrol wagon from the police station to the court after being confined in a cell for several hours, all embarrassing and unbusiness like.

To remedy this situation it is proposed that magistrates shall determine cases at the several station houses every morning and evening. These officers should each have a clerk and keep a docket. Under such arrangements the prisoner would be disposed of promptly, and the witnesses and members of the force avoid delays. The determination of such cases ought not to interfere with the magistrates giving attention to civil questions at other than allotted police hours, and the present police court could be maintained for the trial of jury cases. Such law as would provide for magistrate hearing this class of cases is recommended, and procedure of the kind would obviate the establishment of a children's court, as all charges against children under 16 years of age, and females secured at the house of detention, would be tried at that institution, as would be others at the several station houses.

While inviting attention to this subject it is proper to refer to the embarrassment which very often follows important trials at the police court through the want of provisions for taking testimony in shorthand, and it is urged that a stenographer be provided for that branch of the District judiciary. It is regarded as necessary by this department, which is as much concerned at times as is the court itself. The want is fully appreciated by the police to the extent, at least, to warrant reference to the matter in this report.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

The motor vehicle is extensively used in the District for business and pleasure purposes. The well-paved streets and improved roads furnish inviting ways over which to speed. As with the bicycles, accidents result from their use and will continue to happen so long as there is not a strict observance of the rules of the road and due care exercised as to their mechanical condition. There has been some difference of opinion between the motor vehicle operators and those charged with the enforcement of the regulations as to the rate of speed indulged in by chaffeurs, and both sides are generally honest in their convictions. The bicycle member of the force, except in cases of wanton violation, must rely upon the tachometer attached to his wheel, while the motor operator in many cases possesses a gauge.

Tests of the tachometer have been made, and when found unreliable they were discarded. The department is not disposed to do injustice in these cases, but has endeavored to cooperate with the Automobile Club in keeping down reckless and extravagant running on the part of those who may be so inclined. If a limited number of the members of that organization could be given special police authority, it would, in my opinion, result in a closer cooperation for good.

The manipulators of motor machines are generally disposed to conform to the regulations, but there are others who seem determined to challenge trouble or who are utterly indifferent. No member of the police force is seeking trouble, but if forced to act, a continuance to perform honest duty must necessarily result in more stringent laws on this subject. Recklessness on the part of a few creates a public sentiment against the many. Chaffeurs have great faith in their dexterity

and skill, but the pedestrian is unfamiliar with his prowess and uncertain as to his intentions.

In Washington, where the paved thoroughfares are so extensively patronized by pedestrians, the difficulties attending education to the presence of motor vehicles is all the more difficult. It has always been contended by this department that business wagons and fast running vehicles should each be specifically designated for ready identification, and members of the police bicycle force should be equipped with the most recently improved tachometers.

VEHICLES.

The vehicle question is one which has never been properly adjusted. Regulations have been enacted from time to time which result in an improvement in a general way, but there remains much to be done before satisfactory private and public hack and carriage arrangements can be effected.

While the Commissioners are authorized to provide stands, none have been established in front of the many hotels and public houses, and yet the police fail in the cases taken from there unless they can specifically show that a team in front of a hotel is not engaged by some one sojourning therein.

Twenty insanitary and unsavory vehicles were condemned and put out of service by the hack inspector during the year, and the general situation in this regard has improved. Irresponsible drivers conduct many of the night-line vehicles - persons who should be discriminated against, but in the absence of law that privilege can not be abrogated. Existing law should be so amended as to require all drivers of public vehicles, as well as owners, to procure licenses, to be issued only upon the recommendation of the police department, and that they be duly registered in the capacity in which they serve.

The practice of loitering is indulged in by some of the drivers, but could be effectually cured by a larger police force and the imposition of full penalties by the courts.

There is uniformity in the lettering of lamps and carrying of rate cards, and upon the recommendation of this department a slight advance in rates was approved by the Commissioners.

The great majority of hackmen are a worthy, hard-working class, with much to contend against in electric cars, motor vehicles, and high prices for forage, and they are disposed to do what they can to promote a proper service.

STREET-RAILWAY REGULATIONS.

The regulations relating to street-railway lines are pretty generally observed, but while accidents have been avoided where these roads intersect, due no doubt to the presence and vigilance of the special railway-crossing policemen, some serious ones have occurred at points along the lines, attributable to the excessive speed indulged in by motormen in order to comply with the company schedules.

This speed has not only caused accidents, but has disturbed the rest and comfort of residents living on the streets over which the roads are operated, so that to-day the motorman is the king of the road over everybody and everything in the way of pedestrians and vehicles.

Where arrests are made the employees are required to pay the fine. When requirements are such as to make the corporations by whom they are employed pay for such violations, when committed in obedience to schedule demands, there will be fewer cases to annoy the management of the roads, the public, and the police.

Now and then the railway lines have been crippled and caused much expense by children rolling iron hoops into the road-bed slots. A specific regulation against such practices would no doubt have a deterrent effect.

DETECTION OF CRIME.

Under the ruling of the accounting officer for the District any moneys expended for the detection and prevention of crime, in the pursuit of a murderer, burglar, highwayman, or other offender, must be advanced by someone else than himself and a voucher rendered therefor, when he or they will be reimbursed. This decision was rendered after a different practice had prevailed for many years. It had been customary for the District to advance small sums of money, not over \$200 on any requisition, for which vouchers were promptly secured and settlement made, whereby an officer was enabled to pursue an escaping criminal into other jurisdictions without delay, if necessary, and on some occasions a few minutes means a great deal in police work. Under present conditions unless the superintendent or his subordinates supply the means the fugitive can make his escape. The amounts involved are so small, and the interests so great that your attention is respectfully invited to the unfortunate situation, with the end in view of correcting it by legislation if necessary. It is not reasonable to believe that the citizens expect that District expenses shall be advanced by the low-salaried employees of the police department, and yet the pride of the latter in protecting the community from dangerous criminals has resulted in their defraying these costs in many instances.

SPECIAL STREET-RAILWAY POLICEMEN.

The several special policemen stationed at street-railway crossings are instructed to enforce the police regulations respecting the movements of cars and the speed of vehicles, to assist the old and young in transferring from one car to another, and to assert their authority in all cases where warranted. These employees are subject to the manual governing the Metropolitan police force, but have shorter hours than members of the regular organization, and receive the same pay as privates of class 1. They accomplish a great deal of good in protecting the public against accidents and make a favorable impression. The service they render is in many respects identical with that of the police of the District and inducement is held out to them to become members of the regular police force, but age and other physical requirements exacted, being the same as in cases of other applicants, exclude from appointment many worthy and capable men.

There is no question but what they should be allowed annual leave, through appropriate action by Congress, as a matter of justice and right. A bill contemplating such privilege was introduced during the last session of Congress, but failed of passage.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Some years ago a new bill providing certain penalties for the carrying of concealed weapons was drafted and became a law, but statistics do not justify the claim that the detestable habit has been abandoned. On the other hand, there has been a gradual increase in the number of apprehensions, as there were 238 arrests last year, as compared with 226 arrests the preceding year.

In order to diminish the offense it seems the punishment should be more adequate, and that the individual who stalks the streets prepared to kill should be sent to prison, where he would have an opportunity to reflect upon the gravity of such conduct. The sale of dangerous weapons should be restricted to persons of lawful age, and dealers should be required to keep the number or a mark of identification of every weapon sold. This is necessary on occasions to establish guilt in murder cases.

TELEPHONE REQUIREMENTS.

Telephone and telegraph improvements greatly facilitate the successful work of the police. A minute saved in an endeavor to apprehend a criminal is sometimes worth months of endeavor. Connections, however, should be perfect in detail and expeditiously handled in order to secure successful results. For many years the telephonic connections between the several precinct stations and headquarters has been had through the District switch board, where is concentrated all District business which must be transmitted by telephone wire. On occasions the operator at the central point has more to do than he can promptly dispose of, and additional help would hardly diminish the congestion.

In case of fire, riot, murder, or other emergency requiring quick general action, a matter of small consequence might be the means of delay and unfortunate termination. That word may be forwarded and received without interruption it would be well if all police station-house wires, which now meet at the District switch board, be centralized in police headquarters, where a board could be conducted under police operators.

There are many other reasons, at once obvious, for direct police wires, and the expense of such improvement would be comparatively small.

SPACE AT THE MARKETS.

The space allotted farmers who sell produce of their own raising in the vicinity of the market houses has become insufficient to accommodate the many teams. It is admitted that a number who are not farmers take advantage of the legitimate producer by occupying stands on these spaces, but the ruling of the court makes it necessary that the person so vending should be observed in making a purchase and sale of the produce in order to effect conviction, which it is difficult to accomplish with a limited police force.

This imposter, who is familiarly known as a "forestaller of the market," sells inferior products to the consumer, wherein also arises a question of health. If the superintendents of the markets were required to assign space to the honest farmer only, it would do away

with much of the cause for complaint, and be an advantage to those who must purchase from these classes from day to day.

The growth of the city has been in excess of the facilities afforded in and around the market houses for the display and sale of products, and sooner or later it will devolve upon the District to make changes whereby accommodations may be had, not only by those who sell, but for those who buy.

JULY THE FOURTH.

The restrictions adopted two years ago with respect to the celebration of Independence Day contemplated the doing away with the "giant cracker" and similar sounding explosives, and were in a measure added to last year, and as a consequence there were fewer accidents and far less confusion than has been known here for years. There was no lack of patriotism and celebration, but it was in every respect more reasonable than ever before known. The disposition to appropriately celebrate is growing, and in some cities efforts to centralize and concentrate the exploding of crackers and fireworks, with orations and music as a part of the arrangements, are meeting with general and generous support of the citizens. This is in accord with the suggestions made by the Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland, and the day is not far distant when the capital city must set the Independence Day pace for the whole country.

FRUIT VENDERS.

Under regulations prescribed by the Commissioners for the guidance of the police, fruit venders are forbidden to take up stands along Pennsylvania avenue and upon other prominent thoroughfares where the business congestion is great, and competition is had with licensed dealers in the market places; but many of these venders are foreigners who do not speak our language, and they have all along shown an utter disregard of all entreaties and orders. The matter has been fully explained to them through interpretaters and otherwise, but the more that is done for them the less appreciation is evident. It seems like a hardship to indulge in warfare on these classes, who frequently pay fines into the court; but the penalty is not severe, and there seems to be indifference on their part as to whether or not there are regulations.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

Under existing conditions a burglar or murderer may take refuge within the District of Columbia, and a member of the police force, without he be armed with a warrant originating at the place whence the felon fled, arrests him at his peril.

Such provision should be made as would permit the detention of a fugitive for at least ten days upon information being filed by the local authorities after receipt of an authorized statement from another jurisdiction that a crime had been committed there and for which a fugitive warrant should be issued. In other words, legislation should be secured which will permit the authorities of the District of Columbia to hold for a reasonable period fugitives who have taken refuge therein.

The difficulty does not prevail in other well-regulated communities, and it is quite important that the deficiency should be remedied here.

HORSES AND WAGONS.

Now that the department has reached some proportions and employs nearly three dozen horses in its patrol wagons and ambulances, the proper care and feeding of them becomes quite an important question from a service and financial standpoint. During the last twelve months but five horses were purchased, which must be accepted as a creditable showing; and while economy has been exercised in purchasing forage and repairing vehicles, it may be further improved upon by the detailing of a member of the force who is a practical veterinarian to make daily inspections of all stables, wagons, horses, harness, and drivers, with a view of enforcing the best detailed methods in the work. Intelligent supervision will bring its reward in many ways, and result in a considerable saving in expenditures.

HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Through the successful efforts of the Aid Association for the Blind in establishing a home at No. 915 E street NW., the police have been enabled to insist upon a compliance with the law against the occupancy of public space by blind people seeking public aid. A debt of gratitude is due the ladies who have by their indefatigable efforts maintained this institution, mainly through popular subscriptions, and those who are inclined to give can find no charity more deserving than this. Already a profit is being derived from brooms made by persons who would be dependents but for the existence of the institution. The home has materially aided the police and assisted humanity; in fact, if the home did not exist many of the blind would be upon our streets or in the almshouse. It is a deserving charity, sustained by contributions and receipts from entertainments. It is fully deserving of Government aid.

ORDNANCE.

The department, through the courtesy of the Government, has for its use a rapid-firing gun, which in a measure completes its defensive equipment. In order that it may be thoroughly provided for in event of emergency, that the set up and drill of the members may be improved upon, and their appearance materially advanced during inspection periods, it is urged that the old pattern Colt's revolvers furnished by the Government many years ago be replaced with modern carbines. The principal police organizations of the country are fully supplied in this respect, and it is important that the District force should be equally as well equipped.

GAME AND FISH LAWS.

The game and fish laws were so amended that the shooting of reed birds is not limited to certain days of the week as formerly. The interstate law prohibits, under heavy penalty, the importation of game killed in other territory during the closed season, and dealers and others are more cautious than ever in handling it.

The recommendation that the fishing season open on May 30 rather than on the day previous is renewed. There are hundreds of employees and laborers who indulge in this recreation, and it is important that they be relieved of any possible embarrassment.

OPIUM LAW.

The police now and then learn of premises where opium smoking is permitted, and in the absence of a specific law on the subject can only make a charge of keeping disorderly house against the owner, and vagrancy against the patrons. If legislation was had making this habit a crime and the sale and the use of the drug a violation of law, except when prescribed by a physician, it would be a step in the right direction. The practice prevails, so far as known, among the Chinese residents.

STREET PIANOS.

There are not as many street musicians abroad within the District as formerly. These practitioners found a lucrative field here for a number of years, until the department curtailed the privileges formerly extended by confining them to a field beyond the business section of the city. Failure on their part to have their instruments tuned and inability to keep pace with the issue of popular airs also had the effect of reducing their number. It is quite likely that improved instruments would be appreciated by children and others, and the owners would find the business profitable, but a license of at least \$25 a year should be required of this class of entertainers.

ATTEMPTS TO SWINDLE.

There should be a law passed making it an offense to attempt to swindle in the District of Columbia. The person who would perpetrate a confidence game should not be allowed his liberty because his efforts were unsuccessful, and in this connection it might be well to suggest that provision be made for the punishment of persons of evil repute who are found in possession of burglars' tools. Such a law exists in other communities, and there is ample requirement for it here.

A NEW MANUAL.

It has been several years since a police manual containing the rules and regulations for the government of the police department was published in convenient form for the use of the force, but the many changes that have occurred make it necessary that a manual containing the many changes which have gone into effect be promulgated.

AUCTION HOUSES.

The old law regulating the exposure of goods in front of auction houses on sale days should be abrogated and a modern law framed whereby the occupancy of the streets and sidewalk for such purposes, to the detriment of adjoining houses, pedestrians, and drivers, may be limited or discontinued.

ESTIMATES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Under an act "To enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide transportation and a suitable place for the reception, transportation, and detention of children under 16 years of

age, and in the discretion of the Commissioners of girls and women over 16 years of age, arrested by the police on charge of offense against any law in force in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses, or held pending final investigation or examination, or otherwise, \$8,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That all such persons held or detained under public authority prior to the adjudication of cases in which they may be involved shall be held at the place so provided;” this institution is being supported during the current fiscal year to the extent that is permissible under an appropriation of \$8,000.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, I have to recommend that the sum of \$11,840 be appropriated for such purpose, to be included in a detailed appropriation as follows:

[Estimated, 1904.]

Superintendent, additional compensation	\$120
3 clerks, at \$600 each	1,800
Driver of the van	480
3 drivers of cabs, at \$420 each	1,260
1 hostler	480
3 guards, at \$600 each	1,800
1 laborer	540
2 matrons, at \$600 each	1,200
Rent	900
Laundering	150
Horseshoeing	100
Meals to prisoners	800
Ice	40
Gas	150
Forage	400
Fuel	120
Horses	500
Repairs to wagons and purchase of new one	500
Miscellaneous expenses, including furniture, stationery, etc	500
Total	11,840

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE HARBOR PATROL.

Under act of December 28, 1863 (Webb's Digest, p. 199), authority is found for the appointment of a harbor master for the port of Washington, who is authorized to enforce and superintend the execution of all laws in the District of Columbia enacted and declared for the cleaning of docks and wharves in the port of Washington, preventing nuisances, etc.

Section 895, page 162, of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901, contains certain harbor regulations which the harbor master is charged with enforcing, and in case of his absence the powers and authority conferred upon him are exercised by the pilot of said port.

The harbor master has at his disposal a boat and detail of members of the police force, who are charged with the enforcement of the regulations referred to; also the various laws and regulations relating to the District of Columbia. These include the enforcement of laws against illegal fishing and hunting, gambling, and disorders and irregularities of all kinds.

The police assignment is at the present time, by direction of the Commissioners, subject to the orders of the harbor master. The law

gives the Commissioners authority to detail members of the police force to such places as they may determine, but the law, on the other hand, provides for superior officers to the privates of police under whose orders they shall operate.

The boat commanded by the harbor master and the force of privates detailed from the Metropolitan police department have rendered most efficient service, yet there is room for embarrassments which it would be well to provide against. A case might arise where such privates would be called upon to perform a delicate police duty, and it would be necessary for them to receive instructions from an officer not a member of the Metropolitan police force with rank, but who has only the powers of an "additional policeman."

In order to secure that improved service which is particularly necessary, it is recommended that the appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, be permitted to carry an amendment to the effect that the officer who is now designated as "harbor master" for the District of Columbia shall be designated as "captain, also harbor master," in the Metropolitan police force, and that the major and superintendent of police shall be charged with the enforcement of all laws and regulations relating to the harbor and employ such captain in the execution of the duties appertaining thereto.

Up to the present time the harbor master has not been provided with a night crew for the conduct of the patrol boat, but has been enabled to do day work only.

Very often he is called upon to render service in the nighttime, in the recovery of drowned bodies or in the saving of life or property, and is unable to render such service for want of assistance to do so.

If such a change would meet the approval of your honorable board, it is suggested that estimates for the maintenance of the police patrol boat be included in those of the Metropolitan police department, and to the end that a sufficient force may be provided to perfect the system, it is recommended, in addition to the estimates which the Commissioners may make for the patrol boat, that appropriation be procured for—

[Estimated 1904.]

1 captain, also harbor master.....	\$1,800
2 sergeants, who shall be licensed pilots (1 for day and 1 for night work), at \$1,080 each per annum	2,160
2 engineers, at \$900 each per annum	1,800
2 firemen, at \$480 each per annum.....	960
1 janitor.....	480
1 desk sergeant.....	1,080
Fuel, repairs, and incidentals	2,000

This arrangement, with a sufficient detail of privates, would provide a day and night crew for the boat to perform twelve hours' service each.

COMMENDATIONS.

Appreciative of the service of the force, the following letters of commendation are a few of those received from prominent officials and citizens during the year:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 25, 1902.

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: May I ask you to express my sincere heartfelt thanks to those brave officers of your force who took their lives in their hands in the endeavor to rescue me from my perilous position.

I was necessarily a careful observer of all that these men did and was entirely conscious of the terrible risks that they were running. I thank God that none of them were injured, and I beg you will express to them my heartfelt thanks and appreciation for their efforts.

I am, my dear Major Sylvester, very sincerely yours,

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Chief of Police, Washington, D. C.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1902.

MY DEAR MAJOR: Permit me to express my sincere congratulations and thanks to you for the thorough manner in which you handled the throng of citizens on the grounds of the Capitol during the two recent visits of Prince Henry of Prussia to the Capitol. Every detail was complete to make his visit safe and comfortable.

Very respectfully,

D. M. RANDELL,
Sergeant-at-Arms, United States Senate.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C., *February 24, 1902.*

SIR: I wish to extend to you my most hearty thanks for your courtesy in furnishing the escort of policemen for the engineer battalion this morning, and to commend to you the men who formed the escort for the efficient manner in which they performed their work. Due to their efforts, no delay or interruption occurred during the march to and from the embassy.

Very respectfully,

W. M. BLACK,
Major, Corps of Engineers, Commanding.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Chief of Police, Washington, D. C.
(Through District Commissioners.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, January 17, 1902.

DEAR SIR: I wish to commend in the highest manner the members of your force who arrested the chauffeurs who violated the speed law on Fourteenth street last night.

I was walking down that thoroughfare about 9.35 last evening when a steam vehicle passed at an extraordinary rate of speed. I would estimate that it was running at the rate of at least 25 miles per hour, as it passed out of my sight in a very few seconds. I spoke to the first patrolman whom I met, but as he had come from a cross street he had not seen it. I dreaded lest some team might be coming from a cross street upon Fourteenth, or, worse still, some fire engine, in which case the consequences would have been most dreadful.

I am pleased to note that they are able to identify the parties and to bring them before the court.

Very respectfully,

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

JOHN W. ROSS.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: On Monday evening at 10.20, I reported at the first precinct station that my bicycle, which I had left at Carroll Institute Hall the same evening, had been

carried away. On arriving at my office at 9 the next morning, I found a notice left at the office, in advance of my arrival, to call and claim my property. Upon calling at police headquarters, I learned that the bicycle had been found at 10.50 the night before, just a half hour after the complaint had been presented.

Such promptness as this entitled the police department to very hearty congratulation, which should be extended also to the courtesy with which I was treated both at my visit to the precinct station and to headquarters.

Very truly, yours,

WILLIAM B. KING.

ON THE REMOVAL OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

BRIGHTWOOD, D. C., *January 8, 1902.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: It gives me extreme pleasure to transmit to you the following resolution adopted by our association.

I am, very truly, yours,

JOHN G. KEENE, *Secretary.*

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Chief of Police, Washington, D. C.

Whereas the citizens and taxpayers of this section of the District of Columbia fully appreciate the ability, zeal, and energy with which Major Sylvester, our chief of police, has conducted the affairs of his department, and fully realize the advantage which not only this section, but the entire District, has derived from his broad as well as liberal views and judicious capacity which has characterized his administration: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Brightwood Citizens' Association in regular public meeting assembled this 13th day of December, 1901, That the thanks of our members shall be hereby extended to Major Sylvester, and that a copy of this resolution shall be forwarded to him by our secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 18, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: Recently I built a dwelling at No. 425 K street NW., for a shop, and not long ago the boys in the neighborhood broke one of the large panes of glass in my skylight. I reported the same to Lieutenant Byrnes, of No. 2 precinct, and he at once made investigation with Officer C. E. Smith, and they found the boys (9 in number), and by the request of Lieutenant Byrnes, to their parents, they are paying the cost of same, equally divided among them, without having to go to court, which certainly deserves commendation for Lieutenant Byrnes and Officer C. E. Smith, of No. 2 precinct, in the action they have taken.

You will kindly convey to Lieutenant Byrnes and Officer C. E. Smith my warmest thanks and appreciation for the interest they have taken in restoring to me the cost of the loss I sustained.

Very truly, yours,

JOSEPH F. BECK.

Major SYLVESTER,
Chief of the Police Department.

BRITISH EMBASSY, *Washington.*

Hon. Maud Pauncefote presents her compliments to Major Sylvester, and in the name of the family wishes to thank him for the special arrangements made for their comfort and care.

She would be much obliged if he could convey thanks to the officers who guarded the embassy during the whole week dating from the 24th to 31st of May.

The loss they have sustained is, as Major Sylvester knows, irreparable, and adds a hundredfold to the regret of leaving Washington thus after thirteen happy years.

There have been many occasions on which the police have been of great service, and Miss Pauncefote wishes to repeat her thanks to the chief and the staff.

JUNE 2, 1902.

KEANE COUNCIL, No. 353, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1902.

SIR: In behalf of Keane Council, No. 353, Knights of Columbus, I wish to thank you for the efficient police protection and the mounted escort furnished on the occasion of laying the corner stone of St. Ann's Church, Tennallytown, Sunday, June 1, 1902.

Assuring you that your kindness is thoroughly appreciated, I beg to remain,
Sincerely, yours,

P. J. FITZ GERALD.

RICHARD SYLVESTER, Esq.,
Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1902.

SIR: Allow me to congratulate you on your second election as president of the Association of the Chiefs of Police, and at this time, when the organization has become international, you, sir, have been honored as the first president.

I feel that it is highly flattering, and the reason for it can be traced to that honest and lofty purpose of doing justice to those that are so unfortunate as to become criminals, and with an eye single to the just enforcement of the law, and causing a strict accountability of all subordinates in its enforcement. I assure you it is a great satisfaction to a great majority of the force, and is another evidence that ours is the best police force in the world, barring none.

Again congratulating you, I am, with the highest esteem,

T. B. AMISS,
Lieutenant, Commanding First Precinct.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1902.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I want to thank you, not only in my name, but in that of those who were present last Thursday afternoon, for the very great help that the police gave us on the occasion of the opening service in the little sanctuary on the Cathedral grounds, as also on the evening before, at the lawn fête given by the Cathedral Park board.

They were uniformly kind and courteous and obliging, and their assistance counted greatly in the success of both affairs.

Very truly yours,

HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
Bishop of Washington.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Chief of Police, Washington, D. C.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1902.

MY DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: I thank you very much for the service rendered us by your well and ably managed police department at our league meeting last evening on Vermont avenue.

I commend Sergeant Doyle and his staff, who were on duty at an early hour. They kept peace and harmony and treated everybody with the highest respect.

We appreciate his services very much and your kindness for sending him. With much respect, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

Major SYLVESTER,
District of Columbia.

Prof. C. F. LE FON,
President National Congressional Republican League, U. S. A.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1902.

My DEAR SIR: Permit us to thank you for the excellent service rendered us by the officers detailed to maintain order at the American Baseball Park on the occasion of our competitive drill, Saturday, May 17, 1902. We appreciate highly the competent manner in which the crowd was handled and the ready cooperation extended us in securing every possible comfort for the same.

Kindly extend to your officers our sincere thanks.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. J. COOPER,
Principal M Street High School.

W. B. EVANS,
Principal Manual Training School, No. 2.

F. R. LANE,
Director of the High Schools.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.

No. 138 B STREET NE.,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1902.

DEAR SIR: I desire to express to you and to the force under your command my gratitude for, and admiration of, their vigilance, faithfulness, and efficiency in discharging the varied and onerous duties of their office, as evidenced by the surprising recovery of a little watch lost by me nearly six years ago, which loss was reported at police headquarters at the time. The watch was returned to me by Mr. Evans, of your department, last week.

It is a source of sincere regret to me that the regulations of the police department prohibit me from expressing, in a more substantial manner, my appreciation of the fidelity, skill, and courtesy of its worthy representatives.

Yours, very truly,

MINNIE ALTON BAILEY.

Major SYLVESTER,
Chief Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.

FORT MYER, VA., March 19, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to state that I was in command of the funeral escort of the late General Stanley on Monday last, and saw nothing to reflect discredit on the police, either mounted or dismounted; the mounted detachment performed their duty particularly well, I thought, in every respect. In this statement I am borne out by other officers present, and take pleasure in furnishing the same to you for such use as you may care to make of it.

Very respectfully,

E. D. DIMMICK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Cavalry, Commanding.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.

CITY OF EASTON, Police Department, January 7, 1902.

DEAR SIR: I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your annual report for 1901. I consider it a compendium of police doings of such completeness that is only commensurate with the capital of a great nation. I regard it as a valuable acquisition for this department.

Thanking you for the same, I am,
Sincerely yours,

JOHN H. BAHR,
Chief of Police.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 14, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: Your report for the year 1901 received, and is replete with valuable information, and the most concise report covering all the details of the workings of a police department of any that has been sent this department, and for which accept my thanks.

Be kind enough to forward me a copy of the rules and regulations of your department.

Yours, respectfully,

A. GERALD,
Chief of Police.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully submitted.

RICH'D SYLVESTER,
*Major and Superintendent
Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.*

POLICE STATISTICS.

Comparing cases, 1901—2.

Offense.	1901.	1902.
Housebreaking:		
Night	205	248
Day	52	50
Grand larceny	328	365
Petit larceny	3,980	4,275
Larceny from person	140	114
Larceny from United States	13	10
Highway robbery	24	29
Embezzlement	45	45
False pretenses	91	69
Forgery	11	7
Estimated losses	\$108,959.27	\$84,815.00

Arrests.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.
First	3,665	1,511	5,176
Second	934	2,482	3,416
Third	1,237	1,948	3,185
Fourth	1,189	2,184	3,373
Fifth	1,149	1,270	2,419
Sixth	2,508	1,364	3,872
Seventh	922	931	1,853
Eighth	851	1,861	2,712
Ninth	950	706	1,656
Tenth	423	424	847
Detectives	630	404	1,034
Total	14,458	15,085	29,543

Arrests, by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 16 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
First	204	182	646	306	2,815	1,023	5,176
Second	44	160	81	490	809	1,832	3,416
Third	42	110	172	478	1,023	1,360	3,185
Fourth	87	138	102	421	1,000	1,625	3,373
Fifth	101	114	112	317	936	839	2,419
Sixth	74	82	227	265	2,207	1,017	3,872
Seventh	37	35	55	131	830	765	1,853
Eighth	47	168	81	386	723	1,307	2,712
Ninth	88	55	169	179	693	472	1,656
Tenth	26	62	34	89	363	273	847
Detectives	27	25	90	108	513	271	1,034
Total	777	1,131	1,769	3,170	11,912	10,784	29,543

Percentage of whites	0.489
Percentage of colored .....	.511
Percentage of convictions .....	.719
Percentage of acquittals .....	.281

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 14, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: Your report for the year 1901 received, and is replete with valuable information, and the most concise report covering all the details of the workings of a police department of any that has been sent this department, and for which accept my thanks.

Be kind enough to forward me a copy of the rules and regulations of your department.

Yours, respectfully,

A. GERALD,
Chief of Police.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully submitted.

RICH'D SYLVESTER,
*Major and Superintendent
Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.*

POLICE STATISTICS.

Comparing cases, 1901—2.

Offense.	1901.	1902.
Housebreaking:		
Night	205	248
Day	52	50
Grand larceny	328	365
Petit larceny	3,980	4,275
Larceny from person	140	114
Larceny from United States	13	10
Highway robbery	24	29
Embezzlement	45	45
False pretenses	91	69
Forgery	11	7
Estimated losses	\$108,959.27	\$84,815.00

Arrests.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.
First	3,665	1,511	5,176
Second	934	2,482	3,416
Third	1,237	1,948	3,185
Fourth	1,189	2,184	3,373
Fifth	1,149	1,270	2,419
Sixth	2,508	1,364	3,872
Seventh	922	931	1,853
Eighth	851	1,861	2,712
Ninth	950	706	1,656
Tenth	423	424	847
Detectives	630	404	1,034
Total	14,458	15,085	29,543

Arrests, by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 16 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
First	204	182	646	306	2,815	1,023	5,176
Second	44	160	81	490	809	1,832	3,416
Third	42	110	172	478	1,023	1,360	3,185
Fourth	87	138	102	421	1,000	1,625	3,373
Fifth	101	114	112	317	936	839	2,419
Sixth	74	82	227	265	2,207	1,017	3,872
Seventh	37	35	55	131	830	765	1,853
Eighth	47	168	81	386	723	1,307	2,712
Ninth	88	55	169	179	693	472	1,656
Tenth	26	62	34	89	363	273	847
Detectives	27	25	90	108	513	271	1,034
Total	777	1,131	1,769	3,170	11,912	10,784	29,543

Percentage of whites	0.489
Percentage of colored .....	.511
Percentage of convictions .....	.719
Percentage of acquittals .....	.281

Arrests and disposition of same.

	Precinct.											Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.	Detectives.	
Cases.....	5,176	3,416	3,185	3,373	2,419	3,872	1,853	2,712	1,656	847	1,034	29,543
Male.....	4,672	2,671	2,891	2,588	2,104	3,410	1,588	2,318	1,481	742	881	25,346
Female.....	504	745	294	785	315	462	265	394	175	105	153	4,197
White.....	3,665	934	1,237	1,189	1,149	2,508	922	851	950	423	630	14,458
Colored.....	1,511	2,482	1,948	2,184	1,270	1,364	931	1,861	706	424	404	15,085
Fined and paid.....	2,411	917	1,533	858	685	1,165	585	928	685	327	110	10,204
Workhouse.....	610	739	370	621	403	726	292	291	193	80	5	4,330
Jail.....	189	357	184	320	180	177	120	227	98	29	185	2,066
Grand Jury.....	60	44	16	49	31	35	21	28	11	6	156	457
Bonds.....	319	401	306	308	232	381	117	322	183	111	78	2,758
Appealed.....	1				3						7	11
Nolle prossed.....	356	224	205	338	239	246	201	216	112	92	183	2,412
Dismissed.....	1,005	630	495	707	514	951	456	578	279	143	123	5,884
Pending.....	47	29	12	65	30	84	31	44	27	11	22	402
Insane asylum.....	30	14	17	11	24	32	7	9	8	7	9	168
Military authorities.....	6					5	2		1	1	1	17
Naval authorities.....	3	1		1	8			1	2		2	18
United States marshal.....	1			1						1	29	32
Parents or friends.....	38	2	2	4	2	11	2	4	14	3	32	114
Board of Children's Guardians.....	82	35	19	65	48	35	10	38	28	21	8	389
Detective bureau.....				1								1
Hart Farm.....											2	2
House of the Good Shep- herd.....												
Reform School.....	16	22	26	14	15	14	7	21	9	13	40	200
Sentence suspended.....				5					1		5	11
Washington Asylum.....						6				1		7
Connecticut authorities.....											1	1
Iowa authorities.....											1	1
Maryland authorities.....	1	1		4	5			2	5		16	34
Missouri authorities.....											1	1
New York authorities.....											4	4
New Jersey authorities.....											1	1
Pennsylvania authorities.....											5	5
Tennessee authorities.....											2	2
Virginia authorities.....	1			1		1	1				5	9
West Virginia authorities.....											1	1
Total population.....	277,782											
Total arrests.....	29,543											
Percentage of arrests.....	+0.106											
Population:												
White.....	189,457											
Colored.....	88,325											
Arrests:												
White.....	14,458											
Colored.....	15,085											
Percentage of arrests:												
White.....	+0.076											
Colored.....	+0.170											

Callings, as given by those arrested.

Auctioneer.....	1	Barkeepers.....	18
Awning makers.....	2	Brokers.....	21
Architects.....	5	Butlers.....	40
Actresses.....	7	Bootblacks.....	42
Actors.....	9	Bookbinders.....	43
Artists.....	10	Bartenders.....	53
Apprentices.....	31	Bakers.....	110
Agents.....	255	Butchers.....	112
Broom maker.....	1	Blacksmiths.....	132
Brass finisher.....	1	Bricklayers.....	211
Bankers.....	2	Barbers.....	213
Ball players.....	2	Cutler.....	1
Billposters.....	3	Confectioner.....	1
Boatmen.....	4	Canvasser.....	1
Builders.....	6	Cabinetmakers.....	2
Brewers.....	9	Cornice makers.....	4
Bell boys.....	11	Correspondents.....	4
Boiler makers.....	13	Civil engineers.....	4
Brakemen.....	18	Caterers.....	5
Bookkeepers.....	18	Chaffeurs.....	6

Callings, as given by those arrested—Continued.

Coopers.....	10	Model maker.....	1
Coachmen.....	13	Mail carrier.....	1
Coppersmiths.....	16	Manicurist.....	1
Collectors.....	19	Millers.....	2
Cattle brokers.....	23	Midwives.....	2
Cigar makers.....	26	Mechanics.....	11
Conductors.....	45	Marines.....	11
Cooks.....	175	Ministers.....	12
Contractors.....	261	Molders.....	15
Carpenters.....	317	Managers.....	17
Clerks.....	1,320	Musicians.....	58
Drummers.....	2	Motormen.....	79
Draftsmen.....	6	Messengers.....	146
Decorators.....	7	Machinists.....	184
Dyers.....	7	Merchants.....	955
Dentists.....	9	Nurses.....	12
Dressmakers.....	27	Newsboys.....	114
Druggists.....	46	None.....	1,116
Dairymen.....	79	Oculists.....	2
Drivers.....	1,183	Operators.....	17
Elocutionist.....	1	Produce dealer.....	1
Engraver.....	1	Pressman.....	1
Embalmer.....	1	Promotors.....	2
Editors.....	2	Professors.....	2
Expressmen.....	3	Preachers.....	2
Electricians.....	68	Pavers.....	2
Engineers.....	148	Pawnbrokers.....	3
Furriers.....	2	Pilots.....	4
Fakirs.....	2	Pool-room keepers.....	4
Flagmen.....	5	Photographers.....	9
Florists.....	8	Policemen.....	14
Fishermen.....	9	Paper hangers.....	34
Foremen.....	53	Physicians.....	44
Firemen.....	82	Porters.....	68
Farmers.....	189	Peddlers.....	120
Gateman.....	1	Plasterers.....	167
Gardeners.....	10	Plumbers.....	244
Glaziers.....	18	Printers.....	297
Grocers.....	79	Prostitutes.....	336
Hatters.....	4	Painters.....	382
Horseshoers.....	10	Reporters.....	20
Horse dealers.....	10	Restaurateurs.....	25
Harness makers.....	14	Senator.....	1
Hackmen.....	23	Stone mason.....	1
Hostlers.....	45	Saleswomen.....	1
Hotel keepers.....	46	Scissors grinder.....	1
Hucksters.....	752	Sailmaker.....	1
Housekeepers.....	1,118	Saddlers.....	2
Inspector.....	1	Special officers.....	2
Inventors.....	2	Stenographers.....	3
Iron workers.....	35	Storekeepers.....	4
Judge.....	1	Seamstresses.....	11
Journalists.....	4	Superintendents.....	36
Jewelers.....	10	Steam fitters.....	42
Janitors.....	30	Saloonists.....	51
Junk dealers.....	35	Schoolgirls.....	52
Jockeys.....	35	Shoemakers.....	84
Lithographers.....	2	Students.....	88
Lathers.....	4	Sailors.....	94
Letter carriers.....	5	Salesmen.....	98
Linemen.....	10	Stonecutters.....	105
Laundresses.....	13	Soldiers.....	475
Liverymen.....	13	Schoolboys.....	955
Laundrymen.....	56	Servants.....	2,375
Lawyers.....	92	Tile setters.....	2
Laborers.....	11,749	Touts.....	3

Callings, as given by those arrested—Continued.

Teamsters.....	3	Upholsterers.....	37
Trimmers.....	4	Veterinarians.....	8
Teachers.....	8	Wood carvers.....	2
Telegraphers.....	12	Weavers.....	3
Thieves.....	41	Wheelwrights.....	3
Tailors.....	116	Watchmen.....	78
Tinners.....	127	Waiters.....	246
United States marshals.....	2		
Undertakers.....	6	Total.....	29,543

Nativity of those arrested.

Algiers.....	2	Ireland.....	394
Armenia.....	2	Mexico.....	2
Australia.....	3	Norway.....	5
Arabia.....	9	Portugal.....	1
Austria.....	16	Prussia.....	1
Belgium.....	1	Porto Rico.....	2
Bavaria.....	1	Poland.....	15
Cuba.....	3	Russia.....	166
Canada.....	13	Spain.....	3
China.....	45	Syria.....	6
Denmark.....	7	Switzerland.....	11
England.....	76	Sweden.....	13
France.....	20	Scotland.....	18
Germany.....	277	Turkey.....	5
Greece.....	381	United States, white.....	12,780
Haiti.....	2	United States, colored.....	15,084
Holland.....	2	Wales.....	1
Hungary.....	2		
Italy.....	174	Total.....	29,543

Social conditions.

White.....	14,458	Able to read and write.....	26,234
Colored.....	15,085	Unable to read and write.....	3,309
Total.....	29,543	Total.....	29,543
Males.....	25,346	Males married.....	8,897
Females.....	4,197	Males single.....	16,449
		Females married.....	1,592
		Females single.....	2,605
Total.....	29,543	Total.....	29,543

Disposition of arrests.

Fined and paid.....	10,204	Delivered to—	
Fined and sent to workhouse in default.....	4,169	Military authorities.....	17
Fined and sent to jail in default.....	1,734	Naval authorities.....	18
Sent to—		United States marshal.....	32
Workhouse.....	161	Parents or friends.....	114
Jail.....	332	Board of Children's Guardians.....	389
Grand jury.....	457	Connecticut authorities.....	1
Insane asylum.....	168	Iowa authorities.....	1
Reform School.....	200	Maryland authorities.....	34
Hart Farm.....	2	Missouri authorities.....	1
House of the Good Shepherd.....	1	New York authorities.....	4
Washington Asylum.....	7	New Jersey authorities.....	1
Personal bonds taken.....	2,734	Pennsylvania authorities.....	5
Placed under bonds.....	24	Tennessee authorities.....	2
Appealed.....	11	Virginia authorities.....	9
Nolle prossed.....	2,412	West Virginia authorities.....	1
Dismissed.....	5,884	Turned over to detective bureau.....	1
Not disposed of.....	402		
Sentence suspended.....	11	Total.....	29,543

United States cases.

Fines imposed	\$57, 158. 00
Fines paid	12, 014. 00
To jail in default	38, 129. 00
Execution suspended	700. 00
Personal bonds taken	6, 315. 00
Total	57, 158. 00

District of Columbia cases.

Fines imposed	\$109, 527. 05
Fines paid	43, 392. 05
Fines appealed from	640. 00
To workhouse in default	58, 475. 00
Execution suspended	795. 00
Personal bonds taken	6, 225. 00
Total	109, 527. 05

Money and valuables recovered.

Amount received (estimated)	\$320, 495. 68
Returned to—	
Owners—vehicles, etc., taken from drivers	89, 570. 25
Property clerk	87, 046. 58
Poundmaster	858. 00
Taken from prisoners and returned, order of lieutenant	91, 921. 05
Taken from prisoners and returned, order of police judge	22. 00
Collateral returned to—	
Marshal at police court	11, 681. 55
Major of police at police court	38, 594. 88
Property clerk	60. 00
United States marshal	50. 00
Owners	691. 37
Total	320, 495. 68

Estimated losses recovered.

Property stolen	\$84, 815. 00
Reported lost or mislaid	12, 644. 00
Recovered	87, 926. 58

Number of larcenies, etc.

Housebreaking, night	248
Housebreaking, day	50
Grand larceny	365
Petit larceny	4, 275
Larceny from the person	114
Larceny from the United States Government	10
Highway robbery	29
Embezzlement	45
False pretenses	69
Forgery	7
Lost or mislaid	430

Visits of general officers.

Honorable Commissioners	5
Superintendent	36
Acting superintendent	1
Captains	7, 039
Acting captains	57
Lieutenant-inspector	264
Acting lieutenant-inspectors	369
Police surgeons	267
Visiting officials	31

Miscellaneous reports.

Accidents	2, 019
Attempts at suicide	77
Animals taken estray	288
Animals delivered to property clerk	25
Animals delivered to pound master	50
Abandoned infants found	28
Dead infants found	90
Dead bodies found	39
Drowned bodies found	27
Dead animals	5, 761
Dangerous or broken pavements	1, 800
Dangerous holes, roadway	1, 010
Dangerous buildings	42
Dangerous bridges	9
Doors and windows found open	622
Damaged trees and boxes	348
Deaths (coroner notified, no inquest)	319
Fires, times attended	684
Fire plugs damaged	255
Filthy gutters, alleys	31
Fountains damaged	14
Found sick on street	756
Hydrants damaged	261
Inquests attended	51
Lamps damaged	85
Lamps not lighted:	
Gas	1, 302
Electric	13, 677
Naphtha	655
Lost children restored to parents	15
Lodgers accommodated	35
Pumps damaged	69
Permits examined:	
Building	1, 309
Miscellaneous	5, 327
Sewers damaged	99
Sewers filthy	79
Suicides	24
Telephone messages	91, 576
Water mains damaged	243
Water pipes damaged	279

Table of arrests.
UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Work house default.	Jail default.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insanity- lum.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	Reform School.	To Maryland authorities.	To the Hart Farm.	Total.
Affray.....	3			3						9	38	3				16	3			3
Assault.....	103	20	47	76	30		2			2		25					2			123
Assault and battery.....	24	2	4	22	6		3				4	5				4				26
Cohabiting with female children under 16 years of age.....	1			1					1											1
Cruelty to animals.....	12		6	6	9	1					2									12
Concealed weapons.....	3			3			1													3
Contempt of court.....		2		1	1															2
Disorderly conduct.....	422	31	192	261	181	26				95	18	74				1	1			453
Destroying private property.....	51	2	37	16	13	1				10	10	10				54	5			53
Destroying public property.....	6		2	4	2					1	2					7	2			6
Fast driving.....	3			3	2							1				1				3
Fornication.....		6		6	1		1	1			1	2								6
Fugitives from—																				
Justice.....	27	4	10	21																31
Parents.....	61	12	46	27								2				24	4	1	2	73
Grand larceny.....	1			1											67	3	1			1
Highway robbery.....	1			1					1											1
Housebreaking, day.....	12		7	5							7	4				1				12
Housebreaking, night.....	22		2	20					2	1	4	9				3	3			22
Intoxication.....	3		2	1								3								3
Incorrigibility.....	72	34	37	69	2					2	2	7	2		4	50	37			106
Indecent exposure.....	5			5	4					1										5
Insanity.....	1			1										1						1
Larceny from person.....	6			6							1	2				1	2			6
Larceny from United States.....	1			1			1													1
Murder.....	2			2					2											2
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses.....	1			1							1									1
Petit larceny.....	347	27	81	293	69		15			17	43	63				122	55			374
Profanity.....	4	3	2	5	2	3				1	1									7
Suspicion.....	40	3	7	36								42				1				43
Threats.....	1			1																1
Trespass.....	11		6	5	4						1	1				3				11
Vagrancy.....	34	10	15	29	1	5				4	2	5			2	25				44
Violations of—																				
Police regulations.....	416		248	168	296	6				56	14	27	5			11	1			416
Other District of Columbia ordinances.....	49		23	26	19	4				10	2	9				5				49
Witnesses.....	3	4	2	5								7								7
Total.....	1,748	160	777	1,131	632	46	23	1	6	210	153	301	9	1	73	334	116	1	2	1,908

Table of arrests—Continued.

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Nolle prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To Reform School.	To House of the Good Shepherd.	To Maryland authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.
Abortion.....		1		1						1															1	
Abandoning infant.....		1		1									1												1	
Affray.....	21	2	7	16	12		3				3			4											23	
Adultery.....		1							1																1	
Arson.....	1			1						1											6		2		327	
Assault.....	258	69	61	266	81		88		20	1	24		49	41	8						1				131	
Assault and battery.....	107	24	19	112	30		46		5		7		18	22	1					1					11	
Assault, intent to kill.....	10	1		11						9			1												1	
Assaulting officer.....				1			1																		1	
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	12	1	1	11					1	8				2	1										12	
Attempt at rape.....	1			1						1															1	
Blackmailing.....		1		1						1															1	
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years.....										1															4	
Cruelty to animals.....	4		1	3																					57	
Criminal libel.....	57		14	43	43	7					1			5						1					1	
Concealed weapons.....	58	3	7	54	4	1	27	1	2		4		8	12	1						1				61	
Contempt of court.....	1	1		2	1		1																		2	
Creating nuisance.....	5		3	2	1								4												5	
Disorderly conduct.....	1,140	262	425	977	637	392		1			168		56	126	5					12	5				1,402	
Desertion.....	6		6																2						6	
Destroying private property.....	37	4	19	22	9	7	2		1	1	6		11	3					1						41	
Destroying public property.....	1		1		1																				1	
Enticing prostitution.....		1		1										1											1	
Embezzlement.....	12		9	3			1			5			2	2	2										12	
Fast driving.....	29		20	9	23	3					1			2											29	
Forgery.....	2			2						2											3				2	
Fornication.....	32	51	2	81	14		34	3	11		1		7	9	1										83	
Fugitive from—																										
Justice.....	21	4	8	17				3								1	1				6		8	1	3	
Parents.....	29	11	32	8										3					33						1	
Insane asylum.....	1		1													1									1	
Grand larceny.....	11	7	6	12						12			3	3												18

[illegible]

228 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Summary.—Table of arrests.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle pross- ed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1902.	Cases held, 1901.
Abduction.....	1	1		1			
Abortion.....	2	1	1		1	1	
Abandoning infant.....	2		2	1	1		
Affray.....	137	61	76	8	18	111	251
Adultery.....	66	21	45	29	5	32	17
Arson.....	3	2	1		1	2	1
Assault.....	1,897	676	1,221	357	277	1,263	1,202
Assault and battery.....	85	189	646	126	110	599	801
Assault, intent to kill.....	62	8	54	16	5	41	31
Assaulting officer.....	8	2	6		1	7	10
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	40	3	37	6	5	29	
Attempt at abortion.....	3	2	1			3	1
Attempt at rape.....	5	1	4		2	3	0
Attempt at murder.....	6	3	3	3		3	
Blackmailing.....	2		2			2	
Bribery.....	3		3			3	1
Buying stolen goods.....	1	1		1			3
Bringing stolen goods into District of Columbia.....	1		1			1	
Conspiracy.....	8	5	3	1		7	19
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years of age.....	15	2	13	3	3	9	1
Cruelty to animals.....	721	407	314	13	18	690	591
Criminal libel.....	7	4	3	1	1	5	5
Concealed weapon.....	238	72	166	28	28	182	189
Contempt of court.....	41	19	22	3	9	29	29
Creating nuisance.....	192	143	49	101	10	81	72
Disorderly conduct.....	6,442	2,345	4,097	215	521	5,706	4,760
Desertion.....	29	27	2			29	23
Destroying private property.....	272	153	119	55	33	184	125
Destroying public property.....	14	8	6	2		12	9
Depravation on property.....	1		1			1	
Enticing prostitution.....	8	1	7	1	1	6	4
Employing unlicensed engineer.....	1		1	1			
Embezzlement.....	85	73	12	20	6	59	57
Exhibiting obscene pictures.....	4	4				4	3
Fast driving.....	275	195	80	13	6	256	125
Forcible entry.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	
Forgery.....	9	7	2		2	7	20
Fornication.....	343	22	321	36	32	275	133
Fugitives from.—							
Justice.....	136	76	60		3	133	124
Parents.....	113	78	35		5	108	106
Insane asylum.....	4	4				4	7
Gift enterprise.....	2	2				2	1
Grand larceny.....	139	64	75	54	18	67	100
Habitual drunkard.....	134	105	29	4	3	127	130
Harboring female child—immoral purposes.....	1	1				1	3
Highway robbery.....	23	3	20	2	5	16	5
Housebreaking, day.....	88	25	63	19	19	50	39
Housebreaking, night.....	113	23	90	20	18	75	76
Intoxication.....	2,880	2,272	608		2,879	1	
Intoxication and disorderly.....	1,274	614	660	15	45	1,214	910
Interfering with officer.....	4	4		1	1	2	5
Incorrigibility.....	117	43	74	4	8	105	76
Indecent exposure.....	324	170	154	9	9	306	235
Indecent assault.....	21	13	8	1	5	15	22
Insanity.....	164	105	59	1	10	153	120
Keeping—							
Disorderly house.....	120	22	98	24	14	82	63
Bawdy house.....	20	5	15	1	2	17	25
Gambling house or table.....	71	21	50	12	6	53	37
Unlicensed bar.....	79	17	62	6	7	66	59
Open bar Sunday.....	15	13	2		2	13	25
Open after hours.....	5	5				5	5
Dangerous dog.....	25	17	8	6	5	14	5
Kidnapping.....	1	1				1	
Larceny by trick.....	9	8	1	1		8	
Larceny from person.....	60	20	40	15	17	28	23
Larceny from United States.....	18	11	7	3	1	14	14
Making mischief.....	3	3				3	4
Manslaughter.....	2	2				2	2
Murder.....	15	1	14			14	8
Mayhem.....	1		1		1	1	1
Obtaining money or goods by false pre- tenses.....	91	80	11	34	4	53	54
Perjury.....	8	4	4		2	6	6
Passing counterfeit.....	1	1			1		2
Petty larceny.....	2,124	603	1,521	342	301	1,481	1,445
Petty larceny, second offense.....	13	2	11	1	1	11	7
Profanity.....	610	195	415	15	36	559	586
Rape.....	6		6			6	6

Summary.—Table of arrests—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nolle pross- ed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1901.	Cases held, 1902.
Receiving stolen goods.....	35	17	18	6	6	23	25
Refusing to pay hack hire.....	65	59	6	10	1	54	54
Selling liquor to minors.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	2
Suspicion.....	875	237	638	3	868	4	7
Seduction.....	6	1	5	3	1	2	3
Taking property without consent.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Threats.....	305	134	171	79	48	178	175
Tresspass.....	122	91	31	13	9	100	72
Unlicensed pawnbrokers.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	2	1
Vagrancy.....	2,093	1,201	892	77	153	1,863	1,918
Violation of—							
Boarding-house law.....	30	29	1	17	2	11	.....
Barber-shop law.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Building regulations.....	79	73	6	14	4	61	46
Cigarette law.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Civil-rights law.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Dog law.....	78	32	46	42	10	26	18
Fish law.....	26	20	6	3	4	19	20
Food law.....	200	188	12	21	1	178	4
Game law.....	7	6	1	.....	.....	7	9
Hack law.....	68	44	24	10	3	55	65
Humane law.....	27	15	12	5	2	20	2
Health ordinances.....	435	343	92	114	22	299	211
Insurance law.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Pharmacy law.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Police regulations.....	3,586	2,237	1,349	161	114	3,311	1,993
Policy law.....	46	3	43	9	11	26	25
Plumbing regulations.....	6	6	.....	2	.....	4	6
Pawnbrokers law.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Postal law.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Revised Statutes.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Snow law.....	182	170	12	45	.....	137	.....
Smoke law.....	144	144	.....	4	9	131	8
Water law.....	19	13	6	3	1	15	1
Weights and measures law.....	4	1	3	1	.....	3	5
Other District of Columbia ordinances.....	398	256	142	133	24	241	155
Witnesses.....	69	27	42	.....	66	3	.....
Total.....	29,543	14,458	15,085	2,412	5,884	21,247	17,660

Police patrol and signal service.

Drivers.....	20
Wagons.....	12
Horses.....	21
Reports from boxes by officers.....	898,421
Messages sent and received.....	16,094
Calls for wagon by—	
Officers.....	9,794
Citizens.....	226
Messenger or telephone.....	990
Persons taken to—	
Headquarters.....	521
Police court.....	431
Jail.....	13
Workhouse.....	1
Hospitals.....	1,037
Places of abode.....	137
Depots.....	21
Gallery.....	50
Asylums.....	18
Several homes.....	9
House of detention.....	11
Dead bodies removed to morgue or late homes.....	45
Children restored to their homes.....	52
Accidents attended.....	205
Injured removed to their homes.....	73
Sick removed to their homes.....	114
Number of times reserves to fires.....	547
Miscellaneous runs.....	1,962
Total number of runs made.....	15,411

REPORT OF THE CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your information the following tabular statement, showing in detail the financial and property transactions of this office during the past fiscal year:

Month.	Delivered to owners by order of the court or upon proof of ownership.	Delivered to claimants on bond.	Delivered to administrators.	Destroyed by order of court.	Balance on hand.	Total.
1901.						
July	\$3,857.57	\$85.50	\$714.21	\$15.15	\$230.75	\$4,903.18
August	5,573.91	439.00	20.00	10.50	116.87	6,160.28
September	4,900.55	50.00	500.00	11.50	221.69	5,683.74
October	5,526.61	87.00	156.85	13.65	338.35	6,122.46
November	15,842.91	46.00	80.00	6.50	362.65	16,338.06
December	4,344.83	222.00	135.00	21.20	458.65	5,181.68
1902.						
January	10,631.32	279.00	278.23	6.75	924.79	12,120.09
February	6,657.39	172.06	241.45	5.50	295.05	7,371.45
March	3,492.76			1.75	389.78	3,884.29
April	3,833.64	20.00		6.60	432.84	4,293.08
May	3,380.41	116.35		21.80	474.93	3,993.49
June	15,627.09	274.00	5.00	1.25	671.66	16,579.00
Total	83,668.99	1,790.91	2,130.74	122.15	4,918.01	92,630.80

As all the lost and stolen property recovered by the Metropolitan police department of this District is delivered to the chief (also property) clerk, his records, considered with those of the detective bureau, where reports of losses are made, show conclusively whether the force is efficient in enforcing the laws enacted for the protection of property.

I was placed in charge of this office in July, 1898, and since that time have observed a steady increase of lost and stolen property recovered, due to modern police methods and the earnest efforts of the officers, who know that promotion and official recognition are accorded those who display the most intelligence and energy in the detection and prevention of crime.

In 1898 the value of the property recovered and turned over to me by the chief of detectives and the lieutenants of the several precincts was \$43,354.91, or 45 per cent of what had been stolen, while last year it was worth, including what had been abandoned and lost (as shown in the foregoing tabular statement), \$92,630.80, or 90 per cent of the losses.

BICYCLES.

Year after year the number of stolen and abandoned bicycles recovered by the police increases, and much time and labor are expended in caring for and properly disposing of them. During the past year 703 bicycles were delivered to me, and of this number there are at least 100 in my storerooms now awaiting identification.

The same condition exists as to personal effects of insane persons and those who die in this jurisdiction without relatives to take charge of their chattels. In many instances the property consists of household effects, trunks, and clothing, bulky but of slight value, and no one is willing to incur the expense incident to the appointment of a committee or administrator in such cases. Under our laws the police must

take charge of such property and deliver it to me. Our small store-rooms are constantly filled with a heterogeneous mass.

During the past year this office registered 3,102 lots of lost, stolen, and abandoned property, or 417 more than during the preceding year.

JAMES A. KEMP,
Chief (also Property) Clerk.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police Department.

REPORT OF BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1902.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following summary of the work in your department of the board of surgeons for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902:

Number of sick cards issued.....	1,454
Number of house visits	2,078
Number of office visits.....	4,443
Number of alleged insane examined	158
Number of applicants examined as to physical qualifications.....	454
Number passed.....	134

Very respectfully,

F. P. VALE, *Secretary.*

Maj. R. SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE HACK INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Vehicles licensed.....	370
Licenses transferred	8
Vehicles inspected.....	370
Vehicles condemned.....	20
Vehicles, minor repairs ordered for.....	89
Number of hack stands	37
Number of hacks which stands will accommodate.....	258
Cases tried (police court) for charging excessive rates	4
Cases tried (police court) for refusing to pay hack hire.....	64
Cases tried (police court) for using condemned vehicles.....	2
Cases tried (police court), other violations of hack laws	68
Total number of cases tried for violation of hack laws.....	138
Complaints relative to hacks and hackmen investigated and reported upon.....	17
Amount paid District of Columbia for hack licenses.....	\$2,039.90
Recovered from hackmen 7 lost articles, valued at.....	\$91.00

While attending to the duties devolving upon me as inspector of hacks it became necessary for me to make arrests for other offenses, as follows:

Assault	1
Disorderly conduct	1
Fast driving	2
Insanity	1
Petit larceny.....	5
Complaints other than those relative to hackmen investigated and reported upon.....	11

It will be seen by reference to the number of vehicles condemned and the number for which minor repairs were ordered, that the work of improving the condition of the public vehicles has been steadily going on, and although some now in use are not as sightly as could be desired, sufficient progress has been made to insure to the public safe and cleanly vehicles.

The patrons of public vehicles can not fail to have noticed that a large percentage of these vehicles now in use are new and modern in every respect, being equipped with rubber tires and other appliances that contribute to the comfort of the passenger, and they are scarcely surpassed in quality and general excellence by the finest livery carriages in the city. It is to be regretted that all of them can not be brought to that standard.

During the past year the court of appeals decided that the owners of automobiles were not subject to the provisions of the license law enacted by the legislative assembly August 23, 1871, and they have, therefore, been operated as public vehicles without license, but the license act recently passed by Congress provides for the licensing of this class of vehicles.

For many years it has been the custom to allow the drivers of public vehicles on the stands near the depots to solicit the patronage of passengers from incoming trains, but the privilege was abused to such an extent that it became intolerable, and it was stopped by the enforcement of section 7, page 20, police regulations.

The stranger entering the city is no longer greeted by the loud yelling of a score or more hackmen, and good order now prevails where formerly disorder was the rule.

In the minds of the public the municipality is largely held responsible for the acts of the drivers of public vehicles whom it has licensed to occupy the public space for private gain, and this being so, it should be empowered by law to prevent drunken, disorderly, and criminal persons from engaging in an occupation which presents so many opportunities to commit crime. Persons entering a public vehicle are practically at the mercy of the driver, and the municipality should know that the latter is a man of good character and well vouched for before he is allowed to drive, and his continuance in that occupation should be made to depend upon his good conduct.

I would suggest that Congress be asked to amend the license law by adding a section requiring drivers as well as owners to be licensed, and empowering the Commissioners to refuse or revoke said license whenever, in their judgment, it is necessary for the safety and welfare of the public.

Very respectfully,

A. R. LAMB,
Inspector of Hacks.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police Department.

REPORT OF THE HARBOR MASTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourteenth annual report as to the police patrol boat and the service rendered by its crew during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

1901.

- July 1 to Aug. 29. Steamer *Lovie Randall* was used as police patrol boat.
4. Private J. J. Perry arrested Francis Larue and Edward Monroe, charged with bathing in the Potomac; they forfeited \$2 each.
 5. Recovered and sent to the morgue body of Albert Garnet, colored, age 18, who was drowned in Eastern Branch.
 6. Recovered body of Walter Alexander, colored, aged 15, who was drowned foot of Thirtieth street NW., and turned it over to parents of deceased by direction of coroner.
 10. *Vigilant* hauled out on marine railway.
 11. Frank Townsend reported failure of two soldiers to return bateau he hired to them; also that a sailing flatty had been stolen from the foot of P street SW. Both were recovered on July 14 by crew of police boat.
 21. Recovered the body of Moses Gaither, colored, aged 18, who was drowned at foot of Twenty-eighth street NW.
 22. *Vigilant* lowered from marine railway.
 27. William King, colored, aged 18, resident of Cherrydale, Va., was drowned near Smith's stone quarry. Body was recovered July 28 and turned over to George W. Donaldson, magistrate, of Alexandria County, Va.
- Aug. 2. Recovered and sent to morgue body of Julius Bolden, colored, aged 42, who was drowned in the James Creek Canal near S street SW.
4. Robert Washington, colored, aged 19, was drowned near the Chain Bridge. Body was recovered on August 5. The deceased having been a resident of Alexandria County, Va., the body was turned over to the magistrate of that county, but it was brought to the District of Columbia on August 6 and sent to the morgue.

1901.

- Aug. 7. Recovered and sent to the morgue body of unknown colored boy who was drowned in the tidal reservoir.
12. *Vigilant* was inspected by the United States local inspectors of steam vessels.
19. The body recovered August 7 was identified by Mrs. Henderson, from photograph at headquarters, as her son.
22. Recovered and sent to the morgue body of unknown colored boy, aged about 14, who fell overboard at foot of Ninth street SW. and was drowned.
24. Private R. Dean arrested Edward B. Tiller, white, charged with larceny from United States Government; nolle prosequed by United States attorney.
25. Mrs. Maud Pyles, white, fell overboard from the Marshall Hall wharf, in Maryland, and was drowned. The body was dragged for during the night of August 25-26; was recovered on the morning of the 27th and delivered to an undertaker in this city by direction of the coroner.
28. Took Health Officer Woodward to the back of Sheppards to inspect that place.
- Sept. 7. George W. Webber, whose hands were mashed on board steamer *Randall*, was taken to hospital in harbor master's wagon.
8. Went to Gunstons Hall, Va., by order of Captain Boardman, and had body found near the shore on September 7 removed from grave, when it was identified as James Banks, colored, age 20, resident of District. It was brought to the city and sent to the morgue.
10. Joseph Gray, colored, age 24, deck hand on steamer *Potomac*, fell overboard at foot of L street SW. and was drowned. Body was recovered 4.20 a.m. by crew of the police boat and sent to the morgue.
13. Girtie Jones, colored, age 38, who was taken sick and fell in parking between M and N streets SW., was taken to the harbor office, thence to the emergency hospital.
16. Private R. Dean arrested Charles Hawkins, colored, age 19, charged carrying concealed weapons.
28. Recovered body of an unknown colored man, age about 25, from the James Creek Canal near I street SW. and removed it to the morgue.
- Oct. 5. Police boat pulled the steam launch *Jennie Irene* off a log.
9. Robert Hill, colored, age 22, was drowned near the foot of Twenty-ninth street NW. Body was recovered and sent to the morgue.
9. Harbor Master J. R. Sutton prevented an unknown colored woman from drowning herself and sent her home.
12. Destroyed one lot of pistols, razors, and other weapons that were sent from headquarters.
14. Harbor Master J. R. Sutton, in company with Dr. Palmer, of the Agricultural Department, served notices, together with copies of the game law, to 31 millinery stores.
15. Picked up a batteau which was drifting, and returned it to owner on October 17.
20. William Wallace, white, aged about 40, was drowned at the foot of Potomac street NW.; body was recovered and sent to the morgue.
- Nov. 17. Jack Cole, colored, age about 30, fell overboard from a train while crossing Long Bridge, was drowned. The body was recovered and sent to the morgue.
25. Recovered the body of Col. Alexander D. Anderson, white, age 58, who committed suicide, by drowning, near Mount Vernon, Va. Body was brought to the District on the police boat.
- Dec. 14. Private J. J. Perry arrested Michael Burk, white, age 50; charge, violating the harbor regulations; personal bonds were taken in police court.
30. Found a stray horse, which was put in the harbor master's stable, and subsequently turned over to the owner, December 31, by direction of the property clerk, Metropolitan police department.

1902.

- Jan. 11. Found body of an unknown white man floating in the river near the foot of P street SW., and sent it to the morgue.
29. William Ruffin, colored, age 30, was sent to Emergency Hospital, suffering with frosted feet.
- Feb. 3. River frozen to a thickness 8 to 10 inches. An appropriation by Congress, \$5,000, was used in hiring tugs fitted with ice plows to open river. The work started the morning of February 21 under supervision of harbor master and crew, and continued until February 26.

1902.

- Feb. 13. The clothing of Mrs. Sophie Willie, white, age 88, of 478 N street SW., took fire from a stove, and she was badly burned. She was removed to the Emergency Hospital, where she died shortly after her arrival.
21. William Washington, colored, age 30, fell overboard from the tug *James O. Carter* while engaged in breaking the ice in the Potomac and was drowned. Recovered the body April 4 at Pamunkey Creek, Charles County, Md., and brought it to the District on the harbor police boat.
- Mar. 5. By direction of Captain Boardman, went with police boat to Bryans Point, Maryland, for the purpose of investigating and getting description of the body found near that place. Report was made by Detective Sergeant Miller to Captain Boardman.
5. By direction of Captain Boardman, police boat left for River View for the purpose of investigating death and getting a description of white man found floating in the river near that place. Report was made by Detective Sergeant Miller to Captain Boardman.
11. Assisted the deputy United States marshal to get to the steamer *Dock Reh* on official business.
17. By directions of Captain Boardman, police boat went to Bryans Point, Maryland, and had body that was found in the river on March 4, exhumed for the purpose of identifying it; report was made by Detective Sergeant Miller to Captain Boardman.
18. Went to near River View, Md., by direction of Captain Boardman, for the purpose of exhuming body found in the river on March 4. Body was not identified.
21. Police boat went to near Anacostia Bridge and got seine boat that was captured while being used in illegal fishing and brought her to harbor wharf, where she was held for property clerk.
25. Assisted the United States local inspectors of steam vessels, by taking them to Alexandria, Va., on police boat on official business.
28. *Vigilant* hauled out on marine railway for the purpose of putting on new propeller.
- Apr. 1. Joseph Garrison, white; age 60; drove into the James Creek Canal, with horse and wagon, some time during the night of March 31. His body was recovered and sent to the morgue.
- Metso Dillidhimmis, white; age 14; committed suicide by drowning in the waters of the inner basin of the tidal reservoir. The body was recovered and sent to the morgue.
2. Emery Steele, white, age 8, drowned in the Eastern Branch, near the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge. The body was recovered and removed to his home by consent of the coroner.
11. Police boat towed seine boat from foot of Eleventh street SE. to the harbor wharf, and held her for property clerk.
12. About 5 o'clock this p. m. American Ice Company engine house took fire and burned; also T. Riley's mill and wharf, Rainer's boathouse, Cumberland's boathouse, and a large number of small boats. These buildings were situated on Water street. The police boat *Vigilant* rendered valuable assistance by removing vessels from docks to places of safety.
18. Harbor Master J. R. Sutton and privates S. D. Lewis, R. Dean, J. J. Perry, fireman Maurice Hughes, George Newell, and Bun Browning, reported at 6.40 p. m., at Convention Hall and registered the number of people that attended the Masonic Fair. Reported result to Richard Sylvester, major and superintendent Metropolitan Police.
23. Michael Dennehan, white, age 33 years, was drowned in James Creek Canal. Body was recovered and sent to the morgue.
- May 2. Took up trot-line that laid in the water near foot of Thirty-fourth street NW.
6. *Vigilant* and crew, assisted by three detailed officers, patrolled the river during the night from May 6 to May 11, for the purpose of detecting illegal fishermen.
11. Eugene Flynn, white, age 30, fell overboard from a batteau and was drowned. The body was dragged for by crew of police boat the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, when it was recovered and sent to the morgue.
15. Private J. J. Perry and R. Passeno arrested Harry Connors, white, age 41, charged with threats.
18. Private R. Dean recovered oxidized silver watch that was reported lost; turned same into detective headquarters.
22. John Fletcher, colored, age 21, drowned in the James Creek Canal near the foot of P street SW. The body was recovered and sent to the morgue.

1902.

- May 22. While police boat *Vigilant* was tied up at the United States Arsenal wharf, U. S. steam yacht *Sylph* collided with her and wrecked the pilot house, lower rail, chafing rail, and tore away brass rail around pilot house. The damage was repaired at United States navy-yard at the expense of the Government.
23. Admiral Terry, commander of the United States navy-yard, loaned the U. S. navy launch, No. 177, to harbor master to be used as a patrol boat while the *Vigilant* was undergoing repairs.
26. Found lost child at foot of Sixth street SW. Restored to parents.
29. Private S. D. Lewis arrested Jane Tuxton, colored, age 34; charge, drunk and disorderly. Forfeited \$5 collateral.
- Harbor Master J. R. Sutton arrested Henry Rodgers, white, age 23; charge, drunk.
31. Lewis Davis, colored, age 23, jumped overboard from the steamer *River Queen* at Notley Hall, Maryland, and was drowned. The body was recovered, brought to the District, and sent to the morgue.
- June 5. Took Lieutenant Hollenburger, of the fourth precinct, Private Reinhardt, and Precinct Detective Kemp to Greenway Point, Maryland, on official business.
- Picked up a bateau adrift and returned to the owner on June 6.
9. *Vigilant* in commission. Returned launch No. 177 to commander of the United States navy-yard.
- Private J. J. Perry arrested J. C. Buchanan, colored, age 38, for detective bureau.
16. Sent Henry Thomas, white, age 25, to the Emergency Hospital.
18. Lewis Gorman, white, age 8, drowned while bathing at the foot of First street SE. The body was recovered; sent to the morgue.
23. Privates R. Dean, S. D. Lewis, R. Passeno, and J. J. Perry and M. Conroy registered the number of persons and vehicles that crossed the Long Bridge during the 23d, 24th, and 25th June.
30. Robert Stonestreet, colored, age about 35, fell overboard and was drowned at the foot of Third street SE. The body was recovered and sent to the morgue.

During the month of August, 1901, there was installed in the *Vigilant* a new upright tubular steel boiler and fore-and-aft compound engine, cylinders having a diameter of 13 and 7 inches, with ten-inch stroke, and a composition propeller, which makes her much more speedy, and more suitable for the work of patrolling the river and making long journeys down the Potomac on business for the department.

In concluding this, my fourteenth annual report, permit me, sir, to tender you, and all the members of your department with whom I have been brought in contact during the past year, my cordial appreciation of the cooperation I have received in the discharge of my official duties. I have also to thank the members of the crew of the police boat *Vigilant* for the able manner in which they have performed whatever duty I have placed upon them.

Respectfully, yours,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master, D. C.

Maj. R. SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my annual report, showing the work of the sanitary office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

The work of transportation and hospital service, as well as that of the ambulance, was transferred to the board of charities July 1, 1901, by order of the honorable Commissioners. Notwithstanding this part of the work has been transferred as above stated for one year, yet numerous applicants have called daily seeking transportation to their homes, and sick and destitute persons have frequently asked for admission to the several hospitals. These unfortunates have been referred to the board of charities.

The principal work of the office is now the investigation and preparation of data for hearing of alleged insane persons before the probate court, and their temporary admission to the insane asylum pending judicial investigation.

The number admitted for the year was 359, classified as follows:

NATIVITY.	
United States	321
Germany	14
Ireland	11
England	3
Russia	2
Portugal	1
Italy	1
Austria	2
Sweden	1
Hungary	1
Canada	1
Switzerland	1
Total	359
Classified as to color, there were—	
White	236
Colored	123
Classified as to sex, there were—	
Males	206
Females	153

Of this number, 72 were native born of the District of Columbia and 56 were non-residents, having become insane while temporarily residing in this city. A large majority of this number had to be taken into custody by the police prior to their admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane. The average age of those committed to the insane hospital was 42, while the youngest was 11 years of age, and the oldest 92 years.

One hundred and eighty-three alleged insane persons were arrested by the police during the year, and confined in the several police stations pending examination by the police surgeons. One hundred and fifty-eight of this number were pronounced insane and confined in the Government Hospital for the Insane.

It will be noticed that the total number of persons admitted to the hospital for the insane was 359, which is an increase of 64 over the preceding year. This increase is the largest in the history of this department.

The causes of lunacy are varied, but it must not be forgotten that, while the average age is 42, the cause of mental disturbance in some few cases is due to old age. On several occasions it has been shown beyond question that the cause of lunacy has been due to immoral practices, or as a result of inebriety. In this connection I desire to renew my former recommendations that a hospital be established for the treatment of inebriates, for quite a number of this class of persons have been arrested during the year, and several have been committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane suffering from the effects of stimulants of different kinds and recovered after remaining in the hospital for a short time, which seems to me to demonstrate beyond a doubt the importance of an asylum for this class of cases, where they could be treated with less expense and perhaps to a better advantage for themselves.

I have found that in a number of the cases heard before the probate court it was quite difficult to obtain the necessary data. Frequently persons with means, or able to defray their expenses in the hospital, have appealed to this department for free treatment. It has been quite troublesome at times to get at the truth necessary to prove the indigency of the proposed patient. I have also found no little difficulty in securing the proper information concerning many of the cases that were tried because of the want of knowledge on the part of the applicant or petitioner.

My experience during the past year has proven that it would be advantageous for this department to have control of an ambulance to convey persons to and from the Government Hospital for the Insane, and for other cases of emergency. I therefore respectfully recommend that a modern ambulance, fully equipped, be provided for this service.

Permit me, in conclusion, to extend my thanks for your appreciation and approval of my work during the year, and I also desire to return thanks to all those who have aided me in the discharge of my duties, as many of the physicians have assisted me in difficult cases.

Very respectfully,

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,

Superintendent Metropolitan Police Department,

J. A. FRANK,
Sanitary Officer, Metropolitan Police.

Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, *August 18, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

During the past year the department responded to 771 alarms of fire, an increase of 61 over the previous year. More than one-half, or 451, were bell alarms, and 320 local or silent alarms. Of the 771 alarms responded to 45 were false, 37 less than the year before. Allowance being made for these false alarms, it will be seen that there were 726 fires during the year, with a total loss of \$134,504, or an average loss per fire of \$185.26, the total loss for 1901 being \$285,677 and the average loss per fire \$454.89. The property damaged by fire during the past year carried an insurance of \$2,007,632, the loss being less than 7 per cent of the insurance. The loss per month was as follows: July, \$10,550; August, \$1,783; September, \$1,808; October, \$16,970; November, \$17,089; December, \$6,446; January, \$16,495; February, \$3,148; March, \$7,487; April, \$41,759; May, \$6,539, and June, \$4,430, the smallest loss, \$1,783, occurring in August, and the largest (due almost wholly to the river-front fire, April 12, 1902) in April, when the loss amounted to \$41,759.

From the following table, compiled from the records of the department, it will be seen that the loss during 1902 was the smallest during the past twelve years and less than one-half that of 1901:

1891.....	\$165,803
1892.....	162,086
1893.....	338,771
1894.....	202,441
1895.....	602,180
1896.....	280,049
1897.....	297,705
1898.....	848,836
1899.....	466,590
1900.....	224,239
1901.....	285,677
1902.....	134,504

Of the 726 fires occurring during the past year, 259 were in frame buildings, 409 in those of brick or stone construction, the remainder being the burning of brush, woods, leaves, etc.

Between noon and 6 o'clock p. m. there were 245 alarms received; 289 between 6 o'clock p. m. and midnight; 77 between midnight and 6 o'clock a. m., and 160 between 6 o'clock a. m. and noon. As was the case in 1901, the smallest number of alarms, 33, was received during September. The largest number, 93, was received during November. There were 213 alarms during the spring months; 154 during the summer months; 178 during the fall months, and 226 during the winter months. Including bell and local or silent alarms, there were

60 sounded during July; 42 during August; 33 during September; 52 during October; 93 during November; 75 during December; 86 during January; 65 during February; 75 during March; 80 during April; 58 during May, and 52 during June. There were seven extra-alarm fires during the year; November 19, a third, fourth, and fifth alarm being pulled from box 67; January 17, a second being sent in from box 53; March 1, a second was pulled from box 687; March 15, a second from box 416; April 12, a third and then a sixth being sent in for the fire in the American Ice Company's plant on the river front from box 415; the evening of that day, a second and a third was sent in from box 317, and June 24, a second was pulled from box 732.

FALSE ALARMS.

During 1901 there were 82 false alarms, while last year there were but 45, a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. This gratifying decrease may be properly attributed to the increased vigilance of the police force and to the prompt and severe penalties imposed upon offenders by the court. It is believed continued vigilance on the part of the police force and prompt and effective punishment of offenders will insure a still greater decrease in the number of false alarms.

STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENT.

The 4th of last January Chemical Engine Company No. 4 was placed in commission, the company being located in Brookland, under the command of Foreman Samuel R. Henry. By the installation of this company the strength of the department was increased to 24 companies—14 steam engine companies, 6 truck companies, and 4 chemical companies. The department was strengthened during the year by the purchase of a number of improved appliances, including life-nets for the truck companies, lighter chemical extinguishers of quicker action for a majority of the companies, and other more modern and effective appliances were adopted as far as the limited appropriation would permit.

ACCIDENTS TO APPARATUS.

There were but four serious accidents to the apparatus of the department during the past year—the breaking of the spindle of No. 14 hose carriage, the breaking of the spindle of the front axle of Reserve Truck A, the breaking of both poles of chemical engine No. 3, and the breaking of the rear wheel and the springing of the rear axle and front gear of engine No. 7. These accidents occurred while the apparatus was responding to alarms of fire, and were unavoidable in all but one case, and in that the men responsible for the accident were required to jointly bear the expense of the repairs. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured, and the damage done the apparatus in no case necessitated large expenditures for repairs.

REPAIRS TO APPARATUS.

That the apparatus, vehicles, and appliances of the department were in any but a satisfactory condition may be seen from the report of the machinist that during the past year he supervised 153 repair jobs

at local shops and personally made repairs in 232 other cases, making 385 repair jobs during the twelve months. The department fully agrees with the machinist that a repair shop, sufficiently manned and equipped to do all repair work, should be provided; for it is believed that a great saving of both money and time would thereby result. The department also agrees with him that 2 second-size steamers should be provided, so as to enlarge the reserve force of engines; but appropriations for the repair shop and extra steamers are not recommended this year for the reason that other things are more pressing. The hose carriages in the department not only require almost constant repair, but they have, since the advent of the combination chemical engine and hose wagon, become pieces of inferior apparatus, the combination wagon being, as its name implies, really 2 pieces of apparatus—a chemical engine and a hose wagon—and, as the great majority of fires are extinguished by the use of chemicals, the department believes that combination wagons should displace its hose carriages as quickly as possible.

HORSES.

Twenty-five horses of the department were condemned during the past year and turned over to the District property clerk, 14 less than were condemned during 1901. Three were destroyed because of injuries and 2 died, making a total loss of 30 to the department. Forty-three horses were purchased during the year, at an average cost of \$250 per head, as against 45 the previous year. The department took possession of its stable last winter, and it has been a source of great convenience and benefit, temporarily disabled horses and those on trial being housed therein. The general health of the animals has continued good, and they have received from those in charge of them the best of care and attention, their appearance in the annual parade of the department last December causing President Roosevelt to remark that he had never seen a finer set of horses.

HEALTH OF MEN.

From the annual report of the board of police and fire surgeons, it appears that there was less sickness among the officers and men of the department than during the previous year, for while there were 29 more "sick cards" issued, there were 42 less house visits made by the surgeons and they received 60 less visitors at their offices. There were several cases of serious illness among the members of the department, but fortunately none resulted fatally. The board of surgeons examined 355 applicants for appointment to the department, 156 being passed as physically fit and 199 rejected.

PENSIONS.

There were 38 persons on the pension roll of the department July 1, 1901, the monthly payment to them aggregating \$1,245. During the past year three members of the department were placed on the retired list on an allowance of \$50 per month each, two at \$40 a month, and one at \$24. In one case the monthly allowance was increased from \$30 to \$50, in two from \$30 to \$40, in two from \$20 to \$30, and one pensioner at \$50 per month died, making the aggregate monthly pay-

ment July 1, 1902, \$1,509, an increase of \$314 per month. The deceased pensioner was William Kirkpatrick, who died April 26, 1902. He entered the department as a private November 22, 1873, being retired March 1, 1899, after nearly twenty-six years service, rising during his service to rank of foreman. His record was an excellent one, and the department detailed a number of men to attend his funeral and directed that the flags on the houses of the department be placed at half-mast the day of the funeral as a mark of respect to his memory.

ADDITIONAL MEN AND DISCIPLINE.

July 1, 1901, the membership of the department was increased by the appointment of a third assistant chief engineer, 1 foreman, 2 drivers, 8 privates, 16 watchmen, and a laborer, 29 in all. Ten members resigned during the past year, 11 were removed, and 6 were retired, and as their places were filled there were in all 56 appointments made. Men entering the department were appointed as watchmen and promoted to be privates as vacancies occurred. They were, however, subjected to fire duty immediately upon entering the department, and in that way secured a training of six or more months before becoming a private. In about every case of dismissal the man was removed because of intoxication, and some of those who resigned did so rather than face charges.

The great majority of these cases occurred in the earlier part of the year, since which time such offenses have become few and far between, the men having seen that intoxication while on duty means, in the absence of mitigating circumstances, instant dismissal. The dismissal of men because of intoxication was recommended for the reason that the department believed, and still believes, that no man upon whom the community depends for protection should be continued in service after having been found under the influence of liquor while on duty, unless he is able to show mitigating circumstances. There were cases of less serious offenses, but, on the whole, the discipline of the department has been excellent. The policy inaugurated during the latter part of the fiscal year of 1901 of depriving men guilty of misconduct or neglect of duty of their days off or reducing their annual leave, instead of requiring them to pay fines, has proven to be most effective, the punishment falling where it should, on the guilty parties, and not, as was the case where fines were imposed, upon the innocent, those dependent upon the offenders for support.

ANNUAL PARADE.

December 12, 1901, the annual parade of the fire and police departments took place, passing in review before President Roosevelt. The Commissioners of the District, many officials of the General and District governments and numerous citizens witnessed the parade, this department being represented by engine companies 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 14; truck companies B, C, and D; chemical engine company No. 1, the water tower, combination wagon No. 1, supply wagon No. 1, and fuel wagons 1 and 4 also appearing in the line, all under the command of Senior Assistant Chief Engineer William T. Belt, assisted by Assistant Chief Engineer Frank J. Wagner, Fire Marshal William O. Drew, and Machinist Thomas M. Robinson.

FLAG COMPANY.

Prior to the parade the Macfarland flag was presented by its donor, Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of District Commissioners, to engine company No. 11, composed of Foreman August L. Grimm, Assistant Foreman Jacob Stulz, Engineer James Moriarty, Driver William P. Cady, Fireman Michael J. Barry, Privates A. H. Wolters, C. M. Mackintosh, F. Browne, E. Dipple, and R. A. Galpin, and Watchman R. J. Griffin, for general excellence. No. 11 company was awarded the flag by a committee composed of Hon. Myron M. Parker and Hon. George Truesdell, ex-Commissioners of the District, and Henry Wells, esq., president of the District board of fire underwriters. The competition for the flag proved to be unusually keen and close, the committee finding after its inspection of the various companies that engine companies 7, 9, and 11 and truck company D were tied. These four companies were inspected a second time, when No. 11 won by a close margin.

DEFECTIVE WIRING.

There were but 11 fires during the year known to have been caused by defective wiring, a decrease of 15 as compared with the record for 1901. This good showing may be attributed to the close supervision by the municipal authorities and enforcement of regulations governing such matters.

GASOLINE.

In 1901 there were 93 fires caused either directly or indirectly by gasoline or like fluids, and during the past year 95, of which 18 were due to explosion of gasoline stoves. Eighteen persons were more or less seriously burned in the fires and 2 fatally. Too many precautions can not be thrown about the storage and use of gasoline, because of its very treacherous and highly explosive nature, and the department renews its recommendation that dealers in it be required to furnish every purchaser of gasoline and gasoline stoves with printed instructions as to their care and use.

WEAKNESS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Attention is respectfully invited to the annual report of the senior assistant chief engineer of the department, in which he refers to the weakness of the fire-fighting force. As he well says, it would be practically impossible for the department to successfully fight two large fires at one time. The fact, therefore, that the loss during the past year was the smallest for twelve years was due not alone to the strength of the department or its unquestioned efficiency, but more to good fortune, for it can not be denied that there are many buildings here the destruction of which it would be practically impossible to prevent should a fire in them get well started before being discovered or should the fire occur during the prevalence of a high wind. Should one of these buildings take fire while the department is engaged at a large fire, or while it is divided up between several small ones, not only would the structure be destroyed, but its destruction would probably entail the loss of many others before the fire could be stopped. Therefore the

senior assistant chief engineer's recommendation that the fire-fighting force be materially strengthened meets the approval of the department.

INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

The last six months of the past fiscal year were devoted by the senior assistant chief engineer and the fire marshal to an examination of hotels, theaters, apartment houses, schools, asylums, and like institutions for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the laws and regulations for the protection of life and property were being observed. In but one case, it is reported, did these officers find that in every particular these laws and regulations had been respected. The reports and the recommendations made for the better protection of the buildings and their inmates were forwarded to the inspector of buildings, and he has assured the department that in most cases those in charge of or owning the buildings have complied with the instructions given them for the betterment of the conditions found to exist.

FIRE ESCAPES.

The department renews its recommendation of last year that the character of materials used in the construction of a building and the purpose for which it is used rather than its height should determine the question whether or not it should be equipped with fire escapes, the contention of the department being that fire escapes should be attached to all buildings in which human beings are housed or wherein they congregate where such buildings are more than two ordinary stories in height. In this connection attention is respectfully invited to the absence of fire escapes on most of the public school buildings, and also to the fact that it would be simply impossible for women and children to descend many of the escapes now in place on those buildings. Every school building of more than ordinary height should not only, in the opinion of the department, be equipped with fire escapes, but also directly connected by wire to fire-alarm headquarters, so as to insure through this connection instant response by the department in the event of a fire occurring in the schools.

CARELESSNESS AND NEGLECT.

Probably nine in every ten fires are due to carelessness or to neglect. For instance, during the past year there were 38 calls made upon the department as the result of dirty or foul chimneys, 20 fires were caused by children playing with matches, 26 were due to defective flues, 21 caused by the dropping of lighted matches, 17 by curtains being ignited by gas jets, 23 by overheated stoves, 8 by children playing with fire, 22 by lighted cigarettes or cigars, 19 by hot ashes, and 25 were due to spontaneous combustion, a cause which can by care be prevented. One of these fires, that on the river front, April 12, 1902, which resulted in a loss of about \$40,000, is believed to have been due to a lighted cigarette thrown or dropped in rubbish by a careless boy or man. This fire was not only the most disastrous of the year, but for a time threatened the destruction of practically the whole river front, and yet, so far as the department is informed, there is no law or regulation in force in the District to-day under which a person guilty of such a thing can be punished.

There is said to be a law in force in one of the European cities which requires a person causing a fire by his carelessness or neglect to not only bear the expenses of the fire department in extinguishing it, but also renders that person liable to damages for loss suffered by others as the result of his carelessness or neglect. While the department does not recommend the enactment of so severe a law here, it does recommend the enactment of such a law as would through the penalties provided by it insure greater care, for it believes that if there prevailed such a law in the cities of this country America would not in the annual loss of about \$200,000,000 from fire and the sacrifice of hundreds of lives lead the world as it has for years in the loss of life and property by fire.

WATER SERVICE.

The department trusts the effort to secure the installation in the business section of the city of a high-pressure water service will be successful. There is need of larger mains and larger outlets on fire hydrants for use by the steamers of this department, especially in the business section, and if the proposed high-pressure service should be installed the department would be immeasurably benefited.

SHORTER HOURS.

The members of the fire-fighting force of the department are the most closely confined of the District employees, for they are compelled to remain on duty in quarters five out of every six days, being allowed during the five days to leave quarters only for the purpose of getting their meals. Sickness often restricts the men to a day off every ninth day and not infrequently deprives them entirely of their day off. While the department has been enabled to allow the men the full twenty days annual leave provided by law, it has not been able, because of the smallness of the force, to grant them additional days off. Therefore, it was forced to recommend adverse action on the bill introduced at the last session of Congress proposing to restrict the hours of duty of members of the department to not more than twelve in every twenty-four. To make possible such a thing would require an additional appropriation of at least \$125,000 per annum, and while it can not recommend such an additional appropriation at this time, the department believes no men are more deserving of consideration in this respect than the members of the District's fire-fighting force.

SMALL SALARIES.

These officers and men form the poorest paid body of fire fighters in this country, and as they endure as great hardships, face danger as often, and are much more closely confined than the members of the police force, the department respectfully submits that, in all fairness, they should be equally well paid. Therefore it is recommended that Congress be asked to make the pay of a private in the fire department not less than that of a private of class 1 of the police department—\$900 per annum—and that the salaries paid the other officers and men be relatively equalized.

UNIFORMS.

Out of the small salaries received by the officers and men of the department they are required to provide their uniforms, at an outlay of about \$25 a year. Often these uniforms are ruined while in service at fires, and then they must be replaced. In view of these facts it seems but fair that either the members of the fire-fighting force of the department should be allowed \$25 annually for uniforms, or that uniforms ruined while the men are engaged in actual fire duty should be replaced by the District.

DEPARTMENT RECORDS.

During the past year the records of the department were completed and classified and made readily accessible and a comprehensive card system installed at department headquarters, insuring a complete record of all communications and reports received and of every letter and order sent out. No little carelessness was found to exist in the making out of the daily and other reports received from the various companies of the department, and corrective measures were enforced with such excellent results that an inaccurate report or a carelessly made out one is now rarely received.

For several months night classes were conducted by the board of education in two of the companies, and much good to both the men and the department resulted therefrom.

The department takes great pleasure in stating that from its officers and men it received at all times during the past year ready and hearty support, and to their support and efficiency the community is in no small measure indebted for the comparatively small loss suffered from fire during the year just closed. This debt of the community is especially due to the fire-fighting head of the department, Senior Assistant Chief Engineer William T. Belt, a man of progressive ideas and one whose abilities and success as a fire fighter have given him much more than a mere local reputation.

Gratefully appreciating the consideration given me at all times by your honorable board, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

R. W. DUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1904.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount necessary for the maintenance and increase of the fire department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

	Appropriated, 1903.	Estimated, 1904.	Increase over 1903.	Remarks.
Superintendent (now chief engineer).	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$500	Since May 1, 1901, the chief engineer, the ranking officer of the department, has been charged merely with its executive work and management. Hence the recommended change of title.
Chief engineer (now senior assistant chief engineer).	1,200	2,000	800	Since May 1, 1901, the senior assistant chief engineer of the department has been its chief fire-fighting officer, and because of his long service, excellent record and abilities the increase of salary is recommended.
3 assistant chief engineers, at \$1,500 each, an increase of 1, and advance in salaries of 2 of \$300 each.	2,400	4,500	2,100	These officers, in the absence of the chief engineer, command the force at fires attended by them, being in immediate charge also of battalions averaging nearly 100 men. Their responsibilities are great and many, and being no less, it is respectfully submitted, than those of a captain of the police force, it is recommended that they be given the same salary.
Clerk	1,000	1,200	200	Years ago, when the department was not more than half as large as it is to-day, it had, as now, 1 clerk. While the department has doubled in size since then, the amount of clerical work now required to be done has increased four-fold, at least. The department's clerk has not only to perform usual clerical duties, but is also required to keep the accounts of the department and its voluminous records, superintend the distribution of supplies, and stenographically report all cases coming before the trial boards. It is therefore believed that he is entitled to the increase of salary recommended.
Fire marshal	1,000	1,200	200	The work and responsibilities of this officer have been added to year by year until he now occupies one of the most important and responsible positions under the District government, and the increase of salary recommended is not believed to be disproportionate to his increased labors and responsibilities.
Machinist	1,000	1,200	200	The machinist or master mechanic of the department is held responsible for the proper working condition of its apparatus, vehicles, and innumerable appliances, and all repairs to the same are either made by him or under his personal supervision. He is subject to duty, day and night, the year around, and the salary now paid him is less than that of an ordinary mechanic.
26 foremen, at \$1,200 each, an increase of 1 (to command the truck company to be located in the southeastern section of the city) and an increase of \$200 per annum in the pay of each.	25,000	31,200	6,200	The foremen of the department receive the same pay to-day they have received for thirty-two years, notwithstanding that their work and responsibilities have grown as the city and District have grown in the past thirty-two years. They are men who have spent, as a rule, the best part of their lives in the department, and it is respectfully submitted that they have well earned and deserve the increase of salary recommended.
14 engineers, at \$1,000 each ..	14,000	14,000	.....	While there is no such officer of the department in law as an assistant foreman, to every company is assigned, under the authority of the Rules and
14 firemen, at \$900 each	12,600	12,600	.....
26 assistant foremen, at \$900 each.	5,400	23,400	18,000	

Estimates for fiscal year 1904—Continued.

	Appropriated, 1903.	Estimated, 1904.	Increase over, 1903.	Remarks.
26 assistant foremen, at \$900 each—Continued.	\$5,400	\$23,400	\$18,000	Regulations governing the department, such an officer. He assumes, in the absence of the foreman, not only the command of the company, but also all the responsibilities of that officer. In law, however, the assistant foreman is recognized only as a private, and receives the pay of a private, \$840 per annum, except in the truck companies. In these companies he is both assistant foreman and tillerman. The tillerman is not only recognized by law, but also receives \$900 per annum. Therefore, there exists this rather unjust condition: The assistant foremen of truck companies receive \$900 per annum, and the assistant foremen of engine and chemical companies receive but \$840. The appropriation of \$23,400 for the 26 assistant foremen really means an increase of but \$1,040, for there should be deducted from the apparent increase of \$18,000 the sum of \$6,300 for 7 tillermen (1 for the truck company to be located in southeast Washington and 6 now in service) and \$15,960 for the 19 privates now serving as assistant foremen. Should this item for 26 assistant foremen be not approved, then there should be one inserted for 7 tillermen, at \$900, \$6,300.
27 drivers, at \$900 each, an increase of 1, for the truck company in southeast Washington.	23,400	24,300	900	
167 privates, at \$840 each, a reduction of 3, or \$2,520.*	142,800	140,280	.....
26 watchmen, at \$600, each, an increase of 1, for the truck company in southeast Washington.	15,000	15,600	600	The promotion of 19 privates to be assistant foremen, as above recommended, would provide, by the appointment of men to take their places as privates, a sufficient number to man the new truck company and strengthen existing companies. Should, however, the item for 26 assistant foremen be not favorably considered, then there should be provided 186 privates, instead of the 167 now recommended.
1 laborer.....	480	480	.....
1 stableman (new)	900	900	The stable for the department provided for in the last appropriation act has been completed and occupied for several months, and it has been necessary to detail a private to take charge of it in the absence of provision for a stable man. The department has hardly sufficient men to man its 25 companies, and the stable man recommended is badly needed.
	247,280	275,360	30,600	
	.....	247,280	*2,520
	.....	28,080	28,080
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.				
Repairs to engine house.....	7,500	10,000	2,500	While the current appropriation act increases the allowance for repairs to houses \$2,500, the great majority of the houses of the department are in such condition that the sum now recommended is believed to be absolutely necessary for their repair.
For repairs to apparatus and for new appliances.	7,500	7,500	.....
For purchase of hose	9,000	9,000	.....
For fuel	4,500	7,500	3,000	
				The increase of \$3,000 is recommended because of the prevailing high prices for fuel.

Estimates for fiscal year 1904—Continued.

	Appropriated, 1903.	Estimated, 1904.	Increase over 1903.	Remarks.
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—continued.				
For purchase of horses	\$11,000	\$11,000	-----	During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, it cost the department \$14,000 to feed and bed its horses, and the increased amount now asked for is based on the prevailing prices.
For forage	12,000	17,000	\$5,000	
For rent	360	360	-----	The contingent expenses of the department amounted to \$17,000 during the fiscal year 1902, and as its wants are increasing and prices have advanced the increase recommended is believed to be warranted.
Contingent expenses	14,000	18,000	4,000	
	65,860	80,360	14,500	
	-----	65,860	-----	
		14,500	14,500	
INCREASE OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.				
For site, house, and furniture for an engine company in the southwestern section of the city, including cost of connecting said house with fire-alarm headquarters.	-----	30,000	-----	One of these pieces of apparatus is desired for the southeast Washington truck company, one for the truck company in Columbia Heights, and one each for the 3 engine companies in the business section of the city, in which will be placed the powerful engines now being built for the department. This piece of apparatus is required for the equipment of the truck company to be located in southeast Washington.
For site, house, and furniture for an engine company in the northwestern section of the city, including cost of connecting said house with fire-alarm headquarters.	-----	35,000	-----	
For house and furniture for a chemical engine company to be located on land in Bennings, D. C., or its vicinity, donated to the District for such purpose, including cost of connecting said house with fire-alarm headquarters.	-----	23,000	-----	
For purchase of 5 combination chemical engine and hose wagons at not exceeding \$2,000 each.	-----	10,000	-----	
For purchase of one 65-foot aerial truck.	-----	3,500	-----	
		101,500	-----	
Appropriated for increase of department, 1903	-----	43,750	-----	
Increase over 1903	-----	57,750	57,750	

RECAPITULATION.

	1903.	1904.	Increase.
Salaries	\$247,280	\$275,360	\$28,080
Miscellaneous expenses	65,860	80,360	14,500
Increase, fire department	43,750	101,500	57,750
	356,890	457,220	100,330
	-----	356,890	-----
		100,330	100,330

From the above statement it will be seen that the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, \$457,220, exceeds the current appropriation for the maintenance and increase of the department, \$356,890, by \$100,330. Of this, \$28,080 is seemingly due to increase of salaries. That, however, is not strictly so, for of that sum \$11,160 is required to man the truck company in southeast Washington, the house and furniture for which are provided for in the current appropriation act—\$5,880 for 7 privates to strengthen existing companies, and \$900 for a stable man for the recently completed department stable. Deducting the total of these three amounts, \$17,940, from the increased amount for salaries, \$28,080, leaves \$10,140, the sum really required to meet the recommended increase of salaries.

The current appropriation for the miscellaneous expenses of the department is \$35,860, and the estimate for 1904 increases this amount \$14,500, which increase is demanded by the growth of the department and the prevailing high prices.

The sum of \$43,750 is allowed by the current appropriation act for the increase of the department, and this amount is increased \$57,750 by the estimates for 1904, an increase which will, if allowed, provide sites, houses, and furniture for three new companies, the apparatus for the truck company in southeast Washington, and five combination chemical engine and hose wagons.

Very respectfully,

R. W. DUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1902.

SIR: As the senior officer of the fire-fighting force of this department, I have the honor to herewith submit a report covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

In the first place I am glad to be able to state that the loss during the past year was the smallest in twelve years, and that it was less than one-half of that suffered the previous year.

During the past year the extra alarms were as follows: 5 second, 3 third, 1 fourth, 1 fifth, and 1 sixth.

The sixth alarm, which was preceded by a third, was sent in from box 415 at 5.29 p. m. April 12, 1902, for a fire on the river front, and one which proved the most disastrous of the year. This fire started in a wood shed in the rear of the American Ice Company's plant at the foot of Tenth street SW. Despite the fact that a very high wind was blowing when the fire started, it was soon under control, but had it not been for the hard and very effective work of the department, the destruction of practically the entire river front would have resulted. The wind carried embers quite a distance and buildings squares away were thus set on fire. Fortunately these fires did not occur until the first was under such control as to permit the dispatching of companies to work on them, and they were soon subdued.

The river-front fire was a forcible reminder of the inadequacy of the department, or what would have been its weakness had the subsequent fires occurred in different sections of the city instead of several squares away. The same thing occurred the evening of the same day, a third alarm being sent in from box 317, Twenty-sixth and K streets, for a fire in the stable of the Arlington Bottling Company, at a time when a number of the companies were still engaged at the river-front fire and while others were on the streets returning to their quarters. Fortunately, again, the fire for which the third alarm was sent in was soon under control; but had this fire taken place earlier, when the sixth alarm had called the whole fire-fighting force of the department to the river front, a most disastrous conflagration would have resulted in the western section. Such a thing is likely to occur at any moment, and when it does the department's inability to handle two large fires, or, indeed, one large and one small fire, at the same time will be most unpleasantly impressed upon the community. To illustrate: Supposing the river-front fire had occurred in the evening, when the theaters were occupied, and a fire had started in one of the playhouses, it would have been simply impossible to have gotten companies up from the river-front fire in time to prevent the total destruction of the theater and, in all probability, the loss of hundreds of lives. The department should be so strengthened, and at once, as to enable the holding in reserve of a force at least as strong as the department is to-day.

The fifth alarm was sent in from box 67, at 1.10 p. m., November 19, 1901, for a fire in a large wholesale feed house on Delaware avenue between G and H streets northeast, a third and fourth alarm preceding the fifth. The building was filled

with hay, straw, and other inflammable materials, and when the department arrived the structure was blazing from top to bottom. The water tower was placed in service at this fire, and clearly demonstrated its usefulness and great value. Twelve engines and 4 truck companies were engaged at this fire, leaving the District for the time dependent upon the 2 engine companies in reserve. The other extra-alarm fires gave the department little trouble.

I do not feel that I can too forcibly speak of the weakness of the department in the matter of steam engine companies. There are but 14 of these companies in the department to-day, a number entirely too small when the great territory required to be covered is considered. This territory, it should be remembered, embraces not only the whole of the District of Columbia, but also the large United States military post at Fort Myer, Va. There are also other places outside the District which the department could not well refuse to aid in the event of a serious fire.

The department has been strengthened during the past year by the installation of a number of modern and improved appliances, and the three powerful steamers now in course of construction will, when placed in service, very materially strengthen it.

During the last six months of the year I inspected most of the hotels, all of the theaters, and many of the asylums, apartment houses, and like structures, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the laws and regulations providing for the protection of life and property were being observed. In but a single instance did I find that, in every particular, these laws and regulations had been respected. My reports on these buildings were forwarded by order of the honorable Commissioners to the inspector of buildings for his action, and I am glad to report that, in a majority of cases, those owning or in charge of the buildings have cooperated with the authorities in carrying out the recommendations made by me and approved by the department for the better protection of life and property.

It gives me great pleasure to report that the officers and men under my command have rendered during the past year very prompt and efficient service at all times.

Very respectfully,

R. W. DUTTON,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

WM. T. BELT,
Senior Assistant Chief Engineer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SURGEONS, JULY 31, 1902.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following summary of the work in your department of the board of surgeons for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902:

Number of sick cards issued.....	196
Number of house visits	387
Number of office visits	649

Very respectfully,
R. W. DUTTON,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

F. P. VALE, M. D., *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE VETERINARIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report to your department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902:

Forty-three new horses have been purchased for your department, 25 condemned as unfit for further fire service, 3 have been destroyed, owing to injuries received in line of duty (from which they could not recover), and 2 have died from disease, leaving a total on hand of 151.

At present 9 of the horses are in bad condition, 37 fair, and 105 good.

The horses reported in bad and fair condition should be replaced as soon as new ones can be obtained.

The diseases among the horses during the past twelve months have been of a similar character to those of previous years—the usual number of influenza cases, the disease being endemic in this city, new horses undergoing acclimatization, and a few cases of indigestion. The disease known as osteoporosis (big head) has caused us the usual loss, especially among the new horses, 11 having been condemned on this

account. Sonus neurosis (gong lameness) has also found its victims, causing a loss to the department of 4 horses.

The construction of a department stable has been a great relief to me, and now all extra horses or those unfit for service are kept there. I would like to call your attention to the fact that this stable should have two attendants; therefore suggest that an appropriation be asked for authorizing the placing of one more man; also that a room be built in the stable where drugs and other articles used can be kept. A yard, where the horses can be turned out, would be of great benefit and can be constructed south of the stable at a very small cost, as the District owns the land of which no use is being made. It would only cost the price of the fence.

Very respectfully,

R. W. DUTTON, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

REPORT OF THE MACHINIST.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1902:

There were four accidents to the apparatus of the department during the year.

First, No. 14 hose carriage while responding to box 41, August 13, 1901, broke off the spindle of the rear axle. Second, extra truck A, in service at Truck A Company, while responding to box 52, September 27, 1901, broke off the spindle of the front axle. Third, chemical engine No. 3, while responding to box 766, October 9, 1901, broke both horse poles by horses falling. Fourth, No. 7 engine while responding to box 243, December 24, 1901, slid on the ice and jumped the curb, breaking the rear axle and springing all the front gear out of true.

There were 153 repair jobs done under my supervision to the apparatus of the department at local shops.

During the year I answered 85 telephone calls from the various engine, truck, and chemical engine companies, and personally did 232 repair jobs to the various apparatus of the department. Among the large jobs done by me was the overhauling of the extra No. 3 engine and placing the same in service at No. 11 Engine House; also overhauled Nos. 1, 6 and 9 engines, repaired Nos. 3, 7 and 9 hose carriages, placed new heaters in Engine Companies Nos. 4 and 6, and new force pumps in Engine Companies Nos. 4 and 8.

I personally tested and inspected all hose belonging to the department twice during the year.

I respectfully recommend that two steam fire engines be purchased of not less than second size, and that they be placed in companies, the ones replaced by them to be used as reserve extra engines. At present the department has only two reserve engines, which is a very serious matter, for the reason that if one engine was undergoing repairs and two or more engines should suffer an accident, which is liable at any moment, the department would be placed in a very serious condition. Should the department be equipped with two more extra engines, making four in all, in case of a conflagration companies could be formed to protect the unprotected part of the city or work at the fire as deemed best.

I also renew my recommendation that \$20,000 be appropriated to build and equip a repair shop on land owned by the District of Columbia to do the repair work of the fire department.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT W. DUTTON, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

THOS. M. ROBINSON,
Machinist, Fire Department.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902:

I have occupied the position of fire marshal since January 24, 1902, succeeding Mr. William O. Drew, who then retired after thirty-three years of conscientious and creditable service.

During the fiscal year 451 bell alarms, an increase of 19 over the year previous were investigated, the fires for which they were sounded entailing a loss of \$122,758. There were also 320 local alarms, an increase of 42 over the preceding year, the fires occasioning them causing a loss of \$11,746.

The total loss during the year was \$134,504, less than one-half of that of the previous year, the loss during 1901 being \$285,677. The insurance on the property involved during the past year was \$2,007,652, the loss being less than 7 per cent of the insurance.

The total number of alarms for the year was 771, an increase of 61 over the year previous. Of these 45 were false alarms, as against 82 during 1901.

During the year 3,091 business houses and cellars were inspected for the purpose of ascertaining their condition and whether they afforded ample passageway for the department in case of fire therein, but few were found in bad condition. I am glad to note the cooperation of the occupants and owners in this work of minimizing possible danger and to state that the suggestions made by this office were as a rule promptly adopted. Together with Senior Assistant Chief Engineer William T. Belt, thorough inspection was made of the theaters and other places of amusement, school buildings, seminaries, hotels, and apartment houses with good results.

The small loss during the past year speaks well for the promptness and efficiency of the department, the number of "confined" fires being remarkably large, a feature of fighting fires the importance of which can not be overestimated.

Complaints made to this office in regard to danger from fire from different causes, and papers from the honorable Commissioners respecting storage of oil, gasoline, calcium carbide, etc., were attended to and reported on.

I am most happy to state that there were no serious casualties among the members of this department during the year. The following casualties were reported:

July 6, 1901, Private R. L. Eubank stuck nail in foot while working at a fire.

July 23, 1901, George Quinlan, white, age 35 years, was slightly burned on hands and face.

August 9, 1901, Mrs. R. C. Harris, white, age 54 years, died at Emergency Hospital as a result of burns received from fumes from gasoline stove igniting her dress, at her residence, No. 302 Indiana avenue NW.

August 14, 1901, Private T. J. McKeever, of truck company C, was slightly hurt by horse stepping on foot at 6 o'clock drill.

August 16, 1901, Private C. S. Thompson, of engine company No. 1, badly sprained his ankle while jumping off of engine while in motion.

August 17, 1901, Private J. H. Ward, of engine company No. 5, was kicked in stomach by horse during drill.

August 19, 1901, Mrs. F. Frankell, white, age 48, was slightly burned by overflow of gasoline stove at her home, 822 Fourteenth street.

September 1, 1901, Private Thomas O'Connor, of engine company No. 1, burned on both ankles while working at fire.

September 7, 1901, Mrs. Elizabeth Talty, white, age 30, was burned about her hands and arms by falling against and upsetting a gasoline stove at her home, No. 1213 Seventh street.

September 8, 1901, John W. Inscoc, white, age 38 years, severely burned about hands and face from leaking gasoline stove, at No. 1112 Eighth street SE.

September 13, 1901, Mrs. R. T. Carroll, white, age 30 years, was slightly burned about hands and face as the result of a leaky gasoline stove, No. 9 C street SE.

September 27, 1901, Foreman S. R. Henry, truck company A, sprained his ankle as the result of the front axle of the truck breaking while responding to an alarm of fire.

October 3, 1901, Mary Stevens, white, age 30 years, and her 10 months' old baby were badly burned by the explosion of a boiler at No. 3022 M street. John Beall, colored, age 60 years, was also burned.

October 10, 1901, Marian Ross, white, age 10 months, burned about face and hands on account of her dress igniting, No. 2835 Fifteenth street.

October 11, 1901, Mr. S. F. Brown, white, age 60 years, was slightly burned at his place of business, No. 1307 Thirty-second street.

October 18, 1901, Private George Sauer, of engine company No. 7, injured his hand with an oil spout.

November 7, 1901, Charles McIntosh, white, age 60 years, No. 709 O street, suffocated by smoke.

November 19, 1901, Henry Watson, colored, age 33 years, No. 1512 Third street, had his hand slightly cut by glass.

November 30, 1901, Alice Poland, colored, age 21 years, was slightly burned about the face, caused by the accumulation of smoke in a gas stove, at No. 1401 Fourteenth street.

December 1, 1901, E. Tippet Hunt, white, age 40 years, of No. 485 G street SW., was badly burned about the hands, face, and head, caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove. Miss Marian Cranford, white, age 30 years, was also slightly burned about hands and face.

December 16, 1901, Jennie Barry, white, age 32 years, was burned to death at her residence, No. 1019 F street, caused by explosion of gasoline.

January 1, 1902, J. E. Lewis, white, age 29 years, slightly burned about hands and face.

January 2, 1902, Jaine Deiscend, white, age 40, burned about hands and face.

January 5, 1902, William Fogus, colored, age 25, killed by the explosion of a boiler at No. 1410 Sixteenth street.

January 9, 1902, Watson Karr, white, age 59, of No. 402 Nichols avenue, badly burned about the hands and face, caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

January 12, 1902, Watchman J. A. Utterback, engine company No. 11, had his hand cut by glass while working at a fire.

January 16, 1902, Beverly Young, colored, age 43, burned about hands and neck, caused by the explosion of a gas stove at 1213 Four-and-a-half street SW.

January 28, 1902, P. J. Mendall, white, age 40 years, was slightly burned about the hands and face, caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

February 25, 1902, Sam Channey, colored, age 29, was cut on arm with glass at No. 1818 Valley street.

February 27, 1902, Jennie Bennett, white, age 28 years, was slightly burned on hands and face at No. 1233 Fifteenth street.

March 28, 1902, C. H. Ward, white, age 22, slightly burned about the hands and face at No. 1141 Twenty-second street.

March 30, 1902, Addie Morrison, white, age 35 years, was slightly burned about hands and face by the explosion of a gasoline stove, No. 224 N street.

March 31, 1902, Assistant Foreman W. B. Linkins, engine company No. 7, had his hands cut at a fire.

April 4, 1902, Private L. V. Seib, truck company D, hand cut by glass.

April 7, 1902, Mrs. Rowe, white, age 42 years, slightly burned on hands and face at No. 713 E street SW.

April 12, 1902, Private T. M. Boucher, of truck company B, was injured by falling from building while working at a fire.

April 12, 1902, Private George Kennon, of engine company No. 12, was slightly injured while working at a fire.

April 21, 1902, James E. Williams, colored, age 33 years, was burned about the hands and face, rear of No. 1323 M street.

April 24, 1902, Assistant Foreman W. S. Phillips, engine company No. 6, had his arm cut while working at a fire.

April 24, 1902, Mr. C. Kehlert, white, age 64 years, was slightly burned on forehead while trying to extinguish a coal-oil fire at No. 1216 Sixth street SW.

April 29, 1902, Sarah Dean, white, age 10 years, was burned on hands and face.

May 19, 1902, Private J. J. Bargagni, engine company No. 8, had his foot mashed by horse stepping on it during drill.

May 29, 1902, Esau Bell, white, age 32 years, badly burned about the hands and face; Mrs. Annie Bell, white, age 25 years, Mrs. Lillian Bell, white, age 30 years, and Miss Maud Miles, white, age 20 years, were slightly burned, by the explosion of gas at their home, No. 1007 Eleventh street SE.

June 7, 1902, Henry Queenan, colored, age 72 years, slightly burned on left hand at his home, No. 1510 Massachusetts avenue SE.

June 20, 1902, Tom Collins, white, age 19 years, slightly burned on left hand at his residence, 1414 Rhode Island avenue.

June 22, 1902, Mary Greenleaf, colored, age 24 years, was burned on arms while trying to extinguish a fire at No. 1006 Fourteenth street.

June 24, 1902, Private C. H. Hurley, of truck company B, sprained his ankle by falling through a hole while working at a fire.

June 25, 1902, James White, colored, age 41 years, was badly burned on face at fire at No. 400 Four-and-a-half street SW.

June 27, 1902, Mary E. Clark, white, age 69 years, was badly burned on face from gasoline stove at her home No. 1329 Sixth street NW.

During the period which this report covers, 117 samples of kerosene were tested and found to be of satisfactory quality.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT W. DUTTON, Esq.,

Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

SIDNEY BIEBER,
Fire Marshal.

A.—Statement of number of fires, loss, and insurance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Month.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Loss.			Insurance.		
				Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.
1901.									
July	38	22	60	\$6,570	\$3,980	\$10,550	\$79,932	\$28,425	\$108,357
August	25	17	42	1,448	335	1,793	24,775	32,400	57,175
September	24	9	33	1,785	23	1,808	22,725	15,200	37,925
October	38	14	52	16,541	429	16,970	207,075	376,050	583,125
November	47	46	93	15,329	1,760	17,089	97,790	106,860	204,650
December	43	32	75	5,049	1,397	6,446	67,915	112,750	180,665
1902.									
January	52	34	86	14,200	2,295	16,495	101,200	24,035	125,235
February	33	32	65	2,446	702	3,148	320,950	24,000	344,950
March	39	36	75	7,311	176	7,487	74,150	9,750	83,900
April	42	38	80	41,592	167	41,759	85,630	41,550	127,180
May	39	19	58	6,442	97	6,539	110,585	3,400	113,985
June.....	31	21	52	4,045	385	4,430	15,985	24,500	40,485
Total	451	320	771	122,758	11,746	134,504	1,208,712	798,920	2,007,632

B.—Record showing causes of fires and alarms for the year ended June 30, 1902.

	Num- ber.		Num- ber.
Accident	3	Defective furnace	1
Alcohol explosion	1	Drapery blowing against gas jet	1
Alcohol lamp	1	Dripping oil on stove	1
Alcohol stove	1	Dropping light	1
Basket moss drying over furnace	1	Dropping lighted match	21
Bed igniting from match spark	2	Dropping lighted cigarette	2
Boiler explosion	1	Dropping lighted match in drapery	3
Boys burning rubbish in side yard	1	Dump fire	1
Boys smoking cigarettes	4	Electric light wire	7
Boys playing in stable	1	Electric conduit light	1
Boy with broom saturated with oil	1	Electric wire in elevator shaft	1
Boy with lighted match in cellar	1	Electric cable in subway	1
Brush	28	Escaping steam	2
Burning out of motor	4	Explosion	1
Burning rags in furnace	2	Explosion of acetylene gas	1
Burning rubbish	8	Explosion of alcohol lamp	1
Burning rubbish on dump	1	Explosion of boiler	1
Burning out of rheostat	1	Explosion of coal oil lamp	8
Burning waste paper	3	Explosion of coal oil stove	4
Bursting of steam pipe	1	Explosion of gas	1
Bundle straw falling against stove	1	Explosion of naphtha	1
Carelessness with hot ashes	1	Explosion of plumbers' furnace	1
Carelessness with matches	1	False alarms	45
Candle igniting fringe on sofa	1	Falling of lamp	1
Child with lighted lamp in closet	1	Filling lighted lamp	1
Child playing with fire	8	Falling chimney	1
Child pulled lighted lamp from table	1	Firecrackers	9
Child with light in cellar	1	Fumigating	5
Child with gas lighter igniting drapery	1	Flames from rubbish	1
Child running against and upsetting oil lamp	1	Flask boards from hot castings	1
Children playing with matches	20	Gas jet igniting evergreen	1
Chimney	38	Gas jet igniting lace curtain	18
Christmas tree	3	Gas jet	2
Cigarettes on counter	1	Gas lamp	1
Cigarettes	5	Gas stove	7
Cigarette falling from mantle	1	Gasoline, boy cleaning bicycle with	1
Cigar stub	7	Gasoline, boy drawing, while smoking cigarette	1
Cigar stub thrown on awning	1	Gasoline, boy treading on matches while drawing	1
Cigar thrown in packing	1	Gasoline, boy washing hands with	1
Clothes taking fire from stove	1	Gasoline, carelessness with	1
Coal dropping from stove	2	Gasoline, cleaning bed with	6
Coal oil heater	1	Gasoline, cleaning rugs with	1
Coal oil lamp	1	Gasoline stove, defective	1
Coal oil stove	6	Gasoline stove, dirty	1
Combustion	5	Gasoline, bottle of, exploded	1
Couch igniting from match spark	1	Gasoline stove, explosion of	5
Curtain igniting from lamp	1	Gasoline stove, falling against and upsetting of	1
Defective flue	26	Gasoline, fumes from	8
Defective hearth	1	Gasoline, enameling oven	1
Defective stove	2	Gasoline, explosion and tank	3
Defective stovepipe	4		
Defective chimney	3		

B. - Record showing causes of fires and alarms for the year ended June 30, 1902—Cont'd.

	Num- ber.		Num- ber.
Gasoline stove	18	Paper in barrel	1
Gasoline stove, leaking	3	Pouring coal oil in fire	1
Gasoline, lighted match in	1	Probable combustion	4
Gasoline, overflow of	7	Probable defective flue and stovepipe	1
Gasoline stove, overflow of	7	Probable sparks from locomotive	1
Gasoline stove, overturning of	1	Rags over stove	1
Gasoline stove, paper between wall and	1	Rats with matches	14
Gasoline stove, paper coming in contact with	1	Rubbish in alley	1
Gasoline, pouring into hot kettle	1	Rubbish in barrel	3
Gasoline tank, stray shot hitting	1	Rubbish in cellar	5
Grass	1	Rubbish	5
Grease on stove	2	Rekindling	3
Greasy smoke flue	1	Slaking lime	1
Hay pile	1	Smoke from adjoining house	2
Heat from drying flue	1	Smoke from oil stove	1
Heating mixture of turpentine and wax	1	Smoke from new fire	1
Heater in cellar	1	Smoke from pan of grease on stove	1
Hot ashes	19	Smoke from stove	3
Hot coal	1	Smoking pipe in bed	3
Hot coal from boiler	1	Smoky furnace	4
Hot ashes against wooden partition	1	Smoky oil stove	1
Hot oil splashing against woodwork	1	Sofa igniting from lighted candle	1
Igniting of oil in engine room	1	Sparks from electric wire	1
Intoxicated person in stable	1	Sparks from match	2
Incendiary	24	Sparks from pipe	7
Janitor with lighted paper	1	Sparks from locomotive	2
Kindling fire with coal oil	1	Sparks from chimney	4
Lantern upsetting	1	Sparks from smokestack	2
Leaking coal-oil stove	1	Sparks from stove	3
Leak from gas pipe	1	Sparks from tugboat	1
Leaves	5	Sparks from Water street fire	1
Lighted candle	2	Spontaneous combustion	24
Lighted match	11	Spontaneous combustion in exhaust fan blower	1
Lighted match igniting curtain	1	Stove igniting drapery on mantle	1
Lighted match igniting fringe	2	Stove	6
Lighted match thrown in bed	1	Stovepipe	1
Lighted cigar	4	Steam pipe	1
Light outside of District of Columbia	1	Stepping on match	2
Lime	1	Struck by lightning	2
Lumber burning in side yard	1	Supposed rats with matches	1
Man smoking in stable	1	Supposed rekindling	1
Manure pile	1	Soot in chimney	2
Making fresh fire in furnace	1	Suspicious	1
Matches in coat pocket	1	Thawing water pipe	2
Match dropped in barrel of rubbish	1	Throwing waste paper in ash pile	1
Match igniting drapery	1	Throwing hot bolts	1
Match in wastebasket	1	Tinners' pot	4
Mattress under roof	1	Treading on match	4
Oilcloth igniting from stove	1	Tramps	2
Oil stove	5	Tree	1
Oil from incubator	1	Turpentine	1
Overflow of oil stove	2	Turpentine and wax	1
Outside of District of Columbia	1	Unknown	17
Overheated blast furnace	2	Upsetting candle	1
Overheated boiler pipe	1	Upsetting lamp	8
Overheated gas stove	2	Upsetting of heater	1
Overheated kiln	1	Upsetting of oil stove	2
Overheated stove (coal)	1	Woods	5
Overheated stove igniting drapery	1	Wood in furnace	1
Overheated stovepipe	2	Waste paper in furnace	1
Overturned lamp	1	Waste paper	4
Overturned plumbers' pot	1	Woodwork near chimney	1
Packing on reel taking fire	1		
Painters' blowpipe	3		
Pan of grease	4		
		Total	771

Number and style of buildings where fires originated.

Style of building.	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Total.	Style of building.	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Total.
Aged Women's Home ..	1			1	Ice house		2		2
Apartment house	3			3	Jewelry store	1			1
Awning				1	Junk shop	2			2
Asphalt refinery	1			1	Laundry		1		1
Bakery	2			2	Leaves				5
Bakehouse	1			1	Light outside of Dis-				
Bank			1	1	trict of Columbia				1
Barn		2		2	Local for which box				
Bicycle store	2			2	was pulled				1
Bicycle shop		1		1	Locomobile		2		2
Barber shop	1	1		2	Lodge rooms	1			1
Blacksmith shop	1			1	Lumber pile		1		1
Bootblack stand	2			2	Lunch room	12	3		15
Brush				26	Manure pile				2
Brickyard dryer		2		2	Manual-training school	1			1
Bottling establishment ..	1			1	Market house	1			1
Burning kiln	1			1	Millinery store	1			1
Bureau of Engraving					Nursery		1		1
and Printing	1			1	Office		2		2
Car (freight)		1		1	Office buildings	3			3
Car (street)		6		6	Office Philadelphia, Wil-				
Carriage maker		1		1	mington and Balti-				
Chicken house		1		1	more Railroad		1		1
Cigar store	1			1	Oil house	1			1
Chinese laundry		2		2	Outhouse		1		1
Church	3	1	2	6	Oyster house	1	1		2
Clothing store	4	1		5	Picture-frame store	1			1
Coal-yard office		2		2	Pumping station	1			1
Cookshop		1		1	Pattern shop	1			1
Cook stand		1		1	Paper-hanging estab-				
Confectionery	1			1	lishment		1		1
Clubhouse	1			1	Pleasure yacht		1		1
Crockery store	1			1	Plumber shop	6			6
Dentist office	1			1	Plumbers' supply house	2			2
Department store	2			2	Post-office			1	1
Dining room		1		1	Printing office	2			2
Dry goods store	3			3	Police station	1			1
Drying shed		1		1	Rags				1
Drug store	4			4	Real-estate office	1			1
Dump fire				1	Restaurant	1	2		3
Dwelling	245	131	4	380	Railroad trestles		1		1
Dwelling and tailor					Railroad turntables		1		1
shop	2	1		3	Rubbish in alley				3
Dyehouse	1			1	Rubbish				2
Dwelling and shed		1		1	Saloon	1			1
Electric cable in sub-					Saloon and dwelling ..	1			1
way				1	School	1	1		2
Electric wire outside of					Second-hand furniture				
building				1	store	1			1
False alarms				45	Shoe store	1			1
Feed house		1		1	Scow		1		1
Feed warehouse	3			3	Shed		40		40
Fence		1		1	Stable	14	19		33
Fire beyond District of					Shooting gallery	1			1
Columbia				1	Store dwelling	4	2		6
Flats	4			4	Storeroom	2			2
Furniture store	1			1	Storage in yard				1
Foundry			1	1	Storage in alley				1
Gas-fixtue store	1			1	Subpower station	1			1
Gasoline tank				1	Tailor, ladies'	1			1
Gasoline torch				1	Tailor shop	4	2		6
Gas house	1			1	Toilet room		1		1
Girls' Home	1			1	Theatre	1			1
Grass				1	Tool room		2		2
Greenhouse		1		1	Tree				1
Grocery store	13	5		18	Tempering shed	1			1
Grocery store and hall ..	1			1	Vegetable shed		1		1
Haystack				1	Watch box		1		1
Hospital	2			2	Waste paper				1
Hotel	10	1		11	Wood and coal yard	1			1
House boat		1		1	Woods				5
Home for aged soldiers									
and sailors	1			1	Total				771

256 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following is a table of extra alarm fires during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902:

Date.	Box No.	Time.	Character of alarm.
1901.			
November 19	67	12.36 p. m. 12.46 p. m. 12.50 p. m. 1.10 p. m. 11.02 p. m.	First. Third. Fourth. Fifth. Out stroke.
1902.			
January 18	53	5.24 a. m. 5.28 a. m. 7.52 a. m.	First. Second. Out stroke.
March 1	687	5.57 p. m. 6.16 p. m.	First. Second.
March 15	416	10.28 p. m. 5.41 a. m. 5.55 a. m. 6.51 a. m.	Out stroke. First. Second. Out stroke.
April 12	415	5.01 p. m. 5.04 p. m. 5.29 p. m. 3.04 a. m.	First. Third. Sixth. Out stroke.
April 12	317	7.54 p. m. 8.08 p. m. 8.15 p. m.	First. Second. Third.
June 24	732	10.58 p. m. 12.17 a. m. 12.28 a. m. 6.15 a. m.	Out stroke. First. Second. Out stroke.

List of alarms for the year ended June 30, 1902.

BELL ALARMS.

Month.	Engine company—														
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 14.	No. 15.	
1901.															
July.....	8	3	12	8	1	13	14	9	7	4	3	9	11	3	
August.....	6	5	12	7	2	8	4	9	3	4	1	2	10	2	
September.....	8	4	6	7	3	5	5	8	7	3	2	1	6	1	
October.....	15	8	13	8	8	12	6	6	11	5	2	4	10	....
November.....	16	5	12	13	5	13	16	14	14	4	3	6	11	2	
December.....	12	5	19	9	4	15	9	16	8	7	1	4	10	2	
1902.															
January.....	13	6	21	18	7	18	7	17	9	8	2	5	17	2	
February.....	14	8	7	10	4	11	9	6	10	3	1	1	13	....
March.....	12	10	12	10	6	13	9	9	10	7	3	5	11	....
April.....	17	8	8	10	9	13	10	9	14	2	1	6	9	2	
May.....	14	6	12	8	7	14	5	12	7	7	1	4	9	2	
June.....	8	5	8	9	3	10	8	9	6	3	2	3	10	2	
Total.....	143	73	142	117	59	145	102	124	106	57	22	50	127	18	

Month.	Truck company—						Chemical company—				Combination wagon.	Tower.	Hand chemical engine.	Runs.	
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.					
1901.															
July.....	17	2	9	14	1	3	4	....	....	....	1	6	....	162
August.....	12	....	6	9	2	1	4	....	....	....	2	4	....	115
September.....	9	3	6	6	2	2	2	....	....	....	2	3	....	101
October.....	10	8	11	10	2	3	6	....	....	....	4	8	....	170
November.....	18	11	8	13	1	3	1	....	1	....	1	3	....	194
December.....	19	9	6	12	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	6	....	179
1902.															
January.....	25	7	11	19	....	3	6	....	....	....	....	9	....	230
February.....	11	8	10	7	1	1	6	....	....	....	1	6	....	148
March.....	13	8	10	11	....	3	6	....	....	1	....	6	....	175
April.....	10	12	11	11	2	1	5	1	1	....	2	5	....	179
May.....	16	8	7	12	1	1	6	....	....	....	1	6	....	166
June.....	11	7	7	7	....	2	4	....	1	1	....	3	....	129
Total.....	171	83	102	131	12	25	54	1	3	2	14	65	....	1,948

LOCAL ALARMS.

Of the 327 local alarms shown on the following report, 6 were responded to by more than one company, and 1 was extinguished by a member of the department with a force pump, upon notification by a citizen.

Month.		Engine Company—														
		No.1.	No.2.	No.3.	No.4.	No.5.	No.6.	No.7.	No.8.	No.9.	No.10.	No.11.	No.12.	No.14.	No.15.	
1901.																
July		1	.....	1	4	.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	.....	2	2
August		3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	3	1	2	1	.....	1	2	.....
September .....		.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October .....		.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
November		4	1	5	1	2	2	4	.....	7	1	3	7	3	.....
December		5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	4	2	3	.....	2	2
1902.																
January		3	.....	2	3	3	4	2	.....	2	2	2	1	1	1
February		4	1	5	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	2	1	2
March		3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	1	.....	1	3	2	.....
April		1	.....	1	5	3	5	3	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2
May		2	1	1	2	.....	5	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
June		1	2	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	.....
Total		27	6	19	22	13	26	27	14	24	12	13	20	17	9	

Month.	Truck Company—						Chemical Engine Company—				Combina- tion wagon.	Runs.		
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	No.1.	No.2.	No.3.	No.4.				
1901.														
July				1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
August .....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
September .....				.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
October			1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
November	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	48
December	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	62
1902.														
January		4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	35
February		3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	32
March		1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5	1	3	36
April	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	4	2	39
May .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	19
June		1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	24
Total		3	12	5	2	.....	.....	18	8	14	9	7	327

Statement of number of alarms, working hours of engine, ladders raised, hose laid, hose burst, etc.

	First alarms.	Second alarms.	Third alarms.	Fourth alarms.	Fifth alarms.	Sixth alarms.	Special alarms.	Local alarms.	Hours engine worked.	Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Times extinguishers used.	Transfers.
Engine company:									<i>h.</i> <i>m.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>		
No. 1	143	1	1	1				27	38 55	17,000	400	42	34	...
No. 2	73	1	1		1			6	31 30	14,150		12	6	1
No. 3	142	1	1					19	30 20	15,850	100	36	18	...
No. 4	117		1					22	47 15	16,550	300	36	35	...
No. 5	59				1	1		13	18 37	9,550		48	5	2
No. 6	115	1	1					25	35 00	17,600	50	60	12	...
No. 7	102	2	1	1				27	21 00	13,600		162	34	...
No. 8	124		1					14	30 45	17,050	100	54	16	...
No. 9	106	4	3	1	1	1		24	26 25	15,600	150	78	28	2
No. 10	57	2						12	23 10	9,850	100	72	6	...
No. 11	22		1			1		13	9 45	4,500		18	10	2
No. 12	50		1			1		20	23 20	10,350		42	7	1
No. 14	127		1					17	34 25	17,250	300	48	17	...
No. 15	18	1			1	1		9	3 22	3,450		18	4	3
Truck company:														
A	171	1	1					3				1,154	8	...
B	83				1	1		13				1,086	9	2
C	102			1				5				1,586	8	...
D	128	2	1					2				1,174	16	...
E	42	1	1			1						467	...	2
F	25					1	1					203	4	1
Chemical company:														
1	54	1						18	<i>a</i> 29	<i>b</i> 5,450	100	115	17	2
2	1							8	<i>a</i> 3	<i>b</i> 150		75	1	<i>c</i> 1
3	3							13	<i>a</i> 2	<i>b</i> 300		52	3	1
4	2							9	<i>a</i> 3	<i>b</i> 500		70	2	1
Hand chemical engine:														
Water tower	65		2						<i>d</i> 3 35					
Combination wagon No. 1	18							7		<i>b</i> 1,350				

a Number of chemical tanks used.
b Number of feet of 1-inch chemical hose laid.

c Hose carriage transferred.
d Running time of tower.

Total number of alarms, etc., for the year ended June 30, 1902.

Responded to—	
Bell alarms	451
Local alarms	320
Hose laid	feet 190,100
Ladders raised	do 6,672
Hose burst	do 1,600
Engine worked	hours 373 ¹² ₅₆
Tower worked	do 3 ³⁵ ₅₆
Extinguishers used	times 300
Chemical tanks used	37
Transfers	21

List of alarms from 1880 to 1902, and the number of buildings and population in 1880 and 1902.

Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.	Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.
1880	120	30,474	177,638	1892	400		
1881	107			1893	509		
1882	142			1894	542		
1883	152			1895	520		
1884	146			1896	524		
1885	247			1897	536		
1886	230			1898	618		
1887	251			1899	667		
1888	282			1900	639		
1889	255			1901	710		
1890	325			1902	771	65,666	<i>a</i> 300,000
1891	331						

a Estimated.

Force pumps, Johnson, in use.

Engine company—

No. 1	4
No. 2	2
No. 3	2
No. 4	1
No. 5	2
No. 6	1
No. 7	2
No. 8	2
No. 9	2
No. 10	1
No. 11	2
No. 12	1
No. 14	1
No. 15	1

Truck company—

A	2
B	3
C	2
D	5
E	4
F	4
Chemical engine company—	
No. 1	1
No. 2	3
No. 3	1
No. 4	1
Total	50

Ladders on hand.

Engine company—

No. 1	Feet. 24
No. 2	24
No. 3	24
No. 4	24
No. 5	24
No. 6	24
No. 7	24
No. 8	24
No. 9	24
No. 10	24
No. 11	24
No. 12	24
No. 14	24
No. 15	24

Truck company—

A	Feet. 331
B	386
C	379
D	347
E	387
F	347
Extra truck at No. 4	260
Chemical engine company—	
No. 1	70
No. 2	68
No. 3	36
No. 4	40
Total	2,987

Hose (tested June, 1902).

No.	Quality.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	No.	Quality.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
1	Cotton	1,100	1,450	800	14	Cotton	2,200	850	650
2	do	1,500	2,050	50	15	do	1,450	2,000	150
3	Rubber	2,800		150	Chem. No. 2	do		2,150	
4	Cotton	2,100	600	100		Rubber		1,000	
5	do	1,500	2,100	100	Chem. No. 4	Cotton	1,500	2,100	
6	Rubber	2,400	550	250	Hose Car. C	do	700	450	
7	do	2,050				Rubber		200	
8	{ Cotton	1,050	350		Hose Car. D	do		500	
		1,500	1,400	700		Cotton	300	500	50
9	Rubber	1,200	1,550		H. W. E	do	300	1,500	
10	do	2,600	600		Truck F	Rubber		50	
11	Cotton	2,700	350	50					
12	do	2,150	950	50			31,100	23,250	3,100

Hose on hand June 30, 1902.

Company.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Total.	Company.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Total.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Engine:					Engine:				
No. 1	1,100	1,450	800	3,350	No. 14	2,200	850	650	3,700
No. 2	1,500	2,050	50	3,600	No. 15	1,450	2,000	150	3,600
No. 3	2,800		150	2,950	Chemical:				
No. 4	2,100	600	100	2,800	No. 2		3,150		3,150
No. 5	1,500	2,100	100	3,700	No. 4	1,500	2,100		3,600
No. 6	2,400	550	250	3,200	Truck company:				
No. 7	3,100	350		3,450	C	700	650		1,350
No. 8	1,500	1,400	700	3,600	D	300	1,000	50	1,350
No. 9	1,200	1,550		2,750	E	300	1,500		1,800
No. 10	2,600	600		3,200	Truck F		50		50
No. 11	2,700	350	50	3,100					
No. 12	2,150	950	50	3,150		31,100	23,250	3,100	57,450

Location of engine and truck houses.

Company.	Location.
Engine company:	
No. 1.....	K, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 2.....	D, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW.
No. 3.....	Delaware avenue and C street NE.
No. 4.....	Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW.
No. 5.....	M, between Thirty-second and Potomac streets NW.
No. 6.....	Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW.
No. 7.....	R, between Ninth and Tenth streets NW.
No. 8.....	North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.
No. 9.....	U, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 10.....	Maryland avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NE.
No. 11.....	Fourteenth street, between Kenesaw avenue and Kenyon street NW.
No. 12.....	North Capitol and Quincy streets.
No. 14.....	Eighth, between D and E streets NW.
No. 15.....	Washington and Pierce streets, Anacostia, D. C.
Truck company:	
A.....	North Capitol, between B and C streets.
B.....	New Hampshire avenue and M street NW.
C.....	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
D.....	M street, near New Jersey avenue NW.
E.....	S, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets NW.
F.....	Whitney avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NW.
Chemical company:	
No. 1.....	D, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW.
No. 2.....	Brightwood, D. C.
No. 3.....	Tenleytown, D. C.
No. 4.....	Brookland, D. C.
Hand chemical engine..	Cleveland Park, D. C.

Extinguishers on hand June 30, 1902.

	Name of extinguisher.	Number.	Capacity.		Name of extinguisher.	Number.	Capacity.
Engine company:			<i>Gallons.</i>	Truck company:			<i>Gallons.</i>
No. 1.....	Holloway ..	2	6	A.....	Holloway ..	4	6
No. 2.....	do ..	2	6	B.....	do ..	2	15
No. 2.....	Underwriter	1	3	C.....	do ..	2	6
No. 3.....	Holloway ..	2	6	D.....	do ..	4	6
No. 3.....	Underwriter	2	3	E.....	do ..	4	6
No. 4.....	Holloway ..	2	6	F.....	do ..	4	6
No. 5.....	do ..	2	6	Extra.....	do ..	1	15
No. 6.....	do ..	2	6	Chemical company:			
No. 7.....	do ..	2	6	No. 1.....	do ..	1	6
No. 7.....	Underwriter	2	3	No. 1.....	Underwriter	3	3
No. 8.....	Holloway ..	2	6	No. 2.....	Holloway ..	2	6
No. 8.....	Underwriter	2	3	No. 3.....	do ..	2	6
No. 9.....	Holloway ..	2	6	No. 3.....	Babcock ..	2	3
No. 9.....	Underwriter	3	3	No. 4.....	Holloway ..	2	6
No. 10.....	Holloway ..	2	6	Hose wagon:			
No. 11.....	do ..	2	6	No. 1.....	do ..	2	5
No. 12.....	do ..	2	6	No. 2.....	do ..	2	5
No. 14.....	do ..	2	6	Hand chemical engine.	do ..	2	8
No. 14.....	Underwriter	3	3				
No. 15.....	Holloway ..	2	6				
Extra.....	do ..	4	6			82	

RECAPITULATION.

	Number.		Number.
3-gallon Holloway extinguishers	2	3-gallon Babcock extinguishers.....	2
3-gallon Underwriter extinguishers.....	16	15-gallon Holloway extinguishers.....	3
5-gallon Holloway extinguishers	4		
6-gallon Holloway extinguishers.....	57	Total	84

Live-saving nets on hand June 30, 1902.

Company.	Name.	Num-ber.	Company.	Name.	Num-ber.
Truck—A.....	Woodhouse.....	1	Truck—E....	Browder	1
A.....	Browder.....	1	F....	Woodhouse	1
B.....	do.....	1		Browder	1
C.....	Woodhouse.....	2		Total.....	12
	Browder.....	1		Summary:	
D.....	Woodhouse.....	1		Woodhouse nets	6
	Browder.....	1		Browder nets	6
E.....	Woodhouse.....	1			

Salaries of officers and employees.

Officers and employees.	Number.	Salary per annum.	Officers and employees.	Number.	Salary per annum.
Chief engineer	1	\$2,000	Tillermen.....	5	\$900
Assistant chief engineers.....	3	1,200	Drivers	25	900
Clerk	1	1,000	Privates.....	166	840
Fire marshal.....	1	1,000	Watchmen.....	24	600
Machinist	1	1,000	Laborer.....	1	480
Foremen	24	1,000			
Engineers	14	1,000	Total.....	282	241,420
Firemen.....	14	900			

Pension roll.

Joseph Parris	\$100	Mary A. Kettler.....	\$30
John Kane.....	50	Jane E. Griffin	30
Calhoun Clark	50	Mary A. Lowe	30
William French	50	Annie L. Sullivan	30
James Frazier.....	50	Barbara M. Lenman	30
J. Walker.....	50	Mary G. Williams	30
J. O. Guy.....	50	F. W. Raitz.....	30
J. G. Willson	50	Annie Sweeney.....	30
Williemina Keefe	50	Hattie E. White.....	30
J. T. Hyland.....	50	Georgianna Mahorney	30
C. S. Boss.....	50	W. E. Robertson	25
William O. Drew.....	50	A. N. Carter	25
Rebecca A. Giles	40	Charles E. Shaffer.....	24
Margaret T. Mulhall.....	40	S. P. Shipley.....	20
Mary R. Lowe	40	Augusta W. Alber.....	10
H. Thomas	40	Catherine Kane	10
William T. Mahorney	40	John Kane.....	10
Lida A. Mastin.....	40	L. Waldron	10
John M. Sweeney	40	E. Waldron	10
Francis Lewis	35	Naomi Waldron	10
W. A. Shedd.....	30		
Marion R. Maguire.....	30	Total	1,509
Catherine Angell.....	30		

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

Statements of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Amount retained from pay of firemen	\$3,048.07
Fines, firemen	14.67
Tax on dogs.....	110.09
Fines from police court.....	13,805.40
Total.....	16,978.23

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amounts advanced for payment of pensions.....	16,978.23
---	-----------

RECORD OF FIRES.

JULY, 1901.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1		3.50	Bar.	Rear 923 Golden st. SW	Frame	Wood shed	B. H. Warner	Maggie Park	Overflow of gasoline stove.	\$5	\$500
2	3	8.08		518	Rear 533 8th st. SE	do	Stable	Louis Schnebel	Louis Schnebel	Firecrackers		
3	3	8.55		212	1247 7th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling and tailor shop.	Chas. Mades	Duehring Bros	Careless handling gasoline.	40	2,000
4	4	7.07		212	1218 7th st. NW	do	do	Geo. Zegowsty	Jno. Hackstatt	Explosion gasoline stove.	1,450	1,250
5	4		12.08	536	1109 4th st. SE	Frame	Dwelling	Chas. Teachum	Chas. Teachum	Firecrackers	40	1,000
6	4		2.38	127	914 7th st. NW	Brick	Dry goods	Dr. Taylor	Jacob Kohner	do		
7	4		2.47	627	301 8th st. NE	do	Grocery	Saml. Gosack	Saml. Gosack	Rats and matches	175	800
8	4		7.27	245	1828 14th st. NW	do	Stable	M. Sell	Alex. Mowatt	Firecrackers	300	700
9	4		7.59	249						False alarm		
10	4		9.44	212	1205 7th st. NW	Brick	Bottling establishment.	M. Schloss	M. Schloss	Firecrackers	150	150
11	4		10.21	123	600 6th st. NW	do	Dwelling	Leura R. Johnson	Wm. J. Johnson	do		3,000
12	4		11.22	252	1224 12th st. NW	do	Stable	Wm. Berens	Armstrong Bros	do	400	2,000
13	5	12.12		143	820 12th st. NW	Frame	Bicycle shop.	Jas. A. Talty	Frank Shore	do	400	287
14	5	12.15		137						False alarm		
15	5	12.42		653	806 8th st. NE	Frame	Dwelling	Thos. Cannon	Thos. Cannon	Firecrackers	300	2,000
16	5	10.53		912	Twining City	do	do	Frances L. Bowie	Prout	Dropping match in drapery.	10	350
17	6	1.27		425	310-12-14 4 1/2 st. SW	do	Stable and sheds	S. Bowers	Freedman, Brown, and Yeatman.	Spontaneous combustion.	250	60
18	6	2.49		73	1667-1669 Valley st. NW	Brick	Dwellings	Jas. S. Perry and W. F. Bloom.	Jas. S. Perry and Jas. S. Reeder.	Lamp explosion	400	2,250
19	7		8.44	628	1625 Bennings road NE	Frame	Dwelling	Lee Alwine	Lee Alwine	Unknown	75	1,000
20	9	7.29		43	800 6th st. SW	Brick	Grocery	Culinane Estate	D. Clark	Accident		
21	9		7.09	121	507 D st. NW	do	Office building	Josephine Fant	Calone Chase	do		
22	13		1.58	825	Rear 2465-67-69-71 Brightwood ave.	Frame	Wood sheds	J. R. Freeman	Kenney, Adler, Corby, and vacant.	Hot ashes	100	
23	15		2.53	59	1035 13th st. SE	do	Dwelling	Walter Johnson	J. C. Cross	Gasoline stove.		
24	15		7.45	146	Citizens' National Bank	Stone	Citizens' National Bank.	Citizens' National Bank.	Citizens' National Bank.	Burning rubbish		
25	17		3.22	262	1836-1838 8th st. NW	Frame	Wood sheds	C. E. Norment	R. A. Randell and J. F. Reilly.	Hot ashes	10	10
26	18		11.59	243	1320 Corcoran st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	P. A. Spencer	S. E. Sterrett	do	5	2,000
27	18		10.34	15	214 D st. NW	do	do	Mary Murphy	K. Weston	Upsetting lamp	15	
28	22		3.06	619	Bunker Hill road	Frame	do	Henry Farquar	Henry Farquar	Cleaning bed with gasoline.	1,800	2,275
29	23		9.47	237	1625 12th st. NW	do	do	Henry H. Elliott	Hedge Thomas	Upsetting lamp	10	300
30	24	8.35		826	320 Spruce st. NW	Brick	do	Chas. Baner	Wm. H. Webb	Children playing with matches.	10	2,500

[illegible]

Local or silent alarms.

[illegible]

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

AUGUST, 1901.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour. A. M. P. M.	Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
1	2	8.40	154	1112 8th st. SE.	Brick	Lunch room	Mary M. Ryan	J. R. Clark	gasoline stove		\$500
2	4	3.46	14	107-9 G st. NW	Frame	Restaurant	Robt. A. Dove	G. Rhini	Unknown	\$5	400
3	4	10.14	41	200 4½ st. SW	Brick	Grocery	Jas. Shea	J. F. Lewis	Dropping lighted cigarette		
4	6	3.14	131	Rear 920 F st. NW	do	Drug store	A. A. Krouse and Geo. B. Haycock	Henry Evans	Alcohol explosion	75	4,000
5	7	3.15	513	332 8th st. SE.	Frame	Sheds	Wm. Beron	Wm. Beron	Incendiary		
6	8	11.23	531	156 Frances st. SE.	Brick	Dwelling	A. S. Hill	Natt Williams	Timmer's pot	50	
7	9	5.35	12	302 Indiana ave. NW	do	do	Mrs. Odell	R. C. Harris	Fumes from gaso- line stove		
8	11	3.18	713	2040-42 34th st. NW	Frame	do	Real Estate Invest- ment Co., A. S. Taylor, secy.	Saml. Wise	Incendiary	400	100
9	13	5.56	43	353 K st. SW	Brick	do	Paul E. Johnson	Wm. Foster	Leaky gasoline stove	8	1,000
10	14	12.33	523	723 12th st. SW	Frame	Stable	B. B. Earnshaw	B. B. Earnshaw	Spontaneous com- bustion	90	2,775
11	14	2.42	214	1844 7th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	A. O. Staples	A. Glanzman	Gasoline stove	10	2,000
12	18	8.04	135	707 12th st. NE	do	do	Dr. McArdle	Minnie Barrick	Incendiary	350	4,000
13	19	10.19	663	652 Acker st. NE	do	do	W. W. Wright	Unoccupied	do		
14	19	12.56	173	822 14th st. NW	Frame	do	Jas. P. Donnelly	H. Frankel	Overflow gasoline stove		1,500
15	20	11.43	634	127 12th st. NE	Brick	do	Jas. Everett	Jas. Everett	Oil cloth igniting from gas stove	5	1,000
16	20	9.39	79	3292 M st. NW	do	Lunch room	Mrs. Dreyfuss	Grace Duterow	Overflow of gaso- line stove		2,000
17	20	11.51	136	1101 13th st. NW	do	Dwelling	E. W. Seitz	Dr. Chute	Spontaneous com- bustion		1,500
18	22	8.23	134	1104 E st. NW	do	Lunch room	Jas. L. Edwards	J. C. Smith	Overflow of gaso- line stove		
19	26	9.26	634	1118 B st. SE	do	Dwelling	P. J. Sheehan	P. J. Sheehan	Cleaning bed with gasoline	20	1,000
20	26	11.32	168	115 H st. NW	do	Grocery	Anton Lulley	E. V. Chelini	Gasoline stove	25	2,000
21	26	7.42	245	2002 13th st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	Geo. Gibson	A. G. Stockton	Burning rubbish in yard		1,000
22	28	4.35	519	47 Ivy st. SE	do	Sheds	Peter Pullman	Peter Pullman	Lumber burning in side yard No. 45 Ivy st. SE.	5	
23	28	7.52	417	.....	Frame	Dwelling	D. F. Sullivan	M. Hogan	False alarm		
24	30	2.44	827	235 Pomeroy st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	.....	.....	Defective stovepipe	5	

25	31	8.49	41	342 D st. SW.	Brick	do	C. E. Tilton	Richard Butler	Defective flue	1,448	24,775
----	----	------	----	---------------	-------	----	--------------	----------------	----------------	-------	--------

Silent or local alarms.

1	3	10.21	8	20 B st. SE.	Frame	Brickyard drier	Monroe & Hall Brick Co.	Monroe & Hall Brick Co.	Overheated blast furnace.	\$30	
2	3	8.00	10	Rear 1115 Maryland ave. NE.	do	Dwelling	Francis Goebel	Francis Goebel	Burning rubbish		
3	7	10.45	4	516 4 1/2 st. SW.	do	Shed	Geo. Vonieff	J. Rosenbaum	Rubbish		
4	9	3.52	1	822 M st. NW	do	Store	M. M. Moran	L. Cohen	Burning waste pa- per in yard.		
5	10	4.01	14	628 Louisiana ave. NW	Brick	Printing office	Central Union Mis- sion.	National Publishing Co.	Burning rags in fur- nace.	\$20,600	
6	12	12.44	4	230 E st. SW	Frame	Dwelling	D. Leonard	Unoccupied	Incendiary	800	
7	17	2.09	H. 1	Cor. 21st and B sts. NW					Burning rubbish on dump.		
8	19	6.41	7	1619 11th st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	McKenzie	R. Robinson	Defective stovepipe	5	
9	22	4.20	7	510 T st. NW	Brick	do	Michael Murphy	Mrs. Thompson	Burning sulphur in house.		7,000
10	22	4.35	12	do	do	do	do	do	do		
11	23	12.56	14	511 E st. NW	Frame	Woodshed	G. J. Seufferle	G. J. Seufferle	Burning paper.	5	
12	26	9.08	9	18th and U sts. NW	do	Car	Capital Traction Co.	Capital Traction Co.	Seeing a light		1,500
13	27	9.16	4	406 4 1/2 st SW	Brick	Printing office	Barbour estate	C. E. Johnson	Upsetting lamp.	250	2,500
14	28	8.55	1	813 15th st. NW	do	Ladies' tailor.	St. Matthew's Parish	Louis Foer	Lighted cigar		
15	29	10.27	6	Northern Liberty Market	Frame	Cook stand	Jno. Coleman	Jno. Coleman	Overflow of gas stove		
16	30	7.32	7	1902 10th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Thos. F. and Jane Cissell.	Mrs. G. Hallback	Supposed rats with matches.	45	
17	30	2.38	9	1628 16th st. NW	do	do	Ralph Dunning	Rev. Allan Griffith	Burning rubbish		
										335	32,400

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

1	1	1.05	Box. 247	1416 17th st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	Mrs. A. E. Pike	Mrs. L. Turner	Sofa ignited from lighted candle.	\$350	\$200
2	2	3.12	31	Rear 1720 G st. NW	do	Stable	Henry Klotz	J. L. Griebb	Intoxicated negro in stable.		100
3	4	7.36	134	432 10th st. NW	Brick	Plumber shop	Annie V. Barbour	J. A. Power & Co.	Packing on reel taking fire from match.	15	800
4	5	6.23	67	3 and 4, bet. G and H sts. NW.	Frame	Stable	Waters	Waters	Spontaneous com- bustion.	200	

Local or silent alarms.

1	8	7.19	Co.	1008 Pennsylvania ave. NW.	Brick...	Lunch room...	H. Schneider	Jno. J. Noonan.....	Grease on stove	\$10,000
2	13	8.40	Ch'l 1	7 9th st. SE.....	Frame...	Dwelling	Corcoran estate	Mary Scowball.....	Defective flue	\$10
3	13	12.23	8	9 C st. SE	Brick...	do	W. P. Lockwood	C. T. Carroll	Leaky gasoline stove.	1,200
4	16	8.28	7	614 Freedmans court.....	Frame...	do	Albert Fox.....	P. Grant	Coal-oil lamp.....	.....
5	17	.....	3	New Jersey ave. and C st. SE.	Brick...	Hotel.....	Tenney estate	S. A. Manuel.....	Grease on stove .....	.....
6	20	9.42	3	234 Oriole court.....	Frame...	Dwelling	C. W. Collins.....	Mary Jones.....	Child with lighted lamp in closet.	8
7	24	10.19	8	20 B st. SE	do...	Brick yard and drier conduit.	Monroe & Hall Brick Co.	Monroe & Hall Brick Co.	Overheated blast furnace.	.....
8	26	8.29	5	1246 32d st. NW	Brick...	Dwelling	May estate.....	Jacob Hershman	Gasoline stove.....	4,000
9	30	7.55	Ch'l 1	1304 D st. NW	do...	do	Mary Wright	Mrs. M. E. Dean.....	Alcohol stove	5
										23
										15,200

OCTOBER, 1901.

1	1	11.34	.....	Box. 13	216 3d st. NW	Brick...	Store and dwell- ing.	M. J. Keane.....	G. E. Brideham.....	Gas stove.....	\$35	\$5,000
2	4	9.54	.....	71	3009 M st. NW	do	Dwelling.....	Goddard estate.....	H. W. Schloser.....	Turpentine and wax	.....	500
3	4	.....	6.43	125	7th and E sts. NW	do	Clothing store.....	S. G. Johnson.....	Eiseman Bros.....	Electric wire.....	20	47,000
4	5	10.59	.....	324	2500 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	Store and dwell- ing.	Abraham P. Fardon.	H. B. Herbst.....	Turpentine.....	26	7,000
5	5	.....	2.54	71	3022 M st. NW	do	Oyster house.....	Michael Blumen- thal.	Jas. Stevens.....	Boiler explosion....	15	3,000
6	6	.....	5.32	21	444 Prather's alley	do	Dwelling.....	A. C. Peach.....	Emily Stewart.....	Boy smoking ciga- rette.	50	1,000
7	7	4.05	.....	437	923 F st. SW	Frame	do	Emma C. McIntyre.	Julia Washington	Defective flue.....	150	400
8	7	7.51	.....	63	915 3d st. NE	do	do	Johanna Carrol	Johanna Carrol.....	Stove.....	.....	600
9	7	8.48	.....	59	1234 I st. SE	do	do	Fred McIntire.....	Fred McIntire.....	Defective flue.....	.....	8,000
10	7	10.47	.....	131	732 9th st. NW	do	do	Wm. Galt.....	Wm. Galt.....	Painter's blow pot..	100	325
11	7	11.39	.....	231	622 O st. NW	Brick	Stable	Teresa Solomon	Chas. W. Hechinger.	Hot ashes.....	200	300
12	8	1.39	.....	69	1029-39 7th st. NE	Frame	Sheds.....	B. J. McMahon et al.	B. B. McWilliams et al.	Incendiary.....	650	50
13	8	.....	9.48	325	717 L st. NE	Brick	Dwelling.....	Barber & Simms.....	E. G. Dooley.....	do.....	50	3,000
14	9	.....	1.46	766	18th and C sts. NW	Frame	Stable	Jno. F. Killeen	Jno. F. Killeen	do.....	3,000	.....
15	9	.....	4.43	68	413 M st. NE	Brick	Dwelling.....	Chas. Dietz.....	J. C. Robey.....	False alarm.....	5	1,500
16	10	8.31	.....	236	1200 O st. NW	do	do	Jno. Tatepaw.....	M. A. Gallier.....	Overflow gasoline stove.	10	1,000
17	10	.....	2.18	812	2835 15th st. NW	Frame	Stable	Mrs. J. W. Thompson	G. C. Rose.....	Stove.....	25	.....
										Probable combus- tion		.....

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

NOVEMBER, 1901—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box of Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
12	8	12.50		Box 432	Bureau Engraving and Printing.	Brick	Bureau Engraving and Printing.	U. S. Government.	U. S. Government.	Igniting of oil in engine room.		
13	8	9.38		679	Trinidad ave. and King st.	Glass and frame.	Nursery	American Rose Co.	American Rose Co.	Fumigating	\$300	\$5,000
14	8		6.34	427	Old Schuetzen Park	Leaves				False alarm		
15	9	11.59		823	Prout st., Twining City	Frame	Dwelling	Fred Wynn.	M. T. Bauer.	Boys burning rubbish in side yard.	50	450
16	9	4.42		962								
17	10		9.16	416	10th and F sts. SW	Brick	do	R. A. Golden.	W. P. Branna and R. A. Golden.	Stove		
18	10		2.36	81	NE. corner 19th st. and Columbia road.	Frame	do	Little estate	Alexander.	Chimney		
19	10		9.30	712	3321 N st. NW	Brick	do	B. S. Hendrick.	B. S. Hendrick.	Gas stove	50	2,500
20	11	11.27		37	1907 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	Real estate office	E. S. Wescott.	Wescott & Wilcox	Bursting of steam pipe.		6,500
21	12		6.10	731	Rear 1035 29th st. NW	Frame	Stable	Jno. Davis	J. T. Brown	Sparks from smoke-stack.	600	300
22	16	6.37		241	1513 Kingman place	do	Dwelling	A. Marcan	E. T. Seavy	Dropping coal from stove.	100	2,200
23	16		11.55	671	Trinidad, D. C.	do	Trestles to coal shed	B. and O. R. R. Co.	B. and O. R. R. Co.	Sparks from locomotive.		
24	17	2.35		231	709 O st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Albert Carry	Wm. J. Brown	Smoking in bed	500	3,500
25	18		5.13	15	229 1st st. NW	do	do	A. S. and T. Co.	F. Ryan	Dropping lighted match.	35	1,500
26	19	2.06		24	1512 3d st. NW	do	Dwelling	C. A. Snow	Jno. Waddy	Stove	25	800
27	19	9.08		417	322 14th st. SW	do	do	Agnes Sheppier	Margaret Towner	Chimney		
28	19		12.36	67	725 Delaware ave. NE	do	Feed warehouse	Estate Jacob Tome	Wm. H. Michael	Probably sparks from locomotive.	9,904	24,700
29	20		6.39	216	1250 9th st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	Fred Stulz	David S. Johnson	Explosion gasoline stove.	150	1,000
30	21	12.41		261	924 4th st. NW	Brick	do	Paul Hines	M. Burnstein	Carelessness with matches.	15	900
31	21			343	1765 Massachusetts ave. NW	do	do	H. Cabot Lodge	H. Cabot Lodge	Chimney		
32	21		2.38	618	303 E st. NE	do	do	J. R. White	B. W. Steele	Fumigating sulphur	250	1,500
33	21		4.55	51	New Jersey ave. and Bst. SE	do	Hotel	Henry Brock	Henry Brock	Defective flue		20,000
34	22		12.55	62	1018 North Capitol st.	Frame	Wood shed	Henry Franc	B. R. Johnson	Spontaneous combustion.	34	40
35	22		1.17	12	421 2d st. NW	do	do	Farnsby estate	Susan Talbot and B. M. Colton.	Hot ashes	15	
36	26		6.06	261	309 K st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	P. Duffy	Otis McKee	Dropping match	5	1,200

37	27	12.51	.....	343	1774 Massachusetts ave	.....do.....	Stable	Lucy H. Lindsley	Lucy H. Lindsley	Spontaneous combustion.	350
38	27	.....	5.30	247	1324 16th st. NW	.....do.....	Dwelling	Jno. J. Edson	Jno. J. Edson	Chimney	90
39	27	.....	6.50	516	139 B st. SE	.....do.....	do	P. C. Shaefer	P. C. Shaefer	Dropping match in lace curtain.	3,500
40	28	10.35	.....	328	1225 25th st. NW	.....do.....	do	Estate Theo. Davenport, jr.	Unoccupied	Incendiary	100
41	28	.....	6.25	516	407 B st. SE	Frame	Outhouse	Mrs. N. Grant	Mrs. N. Grant	Dropping match in waste paper.	3
42	28	.....	9.20	212	1122 7th st. NW	.....do.....	Wood shed	R. Berberich	R. Mundheim	Hot ashes	5
43	28	.....	9.24	136	1006 Massachusetts ave	Brick	Flats	Fred T. Schneider	Tenants	Escaping steam	.....
44	29	.....	6.38	249	1708 15th st. NW	.....do.....	Dwelling	Lawrence Robbins	Lawrence Robbins	Rubbish in barrel	2,000
45	29	.....	9.13	242	1310 Wallach st	.....do.....	do	Helen Pearl	E. E. Ward	Probably combustion.	100
46	30	.....	4.48	241	1401 1/2 14th st. NW	.....do.....	Flats	Frank W. Hibby	Susan A. Clark	Gas stove	500
47	30	.....	11.02	534	1411, 1413, 1415 King Palace alley.	Frame	Wood sheds	Geo. F. Harbin	Robt. Green, Thos. Green, and Mary Gill.	Hot ashes	75
											15,329 97,790

Local alarms.

1	1	.....	5.47	Co. 9	16th st. above Florida ave. NW.	Brush	Vacant lot	.....	.....	Brush	.....
2	1	.....	5.45	12	1st st. bet. W and Albany NW.	.....do.....	do	.....	.....	do	.....
3	2	.....	2.50	3	S. Capitol and B st. SW	.....do.....	do	.....	.....	do	.....
4	5	9.43	.....	1	1810 N st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	J. M. Raymond	J. M. Raymond	Smoke from defective flue in 1812 N st.	.....
5	5	.....	7.39	1	1725 H st. NW	.....do.....	do	C. S. Wilson	C. S. Wilson	Gas jet igniting lace curtain.	\$65 \$6,500
6	6	3.55	.....	11	14th st. and Pierce Mill road	Brush	Vacant	T. E. Blagden	T. E. Blagden	Brush	50
7	6	8.52	.....	14	922 Pennsylvania ave. NW	Brick	Restaurant	Saml. Maddox, Arthur T. Brice and Hattie McC. Werlick.	Geo. J. Bessler	Pan of grease in stove.	6,500
8	6	11.09	.....	12	43 Hanover pl. NW	.....do.....	Dwelling	John Ridout	Eugene Minor	Overheated stove	20
9	6	.....	6.17	Chl. 3	Thompson's woods	Brush	Vacant	.....	.....	Brush	.....
10	7	7.14	.....	3	220 E st. NE	Brick	Dwelling	D. B. Groff	J. M. Keating	Spontaneous combustion.	40 1,800
11	9	.....	12.42	12	Rear S. S. Daish & Sons mills.	Dump	Dump	District of Columbia	District of Columbia	Rubbish	.....
12	9	.....	6.35	12	Brentwood road, east side	Brush	Vacant lot	.....	.....	Brush	.....
13	10	.....	12.16	4	Delaware ave. and McLean ave. SW.	.....do.....	do	.....	.....	do	.....
14	10	.....	6.44	9	1767 P st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	M. E. Sewell	M. E. Sewell	Chimney	10 8,500
15	10	.....	9.24	Chl. 3	924 P st. NW	Leaves	.....	.....	.....	Leaves	.....
16	11	11.59	.....	12	Rear Prospect Hill cemetery, woods.	.....do.....	do	.....	.....	do	5

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

NOVEMBER, 1901—Continued.

Local alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour. A. M. P. M.	Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
17	11	12.29	Chl. 3	Thompson's woods.	Brush and leaves.						
18	11	1.50	9	Woodley Lane road.	do.						
19	11	1.50	5	do.	do.						
19	11	4.03	11	Blagden's woods.	Brush						
19	11	4.14	12	1st and N. Cap., V and Albany sts.	Leaves						
20	12	9.17	5	Reservoir Public School, Hunt place.	Frame.	School.	District of Columbia.	District of Columbia.	Defective flue.	\$25	\$800
21	13	2.29	6	M and Potomac sts.	Locomobile.	Conveyance.	Dr. W. L. Masterson.	Dr. W. L. Masterson.	Gasoline explosion.	300	
22	13	9.39	5	643 Fitz court NW	Frame.	Coal office.	E. A. French & Co.	E. A. French & Co.	Burning rags.		
23	13	9.45	10	505 15th st. NE	Frame.				Overheated stove.	35	500
24	14	11.17	14	Columbia golf grounds.	Woods.				False alarm.		
25	14	1.18	Chl. 2	16th and Cresson sts. NW.	Tree.						
26	14	3.32	9	14th st. and Spring Road extended.	Brick.	Gas house.	J. B. Kendall	J. B. Kendall	Explosion acetylene gas.	25	
27	14	6.28	11	1829 T st. NW.	Frame.	Dwelling.	Henry Corbin	Henry Corbin	Stove.	500	1,000
28	15	9.25	9	1000 20th st. NW.	Brick.	do.	Herman Koss.	Frances Mason	do.		2,000
29	18	3.48	1	19 Quincy st. NE	do.	do.			Rubbish in cellar.		
30	18	4.43	12	513 11th st. NW.	do.	do.	Annie Barbour	Wm. H. Yeoman.	Chimney.		
31	18	9.51	11	219 Q st. NW.	do.	do.	Ellen M. Soffell.	Taylor Jones	Burning rubbish.		
32	18	12.09	7	1426 35th st. NW.	do.	do.	Geo. Ray	W. Walling	Chimney.		
33	19	1.05	7	30 B st. NE	Frame.	do.	Dr. Custis	H. R. Robey	do.		
34	20	11.00	T. A.	734 10th st. NW.	Brick.	do.	Wood & White, trustees.	Lizzie Bland.	Upsetting of oil lamp on table.		
35	20	9.21	14	725 Delaware ave. NE.	Frame.	Feed warehouse.	Jacob Tome estate.	Wm. A. Michael	Rekindling.		
36	21	9.20	3	113 F st. NW.	Brick.	Stable.	Chas. W. Mayer.	B. F. Capita.	Explosion coal oil lamp.		
37	21	10.54	6	600 13th st. NW.	Brick.	Bank.	Ann Joyce estate.	Bachman & Co.	Burning rubbish.		
38	22	3.38	Chl. 1	725 Delaware ave. NE.	do.	Feed warehouse.	Jacob Tome estate.	Wm. A. Michael	Rekindling.		
39	22	7.25	3	5h and Pomeroy sts. NW.	Leaves						
40	22	10.45	7	403 P st. NW.	Brick.	Dwelling.	Evelina Turnburke	G. W. Turnburke	Chimney.		
41	24	3.53	7	1412 Pennsylvania ave. NW.	do.	G. A. R. hall and grocery.	G. G. Cornwell & Son	G. G. Cornwell & Son.	Tinner's pot.		65,000
42	25	11.36	2	1708 S st. NW.	do.	Dwelling.	Wm. B. King	Wm. B. King	Incendiary.	85	13,000
43	25	5.17	9	704 Grant ave. NW.	Frame.	do.	Edwin A. McIntire		Chimney.		
44	27	6.14	7								

45	30	.....	12.12	1	Connecticut ave. and K st. NW. Rear 6th precinct police station.	Locomo- bile.	Conveyance	Thos. C. Pale.....	Thos. C. Pale.....	Overflow of gaso- line.	600	1,200
46	30	.....	2.05	3		Rubbish	Vacant lot.....			Burning rubbish		
											1,760	106,860

DECEMBER, 1901.

1	1	.....	12.52	Bo.c. 43	483-485 G st. SW	Frame..	Dwellings	Thos. W. King and Emma L. Lucas.	Emma Lucas and J. W. Cranford.	Explosion gasoline stove.	\$240	\$2,000
2	1	.....	4.44	21	71 K st. NW	Brick ..	Dwelling	Hy. C. Reinhardt ..	Hy. C. Reinhardt ..	Stove (oil)	50	2,500
3	4	.....	2.52	616	11th and H sts. NE ..	do ..	Church	M. E. Congrega- tional.	M. E. Congregational	Janitor with lighted piece of paper.		
4	4	.....	8.01	217	1547 9th st. NW	do ..	Dwelling	Martin Attshuh ..	Martin Attshuh ..	Treading on match and igniting dra- pery.	100	1,000
5	5	.....	4.40	72	1521 27th st. NW	do ..	do	John Creely	Henry Johnson.....	Child running against and up- setting oil stove.	50	1,000
6	7	.....	9.50	239	2245 12th st. NW	Frame..	do	John St. Clair Brooks	W. McGivin	Stove	100	750
7	8	.....	2.20	524	1247 G st. SE	Brick ..	Store and dwelling	J. C. Mueller	J. C. Mueller	Making fire in fur- nace.		
8	8	.....	6.24	261	1013 3d st. NW	do ..	Dwelling	Mary J. Hickman ..	Mary J. Hickman ..	Explosion of oil lamp	15	1,200
9	9	.....	6.20	148	1327 L st. NW	do ..	do	Washington Loan and Trust Co.	Dr. F. P. Vale	Incendiary	15	5,000
10	9	.....	7.57	648	204 F st. NE	do ..	do	Margaret M. Daly ..	Chas. T. Creecy	Gas jet igniting lace curtain.	10	2,000
11	9	.....	8.15	628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	False alarm		
12	9	.....	9.15	15	212 Indiana ave. NW ..	Brick ..	Dwelling	Thos. W. Smith ..	A. Burnstine	Hot ashes	2	4,500
13	10	.....	12.31	53	139 B st. SE	do ..	Plumber shop ..	P. C. Schaefer	Kennedy & Schaefer.	Dropping lighted match in rope packing.		3,910
14	10	.....	2.48	526	1213 11th st. SE	Frame..	Clothing store ..	Louis Rosenberg ..	Louis Rosenberg ..	False alarm	2,200	4,700
15	11	.....	6.35	824	128 D st. SW	Frame..	Dwelling	Nellie Pratt	Nellie Pratt	Child playing with matches.		
16	13	.....	4.10	418	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chimney		
17	14	.....	1.51	534	1374 C st. SE	do ..	do	L. M. Saunders	Jane Briscoe	Fumes from gasoline	400	800
18	16	.....	3.32	236	1010 P st. NW	Brick ..	do	P. C. Barry	P. C. Barry	Steam pipe	20	5,000
19	17	8.11	.....	343	1230 17th st. NW	do ..	do	Robt. Stead	Robt. Stead	Chimney	50	
20	18	11.44	.....	521	7 Gessford court SE ..	do ..	do	M. C. Lane	Mariah Rosier	do		
21	19	.....	7.04	87	1305 Clifton st. NW ..	do ..	do	C. H. Gordon	S. P. Langley	Rats with matches..	200	1,800
22	20	.....	6.07	521	226 11th st. SE	do ..	do	Thos. J. Fisherestate	W. D. Johnston	Upsetting candle ..		
23	20	7.58	.....	134	432 11th st. NW	do ..	Barber shop	Judge Hibbard	P. Eimer	Explosion alcohol lamp.	700	3,000
24	22	12.17	.....	272	1513 O st. NW	do ..	Dwelling .....	.....	H. M. LeDuc	Upsetting oil stove..	15	800
25	22	.....	2.10	72	2718 N st. NW	do ..	do	Weaver & Barnes ..	Reuben Norris		100	200
26	23	.....	5.56	675	123 Kendall st. NE	Frame..	do	Jane Robb	Jane Robb			

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

DECEMBER, 1901—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour. A. M. P. M.	Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
27	24	7.59	Bar. 14	123 G st. NW	Frame	Dining room	J. H. Keenan	I. Fantroy	Overflow gasoline stove.		\$600
28	24	11.43	243	1439 Q st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Jno. Brady	J. H. Harper	Defective stove.	\$5	1,000
29	25	11.16	419	629 2d st. SW	do	do	Robt. O'Neil	Mariah Miller	Child with a match.	5	450
30	25	4.30	72	2720 Rocks court NW	do	do	J. A. Heehan	Lena Johnson	Toy candle lighting sofa fringe.	10	800
31	26	2.40	648	131 Massachusetts ave. NE.	do	do		Jno. P. Allen	Leaky gas pipe dropping match in waste paper.	2	
32	26	6.13	131	516 9th st. NW	do	do	F. A. Schmidt	F. A. Schmidt	Child with match.		
33	26	6.16	172	1211 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	Tailors' store	Wm. Stone Albert	Eisenman Bros	False alarm.		2,500
34	26	6.40	137	944 New York ave. NW	do	Dwelling	Levina Francis	H. S. Waple	Overflow gasoline stove.	50	1,000
35	26	7.10	647	321 7th st. SW	do	Tailor shop		B. L. Sacks	Dropping lighted match on raw cot- ton near stove.	35	1,200
36	26	10.55	412	808 L st. SE	Frame	Dwelling	Emma D. Duvall	E. Reinhardt	Explosion oil lamp.	190	1,000
37	27	8.45	514	3-5 Factory Hill, NW	Brick	Street car	P. E. L. Co	Henrietta Lochener and Louise Powell.	Burning out motor.	150	
38	28	8.15	732	13½ and E sts. NW	Frame	Lunch room	Washington, Alex- andria and Mount Vernon Railroad.	Max W. Sherman	Gasoline stove.	5	6,005
39	29	3.29	145	40 C st. NW	do	Office	New York syndicate Philadelphia, Wil- mington and Bal- timore Railroad.	Yard master.	Overheated stove- pipe.	5	
40	29	5.11	637	South Carolina ave. and G st. SE.	Brick	Clothing store	Mrs. Baum	Max Hoffman	Rubbish in cellar	100	8,500
41	29	9.56	58	723 7th st. NW	Frame	Feed store	W. T. Otis	Harrison West.	Sparks from pipe	625	1,300
42	31	9.27	169	1241 3d st. SW	Brick						
43	31	10.02	414		Frame						
										5,049	67,915

Local alarms.

1	1	7.06	Co. 3	314 H st., NE.	Frame	Woodshed	Timothy Allen	Timothy Allen	Boy with broom soaked in oil sticking under shed.		
---	---	------	----------	----------------	-------	----------	---------------	---------------	---	--	--

2	3	3.20	1	No. 3 Police station, K. bet. 20th and 21st sts. O st., bet. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Union sts. SW.	Brick.	Police station	District of Columbia	District of Columbia.	Throwing waste paper in ash pile. Flask boards from hot castings.	\$50
3	5	6.07	4		Stone	Foundry	Chas. White & Co.	Chas. White & Co.	Flask boards from hot castings.	
4	6	10.34	T. C.	1353 Ohio ave. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Rachel C. Hoile	Violet Monroe	Overheated stove igniting drapery.	350 \$1,500
5	8	4.30	15	Bowen ave., Anacostia	Frame	Chicken house	Wm. J. Conway	Wm. J. Conway	Child with fire	2
6	10	3.31	14	718 D st. NW	Brick	Plumber shop	S. Kanns' Son & Co.	J. W. Hurley	Explosion plumb-er's furnace in cellar.	
7	11	4.44	11	778 Sheridan ave. NW	do	Dwelling	E. W. Doon	Leona Hillman	Pouring coal oil on fire.	
8	11	5.16	Chl 3	Wisconsin ave	Frame	do	D. Burrows	Sam'l Burrows	Overflow gasoline stove.	
9	12	12.11	9	22d and P sts. NW	Brick	Market house	Jno. F. Waggaman	Edw. Keller	Chimney	20 32,500
10	15	10.48	T. B.	2112 Va. ave., SW	do	Dwelling	Jas. F. Shea	Carter Ross	do	
11	16	6.34	1	822 18th st. NW	do	do	Phoenix	R. A. Chilton	do	
12	18	9.35	9	1635 19th st. NW	do	do	do	E. H. Schmidt	do	
13	19	8.40	T. B.	2106 Va. ave. SW	do	do	Chas. Jones	Jas. F. Shea	Overflow oil stove.	20 1,000
14	19	12.16	10	Cor. 15th and H sts. NE	do	Bicycle store	Wash. Brick Co.	B. H. Noel	Filling lighted lamp.	200 150
15	19	4.24	11	Rear 1449 Park st. NW	Frame	Barn	Capt. A. H. Nixon	Wm. Grigsby	Oil stove	8 1,000
16	19	8.48	3	112 East Capitol st. SE	Brick	Dwelling	N. G. Ordway	E. W. M. Cast	Gas jet.	30 800
17	20	6.19	7	1910 8th st. NW	do	do	Dan McCarty	Frank J. Wagner	Chimney	200
18	20	12.06	7	1216 T st. NW	do	do	do	do	Probably combus-tion.	
19	20	5.45	9	1834-1836 Florida ave. NW	Frame	Stable	Wm. Letcher	Wm. Letcher	Electric wire	100 50,000
20	20	11.58	14	8th and D sts. NW	Brick	Theatre	Lincoln Hall Ass'n.	Wm. W. Rapley	Chimney	
21	21	6.29	1	1617 Rhode Island ave. NW	do	Dwelling	Mrs. P. Sheridan	Mrs. P. Sheridan	Bundle straw fall-ing against stove.	
22	21	7.29	15	Maple ave. extended	Frame	do	B. B. Bryan	B. B. Bryan	Chimney	50 100
23	22	2.49	1	1916 Sunderland Place	Brick	do	do	do	Defective flue	10 3,000
24	22	3.34	1	2130 F st. NW	Frame	do	do	do	Match igniting drapery	
25	22	5.57	T. A.	220 New Jersey ave. NW	Brick	do	J. R. Brevoort	Wm. A. Engel	Smoke from oil stove.	
26	23	1.03	10	1253 F st. NE	do	do	T. E. Waggaman	Jas. B. Barrett	False alarm	
27	24	4.16	Chl. 1	do	Brick	Lunch room.	do	F. W. McCullough	Fumes from gaso-line.	10 2,500
28	25	5.55	Chl. 1	308 12th st. NW	do	Dwelling	J. S. Dodge	J. S. Dodge	Chimney	
29	25	7.37	8	215 9th st. SE	do	do	do	Charles Schmidt	Gas jet igniting evergreen.	300
30	28	7.03	9	1606 19th st. NW	do	Dwelling and grocery store.	do	U. S. Government	Combustion	47 20,000
31	29	8.28	11	Soldiers' Home	do	Church	U. S. Government	District of Columbia		
32	30	11.29	7	Garnett school	do	School	District of Columbia			1,397 112,750

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

JANUARY, 1902.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour. A. M. P. M.	Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
1	1	12.09	Boe. 124	324 Pennsylvania ave. SE.	Brick	Flats	Olivia Briggs		False alarm		
2	1	10.00	516	1952 2d st. NW	do	Dwelling	Arthur Lewis	Arthur Lewis	Chimney	\$110	\$2,000
3	1	5.31	824	206 Capitol ave.	Frame	do		Albert Peyton	Christmas tree	5	150
4	1	5.45	675	611 Half st. SW	Brick	do	Jno. T. Harr	Eliza N. Stewart	Defective flue	500	2,000
5	2	2.41	419	316 3d st. SE	do	do	Bartholemew Dig- gins.	Juell Diersrud	Overheated stove	60	2,500
6	2	6.47	517		do	do			Christmas tree		
7	2	8.10	537	410 A st. SE	Frame	do	Jos. I. Weller	Lewis Bryan	do		
8	3	12.01	346		do	do			do		
9	3	12.47	341	2108 R st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Madeline Mackall	Catherin G. Downs	False alarm	245	2,000
10	3	4.18	735	2438 P st. NW	Frame	Shed	Thos. Waggaman	Albert A. Gilmon	Flames from rub- bish pile.	55	
11	3	6.41	12	114 D st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Rice	P. B. Bonavins	Gas jet	5	3,500
12	3	8.27	54	1201 New Jersey ave. SE	Frame	Store and dwell- ing.	Jno. Donohue & Son.	J. B. Brown	Chimney		
13	4	6.01	239	1119 W st.	Brick	Dwelling	Edwin Smith	Edwin Smith	do		
14	4	12.14	216	Bet. M and N. 10th and 11th sts. NW.	Frame	do	W. L. & T. Co.	Mary Johnson	Child with fire	5	200
15	5	6.44	21	108 L st. NW	Brick	do		Wallace Payne	Explosion of coal- oil lamp.	10	900
16	6	8.28	175	432 9th st. NW	do	Plumbing and gas fixtures.	Miss Ella S. Hubby	S. S. Shedd & Bro	Match in packing	25	25,000
17	6	2.05	632	901 A st. SE.	do	Dwelling	Jno. Egloff	Jno. Egloff	Coal-oil stove	10	5,000
18	8	11.35	516	19 B st. SE	do	Hotel	Robt. R. Hitt	Jno. W. Green	Incendiary	60	7,000
19	9	7.23	92	402 Nichols ave	Frame	Dwelling	Mary W. Carr	Mary W. Carr	Fumes from leak- ing gas stove.		4,000
20	9	7.46	127	709 D st. NW	Brick	do	W. H. Spignul	Jas. Hurley	Coal-oil stove	3	3,500
21	9	8.37	824		do	do			False alarm		
22	11	10.00	14	214 G st.	Frame	Dwelling	Jno. Tarnis	Jno. W. Bryant	Children with matches.	5	
23	11	7.24	68	1114 5th st. NE	Brick	do	C. C. Duncanson	Jas. W. Bean	Smoking oil stove		
24	12	12.36	84	Quarry road, 2 houses	Frame	do	D. C. Turner	Maurice Roach and C. Baldwin.	Incendiary	4,250	3,000
25	12	1.13	69	8th and K sts. NE	Brush	Vacant	Jno. Miller	Jno. Miller	Brush		
26	13	10.58	671	1637-39-41 12th st. NE	Frame	Dwelling	Geo. W. Walker		Spontaneous com- bustion.	1,450	3,000
27	14	6.39	518	742 9th st. SE	Brick	do	W. E. Wright	Rub Bradley	Coal-oil stove	32	1,000
28	14	7.39	419		do	do			False alarm		
29	15	12.33	12		do	do			do		
30	15	12.53	14		do	do			do		
31	15	12.40	414	837 3d st. SW	Brick	Drug store	Geo. T. Greenlaw	Fitz Trede	Lighted cigar	20	1,100
32	15	11.54	12		do	do			False alarm		

33	16	6.24	175	418 10th st. NW.	Brick	Second-hand furniture.	Chas. Handy	E. A. Macomber and Fannie Hawkins.	Plumber's pot	18	2,600
34	16	7.10	315	1148-50 20th st., rear.	Frame	Shed and stable	Martin Bros	Jas. Barrand Dennis Mland.	Lighted candle	180	
35	16	11.33	261	49 B st. SE	Brick	Hotel	R. R. Hitt	Jas. W. Green	False alarm		
36	17	5.24	53	3002 M st	Frame	Lunch room	Goddard estate	Geo. T. Hilton	Incendiary	3,100	7,000
37	18	5.26	71	1015 New York ave.	Brick	Dwelling	Henry Murray	Anna Hallman	Hot coal from boiler.	40	1,100
38	18	12.45	137	824 12th st.	do	Store	Jno. Talty	Fredk. Beuter	Hot ashes.	45	2,500
39	19	3.52	137	Nichols ave. near Insane Asylum.	Frame	Dwelling	Henry Dorrey	Henry Dorrey	Overheated stove	115	1,500
40	19	10.30	96	1223 C st. NW	do	do	Geo. Mantz	Margaret Martin	Defective flue	450	500
41	19	11.43	151	2514 L st. NW	Brick	Grocery	Est. D. S. Hendrick	F. F. Kidwell	Match in waste basket.	1,165	5,000
42	20	6.51	324	NW. cor. 14th and B sts. SW.	Frame	Office	U. S. Government	Agricul. Dept.	Children with matches.		
43	20	11.37	49	812 Half st. SW	do	Dwelling	Mary Hailstorks	Hannah Griffin	Chimney	5	600
44	21	3.37	419	1317 New Hampshire ave.	Brick	do	Robinson	Jno. Dawsey	Combustion	235	4,000
45	22	5.19	319	912 M st. NW	Frame	Stable	Francis H. Barclay	Schmidt	Overheated stove	1,200	2,500
46	23	12.22	265	1450 Massachusetts ave	do	Dwelling	Schmidt	Amanda Craig	Coal-oil stove	700	3,750
47	23	4.07	816	516 12th st. NW	Brick	do	Jno. J. Desmond	Jno. J. Desmond	False alarm		
48	25	3.31	172	411 10th st. SW	Frame	Dwelling	I. G. Spaulding	I. G. Spaulding	Chimney		
49	27	6.33	418	Rear 310 15th st. SE	do	Shed	Mary E. Synliam	Wm. H. Nelson	Children with matches.	20	
50	28	9.13	423	1213 4 1/2 st. SW	Brick	Dwelling			Leaky gas stove	12	3,000
51	28	11.59	524							14,200	101,200
52	28	2.39	445								

Local alarms.

1	1	1.15	Co. B	2136 Ward place.	Brick	Dwelling	Martin Bros	Horace A. Harding	Overflow of gasoline stove.		\$1,000
2	2	1.26	6	742 4th st. NW	Frame	do	Nellie Sullivan	P. Caruso	Overheated stove.		
3	3	9.54	6	226 I st. NW	do	Stable	B. H. Warner		Gas stove		
4	3	4.30	11	4 North court NW	do	Dwelling	Eugene Hale	Eugene Hale	Overheated stove.	\$5	400
5	3	6.10	1	1001 16th st. NW	Brick	do	Jno. Kramer	Danl. Anthony	Chimney	5	
6	3	6.56	2	Brightwood ave. and District line.	Frame	do	David Diamond		Explosion coal-oil stove.		
7	4	7.40	C	508 14th st. NW	Brick	Tailor			Gasoline stove.		
8	4	7.06	12	Bet. R and S, 4th and 5th sts. NE.	Brush	Vacant					
9	5	7.20	5	3322 M st. NW	Brick	Lunch room	W. Waters	O. B. Briggs.	Pan grease on stove.		
10	5	11.55	9	1410 16th st. NW	do	Dwelling	B. R. Howard	B. R. Howard	Explosion boiler		
11	6	7.30	3	213 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	do	Wm. C. Omear	L. B. Newell	Explosion coal-oil stove.	20	2,500
12	7	4.23	5	2701 P st. NW	do	do	Moore & Hill		Fire in stove.		
13	7	8.05	10	1305 Linden court NE	do	do	D. D. Thompson	Minnie Stephenson	Explosion oil lamp.		
14	10	10.48	5	3d and N sts. NW	do	Grocery	Addison	H. W. Fisher & Son	Gas stove	300	3,700
15	11	10.40	1	1014 Vermont ave	do	Dwelling		Ast. Secretary War	Chimney		

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

JANUARY, 1902—Continued.

Local alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insur- ance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
16	11	11.28		<i>Box.</i> 1	332 E st. SW., rear	Frame	Dwelling	B. Leonard, agent	Fannie Sydnor			
17	12	11.17		B	1925 N st. NW	Brick	do	C. G. Sartella	C. G. Sartella	chimney		
18	13	11.11		15	Nichols ave.	Brick	Vacant			Brush		
19	14	3.15		1	925 19th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Nathan Sargent	Nathan Sargent	Combustion	\$75	
20	14	10.32		<i>Ch'l</i> 1	Queen Chapel road near Brentwood road.	Frame	Barn	John Cline	John Cline	Dropping light	530	\$1,100
21	14		1.14	6	454 H st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Mrs. S. M. Goodrich	Caroline Neal	Dropping lighted match near drap- ery.	8	2,000
22	15	1.54		4	13th st. and Maryland ave SW.	Frame	Watch box	P. W. & B. R. R. Co.	Geo. W. Simmons	Overheated stove	35	35
23	15		8.21	9	15th and W sts. NW	Brush	Vacant lot					
24	16	11.25		<i>Ch'l</i> 1	1223 C st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	Geo. Mantz	Margaret Martin	Defective flue	2	500
25	16		7.32	14	510 8th st. NW	Brick	Stable			Supposed combus- tion.		
26	17		1.29	B	1273 25th st. NW	do	Dwelling	Thos. E. Waggaman	Jno. Keene	Chimney		
27	18		6.06	<i>Ch'l</i> 2	14th st. road and Bright- wood ave NW.	Brush	Vacant					
28	19	10.19		11	14th st. and Kenesaw ave	Stone	Church	St. Stephen's Epis- copal.	St. Stephen's Epis- copal.	Wood near furnace		
29	19		12.09	6	814 3d st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	M. J. Arnold	Jacob Sheer	Overheated stove	75	3,000
30	20		4.30	7	Crandall row	do	do			do	20	500
31	26	3.43		4	13 Water st.	Frame	Boathouse	F. T. Rawling	F. T. Rawlings	Oil stove	1,150	1,500
32	28		1.32	7	1728 7th st. NW	Brick	Bicycle store	Phillips	P. J. Mendell	Defective gas stove		
33	30		7.32	B	1403 21st st. NW	do	Dwelling		Geo. W. Evans	Rubbish in cellar		
34	30		7.44	3	239 North Capitol st. NE	Frame	Office building	The Natl. Herb Co.	Natl. Herb Co.	Thawing water pipe	50	4,500
											2,295	24,035

FEBRUARY, 1902.

1	3	11.41		<i>Box.</i> 236	1426 12th st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	Frank P. Daley	Sallie Stewart	Children with fire	\$4	\$200
2	3		1.27	237	1603 11th st. NW	Brick	Tailor	Alfred H. Lee	T. A. Douglas	Explosion gasoline stove.		800
3	4	3.22		139	Center Market, Armory	do	Shooting gallery	Center Market House Co.	D. C. militia	Spontaneous com- bustion.	130	200,000

4	4	8.17	521	128 10th st. SE.	Frame...	Vegetable shed...	Richard Ross...	Richard Ross...	40	
5	5	1.00	416	516 12th st. SW	Brick...	Dwelling	Mrs. Fitzgerald...	W. R. Ulrich	8	
6	5	1.23	514	714 Virginia ave. SE	do	do	S. Karr & Son	S. B. Garrett	5	
7	5	4.55	169	616 H st. NW	do	do	L. T. Paplin	Nellie G. Morrison	175	2,000
8	5	8.32	148	924 14th st. NW	do	do	Henry A. Williams	Mrs. E. M. Garland		
9	6	10.53	35	1206 16th st. NW	Frame...	do	Estate J. F. Carpenter	Cora Sinclair	36	600
10	6	6.33	49	14th and B sts. SW	do	Office	U. S. Government	Agricultural Department		
11	6	9.43	41	326 B st. SW	Brick...	Dwelling	C. Thompson	M. F. Fitzgerald	15	1,500
12	7	7.19	43	631 4½ st. SW	do	Lodge room	S. N. King	Annuity Lodge	24	1,500
13	8	8.16	13	235 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	Hotel	Dolly Jones	I. O. O. F., No. 27.	25	12,000
14	8	5.56	519	41 D st. SE	do	Dwelling	B. F. Shaw	M. H. Robinson	5	2,500
15	10	4.06	83	Champlain ave. pumping station.	do	Pumping station	U. S. Government	U. S. Government	4	
16	11	10.31	159	304 E st. NW	do	Flats	E. J. Story	Tenants		10,000
17	11	6.59	261	1106 4th st. NW	Frame...	Dwelling	Ellen Sillers	Wm. Craig		
18	13	7.30	49	14th and B sts. SW	do	Hothouse	U. S. Government	Agricultural Department		
19	14	1.07	145	314-320 13½ st. NW	do	Dwelling	Kern estate	Ella Buchanan et al.	1,015	2,500
20	14	5.55	131	507 9th st. NW	Brick...	Bootblack hall	Saml. Ross	Wm. Hutchinson	8	15,000
21	15	4.32	319	1603 Connecticut ave	Stone...	Dwelling	Chas. E. Early	Chas. E. Early		
22	17	1.09	534	14th and East Capitol sts	Frame...	Car	Anacosta and Potomac Rwy. Co.	Anacosta and Potomac Rwy. Co.	300	2,850
23	17	6.19	173	906 14th st. NW	Brick...	Hotel	R. H. Gillet	R. M. Bradley	275	
24	17	11.19	13	209 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	Shoe store	Estate Matthew G. Emery	W. Oscar Wade	50	6,000
25	19	8.37	675	Trinidad, D. C.	Frame...	Tool house	B. and O. R. R. Co.	B. and O. R. R. Co.	100	100
26	19	12.35	712	3263 O st. NW	Brick...	Dwelling		Robt. Guyell	3	
27	20	11.11	327	2629 I st. NW	do	do	Estate Gilbert Gamon	Eliza Hines	180	400
28	22	7.48	232	1508 5th st. NW	do	do	Jno. B. Buckley	J. W. Brannon	7	2,000
29	23	6.35	71	1207 31st st. NW	do	do	W. W. Wright	Unoccupied	12	1,000

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

FEBRUARY, 1902—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour A. M. P. M.	Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
30	25	2.52	Box.	1818 Valley st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling	Louise Home.	Aged women	Child with fire.		
31	26	5.00	238 272	16th st. and Massachusetts ave. NW.	do	Aged women			Short circuit of electric-light wire in elevator shaft.	\$25	\$60,000
32	26	7.35	531	159 N st. SE	do	Dwelling		Unoccupied	Chimney		
33	27	4.38	272	1223 15th st. NW.	do	do		Jennie Bennett.	Alcohol lamp.		
										2,446	320,950

Local alarms.

1	1	9.07	9	1635 T st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling	Boyd M. Smith	Boyd M. Smith	Hot coal igniting woodwork.		
2	2	7.00	3	1812 34th st.	Frame	do		Edward Brown	False alarm		
3	2	8.45	(a)	1709 21st st	Brick	do		J. L. Lusk	Chimney		
4	2	9.05	9						Lace curtain and gas jet.	\$8	\$2,500
5	2	9.57	Cl. 3	No. 6 Berkley row, Tenley, D. C.	Frame	do		Mack Howard	Chimney		
6	3	11.45	9	1744 P st. NW.	Brick	do		W. S. Anderson	do		
7	4	10.52	15	Douglas estate	Frame	do	Estate of Fred'k Douglas.		Sparks from stove.		
8	5	9.45	1	1609 K st. NW.	Brick	do	Senator George P. Wetmore.	Senator George P. Wetmore.	Chimney		
9	7	1.22	3	208 B st. NE.	do	do	C. E. Banes.	Rose Samuel	Treading on match.		
10	9	4.24	Chl. 1	310 13th NW.	do	Store	Maud Jones	Frank Schott.	Rubbish in box		
11	9	6.15	12						False alarm		
12	11	8.15	15	Rear 209 Harrison st., SE	Frame	Shed		R. G. Davenport	Lighted match		
13	12	11.31	1	1729 G st., NW.	Brick	Dwelling			Chimney		
14	12	12.53	7						False alarm		
15	12	6.02	Chl. 3	Loftler's Hotel	Frame	Hotel	Chr. Heurich	Ernest Loftler	Chimney		
16	12	10.17	11	14th and Park sts. NW.	Brick	Grocery		Davis & Mayer	Rubbish in barrel.	5	4,500
17	12	10.17	12	1701 Lincoln ave. NE.	do	Dwelling	Winfield Offutt	L. Lippman	Kats with matches.	55	3,500
18	13	5.44	7	943 Rhode Island ave. NW.	do	do	E. L. Johnson	J. R. Bryan	Rubbish in cellar		
19	13	8.45	3	102 1st st. NW.	do	Saloon	J. R. Bryan		Rubbish in box	20	2,000
20	13	4.49	Chl. 4	Central ave. near Lincoln ave. NE.	Frame	Tool shed	B. & O. R. Co.	B. & O. R. Co.	Spark from pipe.	50	
21	15	2.43	T. B.	1129 23d st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling	L. C. Abrahams	Robt. Duffins	Smoke from adjoin- ing house.		

22	16	9.09	.....	3	125 Maryland ave. NE.....	I. M. White	M. E. Rumley	Gas jet igniting lace curtain.	3	2,000
23	20	9.00	.....	T. B.	2015 M st. NW	Clara E. Burrill.....	Sofia Green	Match in feather pillows.	25	300
24	20	.....	5.00	7	1628 11th NW	Michael Murphy	Humphrey Latney	Children with fire.	10	.....
25	21	10.05	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	False alarm .....	.....	.....
26	22	11.00	.....	10	1212 M NE.....	E. L. Gimson.....	James E. Joyce	Thawing out water pipes.	28	500
27	22	.....	2.31	2	Emergency Hospital.....	Hospital.....	District of Columbia	Warning mixture turpentine and wax.	10	.....
28	22	.....	7.40	1	2006 G st. NW	Dwelling.....	Mrs. Alex. M. Kenaday.	Lighted match among wearing apparel.	20	7,000
29	24	8.44	.....	T. B.	1007 23d st. NW .....	.....	.....	Pan of grease on stove.	.....	.....
30	25	.....	7.13	1	2224 M st. NW .....	.....	O. L. Spaulding.....	Hot ashes against frame partition.	18	1,000
31	25	.....	9.34	14	938 F st. NW	Dentist's office.....	E. F. Kaiser.....	Oil stove igniting lace curtain.	450	650
32	28	7.00	.....	4	421 4½ st. SW	Laundry.....	Thomas Minor.....	Treading on match	.....	.....
									702	24,000

MARCH, 1902.

1	1	11.53	.....	Boz.	1158 5th st. NE.....	Brick.....	Dwelling.....	Defective flue	.....	.....
2	1	.....	5.57	68	Concord st., bet. 12th and 13th sts. NE.	Frame.....	.....	Curtain ignited by lamp.	\$1,500	\$1,500
3	2	.....	8.45	36	938-40 Hughes court.....	Frame.....	Dwellings.....	False alarm	85	900
4	3	1.47	.....	317	.....	.....	Wm. Carley .....	.....	.....	.....
5	3	5.45	.....	69	Blairs' court	do	Stable .....	.....	40	.....
6	3	11.14	.....	149	Sherman Flats.....	Brick and stone.	Apartment house.	.....	260	10,000
7	3	.....	11.43	731	.....	Brick	Bakery	False alarm .....	.....	.....
8	6	6.07	.....	646	1329 N. Capitol st .....	.....	.....	Dropping lighted match.	40	.....
9	6	8.00	.....	135	616 12th st. NW	do	Gas fixture and stove store.	Heater in cellar.....	100	10,000
10	6	.....	8.54	679	1531 Lenoir st. NW	do	Dwelling.....	Children with matches.	200	.....
11	10	11.03	.....	28	202 Brook court NW.....	do .....	.....	Sparks from locomotive.	65	700
12	11	.....	11.48	438	Cor. Virginia and Delaware aves. SW.	Frame.....	Shed	Gasoline stove.....	300	.....
13	12	.....	2.30	17	483 Pennsylvania ave. NW.	Brick.....	Hotel.....	Rats with matches.	10	8,300
14	13	5.30	.....	215	1211 9th st. NW.....	do	Dwelling.....	{ Dropping lighted match.	5	.....
15	15	{ 5.41 } 5.55	.....	416	13th and E sts. SW.....	Frame.....	{ Railroad turn-table.	Pintsch Gas Co.....	10	10

a Combination wagon, No. 1.

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

N. A. K. C. H. 1902—Continued.

[illegible]

Local alarms.

1	1	8.18	Chl. 1	323 13th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Edgar Hulse	Edward Gray	Upsetting of lamp	\$5
2	2	10.16	6	215 Seaton st	do	do			Rags over stove	
3	3	10.53	Chl. 1	1220 D st. NW	do	do	Marco Saurenzi		Oil stove	
4	6	1.12	14	11th and G sts. NW	do	Department store	A. Lisner		Overheat	
5	6	6.56	8	328 6th st. SE	do	Dwelling	Fannie Greenapple	Fannie Greenapple	Lace curtain igniting from gas jet	5
6	6	10.49	7	616 Marion st.	Frame	do			Defective flue	10
7	11	4.48	6	Pierces Mill Road	Woods	Vacant	Dr. Sterett		False alarm	
8	12	2.14	Chl. 3	Cleveland Park	Brush				Woods on fire	
9	12	8.32	Chl. 3	3328 S st. NW	Frame	Dwelling	Duckett & Dent	Chas. B. Calhoun	Brush on fire	
10	13	9.46	(a)	41st st. bet. Des Moines and Erie sts.	do	do			Incendiary	
11	14	8.22	Chl. 3						Lighted match thrown behind bureau.	
12	16	6.05	8	8th st. and North Carolina ave. SE.	Stone	Church			Smoky furnace	
13	18	4.05	11	19 North Court NW	Frame	Dwelling	Caywood & Garrett	Robt. Hunter	Child with fire	5
14	18	7.04	5	3249 M st. NW	Alley	Storage			Combustion	\$400
15	19	8.45	Chl. 4	Dumbane Club	Grass	Vacant			Light	3
16	20	4.04	Chl. 3	511 Massachusetts ave. NW	Frame	Dwelling	Maria L. Woodard			
17	20	6.36	6	1802 14th st. NW	Brick	Plumber shop	Mrs. J. J. Roose	J. E. Albinson	Oil stove	3
18	21	3.23	7						Waste paper in furnace.	1,000
19	22	4.32	Chl. 2	Richmond and Illinois ave.	Brush	Vacant				
20	23	11.36	12	1920 11th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Mrs. E. B. Matthews	Mrs. E. B. Matthews	False alarm	
21	23	10.16	7	606 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	Lunch room	Margaret Moore	J. Lesser	Defective flue	
22	23	11.11	14	3 Cooper Shops alley	Frame	Dwelling	Weaver Bros	John Dorsey	Electric-light wire	400
23	24	2.14	5	Richmond Park	Brush	Vacant			Cigarette	
24	24	3.53	Chl. 3	6 and 7 U and V sts. NE	do	do				
25	24	4.21	12	Rear 2121 Lincoln ave	do	do			Brush on fire	
26	24	7.34	12						False alarm	
27	25	7.19	1	3424 T st NW	Frame	Dwelling	Anna K. Thompson		Incendiary	
28	26	12.05	(a)	1025 18th st. NW	Brick	do			Defective flue	50
29	26	4.09	1	32d and U sts. NW	Brush	Vacant	M. G. Copeland	Offutt & Hummer		2,500
30	26	5.15	(a)	150 C st. NE	Yard	Storage			By drawing gasoline with cigarette in mouth.	28
31	27	4.00	(b)							2,500
32	27	8.06	T. B.	1141 22d st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	F. G. McDowell			7
33	27	10.44	1	1608 M st NW	Frame	do				1,750
34	28	6.20	5	1433 33d st. NW	Yard	Wood and coal	A. Geary Johnson	A. Geary Johnson		
35	29	7.55	9	224 N st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Paul Pearson and others.		False alarm	
36	30	11.04	T. D.						Gasoline	5
										1,200
										176
										9,750

^aCombination wagon, No. 1.

^bNo. 8 and No. 3 hose carriage.

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

APRIL, 1902.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour. A. M. P. M.	Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
1	3	7.38	Bag. 145	1418 Pennsylvania ave. NW.	Brick...	Grocery store-room.	G. G. Cornwell & Son.	G. G. Cornwell & Son.	Probable combustion.	\$305	\$5,000
2	3	4.37	237	1110 Q st. NW	do	Dwelling	Fred Stutz.	Carrie Washington	Overheated stove igniting curtain.	5	150
3	3	6.35	321	806 24th st. NW.	Frame	do	Jas. Keough	Jas. P. Greeley	Rats with matches.	8	500
4	4	3.34	231	610-12 Freeman's court	do	do	L. P. Shoemaker	Unoccupied.	Incendiary	225	300
5	5	6.43	714	P st., bet. 31st and Valley sts. NW.	Brick	Church	do	E. L. Winne.	Smokey furnace		
6	6	3.52	21	Rear 1021 New Jersey ave. NW.	Frame	Shed	Johanna Wolfe.	do	Hot ashes		
7	6	5.22	341	1615 21st st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Mrs. M. W. Nordstrom.	Mrs. M. W. Nordstrom.	Stepping on match.	65	8,000
8	6	7.44	424	713 E st. SW	Brick	Dwelling	Wm. F. Noack	Mrs. A. Rowe	False alarm	25	2,300
9	6	10.52	437	do	do	do	do	do	Lace curtain igniting from gas jet.		
10	7	5.17	147	Arlington Hotel	do	Hotel	Corcoran estate	Old soldiers and sailors.	Greasy smoke flue.	65	2,000
11	8	11.04	13	305 Missouri ave. NW	do	Home	Mrs. N. E. Johnston.	do	Overheated stove		
12	9	7.20	324	2312 L st. NW	Frame	Oyster house	Robt. Logan	James Thomas	Overturned lamp		
13	11	8.21	232	405 Baar's court NW	Brick	Dwelling	Louis Baar	Jas. Thomas	Child with fire		
		1, 5.01	415	Ind. Ice Co.	Frame	Ice houses.	U. S. Government and American Ice Co.	American Ice Co.	Boys smoking cigarettes in stable.	17,500	17,500
14	12	3, 5.04	415	Water st. SW	Brick	Engine room, planing mill and lumber.	U. S. Government	Wimsatt & Johnson	do	6,500	4,500
		6, 5.29	415	do	Frame	do	do	M. Wiegand	do	4,375	
		5.23	45	do	do	Boat house	do	Geo. Cumberland & Son.	do	1,800	
		5.23	45	do	do	do	do	Edw. Raynor	do	1,250	
		5.24	415	452 M st. SW	Brick	Dwelling	Clark estate	Jno. T. Hutton	Sparks from Water st. fire.	400	
15	12	5.24	415	M and Water sts. SW	do	Saloon and dwelling.	William P. Pepper et al.	do	do	530	1,800
		5.24	415	4 1/2 and M sts. SW	do	do	do	Rudolph Simms	do	75	
		5.24	415	1201 4 1/2 st. SW	do	Store and dwelling.	Clark estate	Gabriel Tappone-niers.	do	1,100	2,500
16	12	7.50	259	1706 21st st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	do	do	Lace curtain against gas jet.	25	5,000
17	12	1, 7.54 2, 8.08 3, 8.15	317	27th and K sts. NW	do	Stables	Chr. Heinrich	Arlington Bottling Works.	Probable spark from pipe.	1,200	4,200

18	12	.....	10.03	57	1930 Pennsylvania ave. NW.	.....do.....	Dry goods.....	Estate Geo. J. John- son.	.....	Spark from match caught in win- dow drapery.	148	4,200
19	13	10.12	.....	239	Rear 1939 11th st. NW	Frame..	Shed.....	R. W. Walker.....	Jos. Cooper.....	Children with match in yard.	.....	.....
20	15	10.10	.....	893	Shoemaker's place.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	Rubbish burning.....	.....	.....
21	15	9.12	.....	91	118 Harrison st.....	do.....	do.....	F. W. Bergman.....	.....	Cigar stump.....	.....	.....
22	15	10.40	.....	325	1742 E st. NW.....	do.....	Dwelling.....	.....	.....	Rubbish in base- ment.	.....	.....
23	17	12.48	.....	216	1001 M st. NW.....	do.....	Grocery.....	W. L. & T. Co.....	H. S. Waple.....	Incendiary.....	530	2,380
24	18	.....	7.23	325	Rear 1725-27 New York ave. NW.	.....	Sheds.....	Lemon estate.....	U. S. Government.....	Probable dropping of lighted match.	25	.....
25	20	.....	9.10	538	1515 1/4 st. SW.....	Frame..	Dwelling.....	James McFee.....	Frank Connors.....	Upsetting coal-oil lamp.	.....	300
26	21	.....	2.43	432	Bureau Eng aving and Printing.	Brick...	Oil house.....	U. S. Government...	Bureau Engravi and Printing.	Hot oil splashing against wood work.	85	.....
27	21	.....	3.18	712	3328 O st. NW.....	do.....	Dwelling.....	Mildred M. King...	Mildred M. King.....	Sparks from chim- ney.	7	1,500
28	22	1.51	.....	647	30, 32, 32 1/2 H st. NE.....	Frame..	Chinese laundry, barber shop, undertaker.	Chas. B. Ulnceden and Robt. A. Dorr.	Hing Lee et al.....	Sparks from smok- ing pipe.	340	2,100
29	22	.....	1.48	261	Alley, rear 5th st., bet. K and L NW.	Rubbish	Alley.....	.....	.....	Rubbish.....	.....	.....
30	22	.....	4.05	731	K and Canal sts. SW.....	Manure pile.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	23	.....	8.16	35	Rear 1523-27 M st. NW.....	Frame..	Sheds and dwell- ing.	James E. Williams..	James E. Williams....	Upsetting lamp....	100	300
32	23	.....	10.56	148	1426 K st. NW.....	Brick...	Dwelling.....	Jno. G. Carlisle.....	Jackson N. Legar....	Probable rats with match.	2,100	16,000
33	24	9.40	.....	427	1216 6th st. SW.....	Frame..	do.....	Eliz. Kohlert.....	Gustave Kohlert.....	Defective coal-oil stove.	5	1,500
34	24	.....	3.15	13	225 Ad. Ex. alley.....	Brick...	do.....	Chas. Mades.....	Geo. Brinner.....	Gasoline stove.....	98	1,000
35	25	2.04	.....	173	Rear 13th and 14th sts., New York ave., and G st.	Rubbish in bar- rel.	Alley.....	.....	.....	Match dropped in barrel of rubbish.	.....	.....
36	25	.....	8.09	91	Rear 24-34 Harrison st.....	Frame..	Stable.....	Christie estate.....	H. W. Eno.....	Dropping lighted match.	675	.....
37	26	.....	12.13	534	1422 South Carolina ave. SE.	do.....	Grocery.....	Chas. Edelin.....	Chas. Edelin.....	do.....	.....	.....
38	26	.....	2.38	163	Rear 310-12 13 1/2 st. NW.....	do.....	Sheds.....	Kern estate.....	Ella Buchanan.....	Overheated stove...	145	300
39	26	.....	4.02	731	1026 Jefferson st. NW.....	Brick...	Dwelling.....	Jno. Schafer.....	Unoccupied.....	Sparks from adja- cent chimney.	.....	.....
40	27	4.01	.....	426	1/4 and N sts. SW.....	Frame..	Tempering shed..	Ford estate.....	Ford estate.....	Sparks from fur- nace.	.....	.....
41	28	.....	5.58	234	1607 3d st. NW.....	Brick...	Dwelling.....	John W. Schaeffer...	.....	Unknown.....	1,870	1,500
42	30	.....	.....	488	29 E st. SW.....	do.....	do.....	Dr. C. B. Purvis.....	Wm. Holt.....	Children with matches in closet.	15	500
											41,592	85,630

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

APRIL, 1902—Continued.

Local or silent alarms.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Damage.	Insurance.
		A. M.	P. M.									
1	1	10.49		Ch'14	12th st. and Rhode Island ave. NE.	Woods..	Vacant					
2	2	2.20		3	74 G st. NE.	Frame..	Dwelling	Mary A. Black	Samuel Sterling	Sparks from stove	\$5	\$100
3	2	12.29		5						False alarm		
4	3	1.06		7	1621 12th st. NW	Frame..	Dwelling	Peyton Mahoney	Peyton Mahoney	Defective chimney	19	650
5	3	8.46		4	219 8th st. SW	Brick..	do	Mrs. Price	Harry William	Dropping lighted match.	30	2,500
6	6	1.41		5	3249 M st. NW	do	do			Defective flue		
7	6	10.46		Ch'11	1313 D st. NW	do	do	Amelia S. Prentiss	Lena Foster	Gas jet igniting lace curtain.	10	2,000
8	7	9.17		5	1204 32d st. NW	do	Store			Smoke from chimney.		
9	8	7.22		7	14th and 15th and Rand sts. NW.	do	Stable	W. L. & T. Co.	Brennan Construction Company.	Dropping lighted match.		
10	9	2.16		12	1841 North Capitol st	do	Dwelling	Dr. W. W. Baker	Dr. W. W. Baker	Smoke from pan on stove.		
11	9	3.59		4	318 D st. SW	do	do	H. L. Pierce	R. L. Cochran	Dirty gasoline stove.		
12	10	8.15		15						False alarm		
13	10	11.24		T. A.	2 C st. NE.	Frame..	Dwelling	Jose Yznaga	Jose Yznaga	Smoking on sofa	65	10,000
14	11	4.19		Ch'13	Rear Dumblane Club	Brush				Brush		
15	11	2.55		T. B.	2216 M st. NW	Brick..	Dwelling	Patrick Cady	Virginia Brooks	Defective chimney		
16	13	7.22		10	809 Maryland ave. NE.	do	Store and dwelling.	Alfred W. Giddings	Mrs. C. R. Howard	Burning rubbish		
17	14	10.51		4	Wharf Independent Ice Co.	Frame..	Ice houses.	American Ice Co.	American Ice Co.	Smoke from previous fire.		
18	16	9.42		8	Monroe & Hall's brickyard.	do	Drying shed	Monroe & Hall	Monroe & Hall	Hot air from drying flue.		
19	16	10.05		1	919 15th st. NW	Brick..	Dwelling	John B. McCarthy		Hot ashes burned old piece matting.		
20	17	3.33		7	1001 M st. NW.	Frame..	Grocery store.	Washington Loan & Trust Co., 9th and F sts. NW.	H. S. Waple	Rekindling of fire.		
21	18	9.22		12	Adjoining Daish's mills	Dump..	Vacant	S. S. Daish & Son	Dr. Moore	Brush and rubbish burning.		
22	18	11.50		6	4th and H sts. NW. (NE. corner).	Brick..	Drug store	William A. Gray	Hill & Dewey	Box of rubbish in cellar.		
23	19	8.52		6	NE. corner 6th and K sts. NW.	Frame..	Cook wagon					

24	20	3.13	10	Square L and M and 3d and 4th sts. NE.	Vacant square.	Vacant	Gasoline tank	.....
25	21	8.15	Ch'12	Brightwood ave. near Piney Branch road.	Frame..	Dwelling	Children playing with matches.	10
26	22	8.43	Ch'14	Out of company's district.	Frame..	Dwelling	Gasoline stove	500
27	22	9.12	4	462½ Virginia ave. SW	Frame..	Dwelling	fumes.	.....
28	22	8.24	Ch'14	12th st. and Rhode Island ave.	Brush	.....	Brush	.....
29	24	7.09	4	456 Virginia ave. SW	Frame..	Dwelling	Lace curtain ignited from gaso- line stove.	.....
30	24	2.03	6	Rear 213 F st. NW	.....do	Shed	Hot ashes	.....
31	24	5.44	6	513 6th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Defective chimney	.....
32	26	4.40	12	49-51 Prospect st. NE	Frame..	do	Smoking chimney	.....
33	26	9.46	10	619 F st. NE	Brick	do	Rats with matches	.....
34	28	5.38	Ch'14	Bates road, near Metropoli- tan Branch B. & O. R. R.	Brush	.....	.....	.....
35	29	5.03	15	406 Washington st	Frame..	Dwelling	Fumes from gaso- line stove.	10 500
36	29	7.42	Ch'11	316 13th st. NW	Brick	Plumbers' supply store.	Sparks from pipe...	8 25,000
37	29	10.34	(a)	.....	Brick	Dwelling	False alarm	.....
38	30	10.47	6	707 I st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Spontaneous com- bustion.	10
								167 41,550

MAY, 1902.

1	1	9.57	Box. 321	2224 F st. NW	Brick	Apartment house.	W. T. Davidson.	Mrs. F. A. Rivinac.	Child with gas lighter igniting drapery.	\$10 \$13,000
2	2	5.45	89	1425 W st. NW	do	Dwelling	Teresa Osborn	Mrs. T. C. Larimore	Treading on match.	105 2,500
3	3	12.41	647	52 Jackson alley	Frame	do	Ellen Carter	Saml. Tucker	Gasoline stove.	.....
4	6	7.35	67	Delaware ave., bet. G and H NE.	do	Freight box car 57600.	B. & O. R. R.	Theo. Michael	Spontaneous com- bustion.	145 85
5	7	7.33	68	1164 5th st. NE	Brick	Dwelling	E. T. Kaiser, agent	C. A. McMullen	Paper coming in contact with gaso- line stove.	.....
6	7	11.53	142	1301 F st. NW	do	Bootblack stand..	Ann Joyce estate	A. Lancelotte & Co.	Spontaneous com- bustion.	20 5,000
7	9	4.18	324	2315 L st. NW	do	Bakehouse	Jas. Tumely	P. Stanton	Woodwork too near chimney.	10 1,800
8	10	4.55	57	419 I st. SE	do	Dwelling	Fitch, Fox & Brown	W. K. Mangum	Soot in chimney burning.	.....
9	11	12.09	531	1233 New Jersey ave. SE	Frame	.....do	Herbert A. Gill	Albert D. Crouch	Cleaning bed with gasoline.	10

a Combination wagon.

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

MAY, 1902—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour. A. M. P. M.	Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dama- age.	Insur- ance.
10	13	11.39	Box 175	Rear 923 D st. NW.	Brick	Stable	Jno. A. Boler.	N. Schlegel.	Spontaneous combustion.	\$90	\$800
11	14	2.22	135	Rear 26, 28, 30 Grant place.	Frame	Sheds	Chas. S. Wheeler et al. B. F. Kuchner. Thos. J. Levy.	Tappan. Thos. J. Levy.	do	110	
12	15	1.59	534	1410-12-14-16-18 D st. NE.	do	do	Henry Keenan J. S. Prescott E. S. Hibbs C. Reinhart.	Moxley.	Carelessness with hot ashes.	530	
13	16	9.39	268	107 H st. NW.	Brick	Dwelling		D. F. Briscoe.	Dropping match.	160	4,000
14	18	8.07	252	3 Wiley's court NW	do	do	Mary F. Young.	Ada Hawkins	Cleaning bed with gasoline.	120	500
15	20	8.48	517	306 3d st. SE.	do	do	Westley Jeffords.	Westley Jeffords.	Lighted match or cigarette.	145	2,500
16	20	4.45	426	Delaware ave. and O st. SW.	do	Burning kiln	Jno. Miller	Jno. Miller	Overheated kiln.	25	
17	21	8.17	342	2113 Pennsylvania ave. NW.	do	Dwelling	Dr. Newman	Robt. Foerteck	Lace curtain igniting from gas jet.	20	3,500
18	21	8.19	679	Mount Olivet road and 13th st. NE.	Frame	Stable	American Rose Co.	American Rose Co.	Supposed dropping of match.	2,250	800
19	21	8.31	646		Frame	Dwelling	Woodward Clarence Dodge.	George T. Berkeley.	False alarm.	304	1,700
20	21	11.59	517	317-319 D st. SE.	Frame	Dwelling		Geo. W. Kosack.	Oil from incubator.		
21	23	12.07	59	1311 Georgia ave. SE.	Brick	do	Margaret Catch	Jas. F. French.	Lighted cigar stub.	12	500
22	23	11.09	137	907 9th st. NW.	do	Dyehouse	L. G. Steine	New York Dye House.	Fumes from gas line.		
23	24	4.50	534	1355 C st. SE.	Frame	Dwelling	Walter Middleton	Walter Middleton	Children with matches.	14	300
24	24	9.38	628	722 19th st. NE.	do	do	Chas. Luscomb.	C. C. Mason	Dropping lighted match.	5	
25	25	6.28	414						False alarm.		
26	25	7.40	316	26th and D sts. NW.	Brick	Asphalt refinery	Barber Asphalt Co.	Barber Asphalt Co.	Defective furnace.	15	
27	26	2.51	232	P st., bet. 1st and 3d sts. NW.	do	Manual Training School.	District of Columbia	District of Columbia	Spontaneous combustion.	15	30,500
28	26	7.28	247	1414 16th st. NW.	Stone	Dwelling	W. W. Merriam	W. W. Merriam	Lace curtain igniting from gas jet.	55	26,500
29	28	7.47	412	Rear 210 7th st. SW.	Brick	Shed	Jacob Miller.	Washington Patent Medicine Co.	Spontaneous combustion.	5	
30	29	7.46	524	419 12th st. SE.	do	Dwelling	Geo. Meuhler.	Susanna Jones.	Kindling fire with coal oil.	12	

31	29	6.37	253	1730 New Hampshire ave. NW.	Stone	do	Theo. Noyes	Theo. Noyes	Smoke from furnace	
32	29	8.31	526	1007 11th st. SE.	Brick	do	J. E. Rouch	Frank Beall	Explosion of gas	
33	30	2.51	135	810 12th st. NW	do	do	Ferd. Schneider	A. H. Shilling	Cigarette stub	1,710
34	30	3.12	321	2444 F st. NW	Frame	Stable	O'Brien	W. A. Marcellus	Supposed combustion.	85
35	31	2.46	15	403 1st st. NW	do	Sheds	{ Real estate and Improvt. Co. Morgan Thomas D. and M. Ferry		Hot ashes	175
				405 1st st. NW						25
				407 1st st. NW						25
				45 D st. NW						30
				47 D st. NW						30
				49 D st. NW						30
				51 D st. NW						30
				53 D st. NW						25
				408 New Jersey ave. NW						10
36	31	6.40	74	1 Cook place.	Brick	Dwelling			Gas jet	50
37	31	4.38	326	2000 N st. NW	do	do	Thos. Kinney	Thos. Kinney	Gas stove.	20
38	31	4.59	172	506 Slater court NW	do	do	W. Ralph Lee agent	Lucy Brown	Children with matches.	
39	31	10.31	173	1334 New York ave. NW	do	Paint store	Hugh Reilly	Hugh Reilly	Barrel rubbish in alley.	
										6,442
										110,585

Local alarms.

1	5	2.28	Ch'12	Mill Ford road	Frame	Dwelling	Chas. Harris		Lighted match near gas stove.	\$10
2	7	4.53	8	323 6th st. SE.	do	do	O. Hughes		Coal-oil stove.	
3	10	9.31	2	1321 D st. NW	do	Lunch room	F. P. Burke	Graipon & Carter	Rats with matches	
4	11	8.18	8	606 B st. SE	do	Fence			Boyssmoking cigarettes.	
5	12	2.30	4	413 7th st. SW	do	Dwelling	Thos. E. Waggaman	Chas. Bali	Defective stove pipe.	12
6	12	3.00	4	do	do	do	do	do	Supposed rekindling of fire preceding.	\$400
7	13	1.25	3	107 Pennsylvania ave. NW	Brick	do	L. W. Morris		Smoke from stove	
8	15	12.07	9	2009 14th st. NW	Frame	Shed	I. H. Morrison	A. J. Dyer	Hot ashes.	
9	15	7.24	6	1223 7th st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	John B. Geier		Lighted cigar stump.	10
10	17	6.13	Ch'13	Connecticut ave. near Grant road.	Wood				Woods	
11	19	6.35	6	450 Washington st. NW	Brick	Subpower house	W. T. & E. Co	W. T. & E. Co	Struck by lightning.	
12	21	9.57	6	3d st. and Massachusetts ave. NW.	do	Grocery store	David Stone	Jacob Schlosberg	Suspicious	65
13	23	11.35	11	Bacon st. bet. 14th and 15th NW.	Lumber pile.				Slaking lime	

RECORD OF FIRES—Continued.

MAY, 1902—Continued.

Local alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour. A. M. P. M.	Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
14	26	3.40	Ref. 1	1750 K st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	J. B. Wimer	Wm. H. Lee	Waste paper in hearth.		
15	26	4.43	12	1542 North Capitol st.	do	do	J. D. Coblentz	J. D. Coblentz	Burning waste paper.		
16	27	1.53	6	416 Douglas alley.	Frame	Dwellings	Timothy O'Brien	Unoccupied	Incendiary		
17	28	3.47	6	Rear 36 G st. NW	do	Stable		Mamie Johnston	Spark from smoker's pipe.		
18	29	9.55	7	908 O st. NW	Brick	Dwelling	Frank T. Browning		Fumigating with sulphur.		
19	29	6.41	1	1730 New Hampshire ave.	do	do	Theo. Noyes	Theo. Noyes	Smoke from furnace	\$97	\$3,400

JUNE, 1902.

1	2	4.37	Ref. 437	924 F st. SW	Frame	Dwelling	Mary Ford	Unoccupied	Lime		
2	5	9.08	821	3201 Sherman ave.	Brick	do	Kellogg	Lucy Taylor	Child with match		
3	6	2.50	168	102 F st. NW	do	Grocery store	Wm. H. McGraun	Herman J. Ibach	Probably rats with matches.	\$245	
4	6	7.38	784	Wisconsin ave. and Grant road.	Frame	Church			Sparks from electric wire.		
5	7	6.21	534	1510 Mass. ave. SE.	Brick	Dwelling	Sanford	Alexa. Lewis	Explosion coal-oil stove.		
6	7	7.56	86	1445 Binney st.	do	do	Thos. Lasier	Mrs. G. W. Silsby	Cigarette fell from mantle.	50	\$1,500
7	8	9.48	261	1026 4th st. NW	do	do	Jno. Dougherty	Mary Anderson	Explosion coal-oil lamp.	210	800
8	9	8.03	147	1410 I st. NW	do	Millinery	J. D. Donnelly	R. L. Dodd	Drapery thrown against gas jet.	1,300	3,500
9	9	9.02	137	942 I st. NW	Frame	Shed	Schaffert	J. Stump	Cigarette stub against shed.		
10	10	6.23	414	357 L st. SW	do	Dwelling	Mary Jones	Alice Jones	Sparks from stove ignited rubbish.		
11	11	11.25	27	Hotel Johnson SE. cor. 13th and E sts. NW.	Brick	Hotel	Johnson	Johnson	False alarm	10	
12	15	4.22	145						Cigar stub thrown on awning.		

[illegible]

Local alarms.

1	2	12.58	Co. Ch'l 1	13½ and D sts, NW	Frame..	Street car.....	W. A. & Mt. V. Co..	W. A. & Mt. V. R. R. Co.	Burning out of motor.	.....
2	4	9.35	Ch'l 4	Lansing, near 13th st. NE	Woods..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	4	3.20	Tr. B	2202 M st. NW	Frame..	Dwelling.....	Martin Cady.....	Martin Cady.....	Rubbish in cellar.	.....
4	5	6.56	12	9 Randolph st.	.....	.....	.....	.....	False alarm	.....
5	9	3.44	Ch'l 1 Tr. C No. 2	312-14-16 13th st. NW	Brick...	Plumbers' supply house.	Estate Thos. Somerville.	Estate Thos. Somerville.	Cigarette thrown in packing.	\$25
6	9	7.53	Ch'l 4	Rear Burrow's feed store.	Waste paper. Brick..	Tailor shop.....	Norment estate.....	Adolph Strauss.....	Waste paper.	.....
7	12	10.25	14	809 E st. NW	.....	.....	.....	.....	Waste paper in furnace.	.....
8	14	10.26	14	803 Pennsylvania ave. NW	.....do....	Clothing store.....	Angelica Simpson..	I. Marx.....	Electric wire outside.	.....

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Charities has the honor to submit its second annual report, the same being for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The membership of the board has continued the same as during the previous year. George William Cook, whose term expired June 30, 1901, was reappointed for a term of three years, and Charles P. Neill and Simon Wolf, whose terms expired June 30, 1902, were reappointed for a term of three years. The present membership of the board, with the time of expiration of the terms of the various members, is as follows:

	Term expires.
John Joy Edson.....	June 30, 1903.
S. W. Woodward.....	June 30, 1903.
George W. Cook.....	June 30, 1904.
Charles P. Neill.....	June 30, 1905.
Simon Wolf.....	June 30, 1905.

The officers of the board are as follows: S. W. Woodward, president; Charles P. Neill, vice president; George S. Wilson, secretary.

The standing committees of the board are as follows: On medical charities, John Joy Edson and Charles P. Neill; on child-caring work, Simon Wolf and George W. Cook; on reformatory and correctional institutions, George W. Cook and John Joy Edson; on miscellaneous institutions, Charles P. Neill and Simon Wolf. The president of the board is an ex officio member of all standing committees.

During the year the board held twenty-nine regular and special meetings. The various departments of the work, under the supervision of the standing committees, were considered and reported upon by these committees, and these reports were considered in detail by the full board. The various items submitted in the estimates for appropriations have been considered with great care, and the recommendations made in this report are the result of painstaking investigation on the part of the various committees and the board itself. We therefore ask the careful consideration of the Congress of the recommendations submitted.

So far as questions of policy are concerned, the present report follows the principles laid down in our report of the preceding year.

A brief review of the work of the various institutions under our supervision is presented, with such specific recommendations concerning particular institutions as the board has deemed proper to make; and following the review of the work of these institutions, some more general recommendations are made. The work of the various institutions under supervision is considered under four principal divisions, as follows: (1) Reformatories and correctional institutions; (2) medical charities; (3) child-caring institutions; (4) miscellaneous institutions.

1. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

WORKHOUSE.

The total commitments to the workhouse during the year 1902 were 4,223, as compared with 4,023 during the previous year, showing an increase of 200 commitments. The daily average number of prisoners is 295, as compared with 260 for the previous year, showing an increase of 35. There has been a marked decrease in the number of persons under 20 years of age who were committed to this institution. The number of persons between 16 and 20 years of age committed during the year 1900 was 878; in 1901 this number fell to 637; and for 1902 the number was only 465. No boys or girls under 16 years of age were committed to the workhouse during the year. This is largely owing to the fact that the law, as amended by act approved March 3, 1901 (Public. No. 152), entitled "An act to enlarge the powers of the courts of the District of Columbia in cases involving delinquent children, and for other purposes," prohibits the commitment to a jail, workhouse, or police station of any "child under 17 years of age charged with or convicted of a petty crime or misdemeanor punishable by a fine or imprisonment." Under the law as it now stands, therefore, children under 17 years of age are not sent to the workhouse, unless in those very unusual cases where such children are accused of crimes of a serious nature.

The board again submits an estimate for continuing the erection of a workhouse for males. The amount is \$102,000, which sum has been estimated by the engineer department as being necessary to complete a second wing similar to the one now under construction. The wing now under construction will be ready for occupancy, probably, within two or three months, and will afford accommodations in individual cells for 144 prisoners. Frequently there are more than twice this number in confinement; and the old building now in use is entirely lacking in the facilities required for a modern prison. The building is insecure, and prisoners occasionally escape. But, worst of all, the old building has only 30 separate rooms. In these rooms are confined from 6 to 18 prisoners in a single room. This is a condition of affairs which necessarily fosters vice, and in the opinion of the board should not be tolerated longer than it is possible to remedy it. There should be but one prisoner in a cell in any prison. This statement needs only to be made for its importance to be recognized. No argument is required in support of it. Even with the facilities afforded by the wing now under construction when completed, it will be necessary to confine several prisoners in a single room in the old building, and the board urges upon Congress the importance of remedying this condition of affairs. The old building could not readily be remodeled so as to provide single cell accommodations, and the board is of the opinion that it would not be true economy to undertake to repair and rearrange this old structure.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The daily average number of inmates at this institution was 234 as compared with 220 during the previous year, showing an increase of 14. The law prohibiting the sending of boys under 17 to the jail or

workhouse has a tendency to increase the number of boys sent to the Reform School, and the number of inmates is likely to increase with the growth of the city. The capacity of the school is now taxed to accommodate the present number of inmates, and the board of trustees has recommended that an appropriation be made to erect an additional family building. We approve this recommendation and submit an estimate for building and furnishing as suggested by the board of trustees.

We have also increased the estimate for repairs from \$1,500 to \$2,000. Much repair work has heretofore been done from the contingent fund of the institution, but the increase in population and, during the last year, the increase in prices also, have made heavier demands upon this fund, and the board believes that a repair fund of \$2,000 is a very moderate amount considering the size of this institution and the number of buildings to be kept in repair.

A few days after the close of the fiscal year, occurred the death of Colonel Shallenberger, who for many years has been the superintendent of this institution. The vacancy caused by his death has just been filled by the election of Mr. John C. Kalleen, a man who has had broad and successful experience in reformatory work. The estimates for the salaries of the superintendent and assistant superintendent of this institution are increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000, and from \$900 to \$1,200, respectively. The growth of this institution has added much to the labor and responsibility falling upon these officers, and the importance of these positions is such that we believe it to be true economy to employ the best available talent. Considering the salaries paid to superintendents of similar institutions elsewhere, we are of the opinion that it is hardly possible, at the existing salaries, to secure and retain the best men for these positions, and we respectfully recommend that the increase be granted.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The daily average number of inmates at this institution is 55, as compared with 30 during the previous year, the increased number being due largely to the fact that the completion of a new building afforded increased accommodations. Before this building was opened there were frequent applications for admission that had to be denied for lack of room, and the marked increase in the number of inmates last year, as compared with the preceding year, does not, therefore, necessarily indicate any increase in the number of persons guilty of such offenses as would result in their being sent to this institution. Before the erection of the new building this institution could receive only colored girls, but it now receives both white and colored. The daily average number of colored girls was 52, and of white girls only 3. The highest number of white girls present at any one time was 5. This proportion in the colors, however, is probably hardly normal or likely to be permanent, because the institution has been open to white girls for only a year, and its availability for this class of girls is probably not yet generally known. The buildings at the institution are in an excellent state of repair, and the grounds in front of the building have been further improved during the year. The grounds have been graded and made into lawn, and macadam driveways from the road to the buildings have been built.

The trustees submitted an estimate of \$6,000 for building and equipping a brick building to house men employees and for additional store-rooms, and we approve this estimate. The present accommodations for male employees, which are over the stable, are inadequate, and we recommend the small appropriation requested to provide a suitable place. A slight increase is also recommended in the salaries of engineer, assistant engineer, and four industrial teachers. The increase recommended is only sufficient to make the compensation of these employees approximately the same as is generally paid for such service.

2. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

Last year Congress provided for the contract system with Garfield Hospital, and charity patients are now treated at public expense, under contract with the board of charities, in Children's, Columbia, Garfield, and Homeopathic hospitals, and under contract with the Surgeon-General of the Army at Providence Hospital. The contract rate provided for the current year at Columbia, Garfield, and Homeopathic hospitals is \$1 per day for each indigent patient. The rate for the preceding year was \$1.12½ per day, so that under the new rate the board will secure care for an additional number of persons without a corresponding increase in the appropriation.

Probably the most important benefit to be derived from the contract system, considered from an economic point of view, is the scrutiny which the board is able to exercise over admission of charity patients to the various hospitals. Every applicant for admission as a free patient must be approved by this board, and this fact in itself has a tendency to deter persons who are able to pay for treatment from making application for admission as free patients. The force of inspectors which the board now has is not sufficient to enable us to investigate all applicants, but in many cases the inability of persons to make payment for treatment is apparent without investigation, and as careful inquiry as possible is made in those cases where we have reason to believe there is an effort at imposition. We believe that comparatively few persons who are able to pay for their treatment are now admitted to our hospitals as public charges. We have also been able to prevent in many instances nonresident persons from entering our hospitals to be cared for at public expense. Frequent written applications for such admission have been referred to us by the various hospitals, and we have uniformly denied these requests on the ground that it was not the duty of the District of Columbia to provide care for the destitute of other communities. Several instances have occurred where persons suffering from chronic diseases were sent here for the deliberate purpose of being cared for in our public institutions. Some of these persons we have returned to their homes immediately without admitting them to any institution, but others, when their condition has been such as to demand in the interest of humanity that they receive at least temporary care, have been provided for until they were in condition to be moved with safety, when we have returned them to the communities to which they belonged.

For Columbia, Garfield, and Homœopathic hospitals the board recommends the continuance of the present appropriation, under contract, as at present provided by law. For Children's Hospital, the board

recommends an increase from \$10,000 to \$12,000, under the contract system. The present appropriation enables the board to pay Children's Hospital at the rate of only 50 cents per day for charity patients, and the private income of the hospital is not sufficient to enable it to maintain the work and make necessary alterations and repairs to the buildings. The board recommends that the contract with Providence Hospital, for the care of charity patients, be made with the board of charities instead of with the Surgeon-General of the Army. This is in harmony with the general policy of the board, that District charities should be under the immediate supervision and management of District officials. We also recommend that the appropriations for Garfield and Providence hospitals be included in the District of Columbia appropriation bill, instead of in the sundry civil bill as heretofore. The board also renews its recommendation that the management of Freedmen's Hospital should be vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The various hospitals have rendered satisfactory service under the contract system, and the board has had little difficulty in securing the admission of patients to the various institutions, except that the provisions for chronic, tubercular, and convalescent patients are very inadequate. This subject is more specifically referred to in connection with the proposed municipal hospital.

Statistical tables hereto appended show that there has been an encouraging increase in the funds received from pay patients in nearly all of the hospitals. This is probably due in part to the normal growth of this work with the growth of the city. It is probably also partially due to the fact that the investigation, by the board of charities, of applicants for free treatment renders it less likely that persons able to pay for their treatment will be admitted as free patients.

Aside from the funds from pay patients, however, the actual subscriptions and donations in aid of the various hospitals are not being maintained. This remark applies to other institutions as well as hospitals, and adds force to the generally recognized principle that appropriations of public moneys to private institutions tend to lessen the activity of the management in its effort to secure private contributions and discourage contributors. It is worthy of notice in this connection, also, that while these institutions that are aided by the Government are constantly complaining of the difficulty in securing contributions, other similar institutions without the aid of Government appropriations are greatly increasing their facilities and enlarging the scope of their work and their fields of usefulness.

In declining to make recommendations for appropriations the board does not thereby mean to imply any discredit to the institutions or lack of appreciation for the work they are doing. On the contrary, it may mean that the board has the highest possible appreciation of the work in which these institutions are engaged. We recognize the fact that private benevolence can perform some works of mercy that the Government itself is ill fitted to perform; and we are convinced that they can perform this work to greater advantage without Government aid or control. This view is in harmony with the best thought to-day on these questions; and those generally recognized as authorities insist that a clear line should be drawn between the fields of public charity and private benevolence. Governmental activity is not only desirable,

but essential in its proper sphere, and private benevolence is also a most beneficial influence in its proper sphere. But the mixed system never proves satisfactory.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

The board submits an estimate for an appropriation of \$250,000 for beginning the construction of a municipal hospital, and one of the most important considerations in reference to medical charity is that of the policy concerning this hospital. In this connection we desire to submit the following considerations:

In the opinion of the board it is not necessary that in the immediate future this institution should be carried to completion in accordance with the plans prepared by the architects, but work should be commenced and provision should be made for certain classes of cases without delay. In communications to the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia, under dates of November 21, 1901, and February 6, 1902, this board suggested that the most urgent needs for the immediate future in a municipal hospital were for the care of chronic cases, convalescents, and inebriates. To these the board would now add patients suffering from tuberculosis. In our communication of February 6, above referred to, the board expresses the opinion that most of the private hospitals now existing in Washington would continue to exist after the construction of the proposed municipal hospital, and would in all probability receive and treat a large number of charity patients, whether or not the Government continued to pay for such patients in private hospitals. Provision for the enlargement of several private hospitals in the District has recently been made, and some of these institutions receive no Government support. There is no doubt, therefore, in the opinion of this board, that, with the added facilities which the private hospitals in this city will have within the next twelve months, a larger number of charity patients will be treated by these institutions than is at present the case. Of course, the larger the number of patients cared for by private institutions the smaller the number that it will be necessary for the Government to make provision for. The board, of course, is of the opinion that the Government should make provision only for the care of such persons as are not suitably provided for by private charity or other agencies. The board further pointed out in the communication referred to that undoubtedly the majority of charity cases treated by the private hospitals would be those which were suffering from more or less acute diseases, and that such hospitals would not be likely to receive any large number of charity patients classed as chronic, tubercular, or alcoholic. The experience in Washington and other large cities teaches that private general hospitals are not likely to make provision for the classes of patients named, in any considerable number, and it therefore falls to the lot of the city to make ample provision for such cases.

The majority of acute cases are now provided for in private hospitals. Some of these hospitals receive no public support and others are paid under contract, on the per capita basis, according to the number of charity patients treated therein. While the board is not prepared to recommend the system of contract with private hospitals as a permanent policy, there is no doubt that, pending the development of the municipal hospital, the acute cases, which are not taken by the private hospitals without compensation, can be provided for under this arrange-

ment, and we are of the opinion that these institutions would be willing to provide treatment for these cases at a cost certainly not greater than would be required to care for them in a public institution.

In reference to the classes of cases mentioned, namely, chronic, tubercular, convalescent, and inebriate, the present provision is lamentably inadequate, and the demand for increased facilities is extremely urgent. Our records show that many poor persons suffering from chronic diseases are sent to a hospital, after a time are discharged, and soon are again returned to the hospital, such cases often being received and discharged several times within a few months. This is because the present provision for chronic cases is not nearly adequate, and it is necessary to discharge such patients as soon as possible to provide room for more urgent cases. The result is that many poor persons suffering from chronic diseases, who should be kept permanently in a suitable institution, are forced to remain in their homes, where they are a permanent burden, tend to drag the family down to pauperism, and are frequently a source of danger from contagion.

The need of provision for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis needs only to be mentioned to be recognized. In most cities steps have already been taken looking to the provision of hospital accommodations for this class. There is no special provision made for these cases in Washington at present. When patients suffering from tuberculosis become so ill that they absolutely need hospital care, they must be taken to some institution, where they are a menace to the other patients. Of course, the majority of indigent patients suffering from this disease at present are left in their homes, because there is absolutely no hospital accommodation for them. Such patients while in their homes are a menace to the community. The danger of communicating this disease to others is, of course, greater in the homes of the extremely poor than in those of the well to do, where sanitary precautions can be more easily observed. In the opinion of the board, provision should be made at once in the municipal hospital for this class of patients. The fact that the site for the hospital is located on high ground renders it a most acceptable place for the treatment of these patients.

The need of making some provision for inebriates has been urged upon us by the judges of the police court, who see persons brought before them again and again because of drunkenness, and who feel that a short confinement in the workhouse is without effect in remedying this condition. In connection with this class of patients, a law should be enacted giving the courts power to commit habitual drunkards to the municipal hospital for confinement and treatment.

In reference to convalescents, the need is very urgent. Under present conditions, it is necessary for poor persons in public and private hospitals, recovering from severe illness, to return to their homes, frequently before they are sufficiently recovered to resume their usual employments, or are even well enough to withstand the hard conditions, in the way of food and shelter, to be encountered in many of the homes of the poor. The convalescent patient is a great burden on the poor family, and the conditions in the family are usually such as to retard the recovery of the patient, or even to cause a relapse of the illness. Well-to-do persons who have good homes, supplied with the comforts and conveniences of life, may well be sent to their homes in early convalescence. But in most cases it is very desirable that poor persons sent to hospitals should not be returned to their homes until they have

wholly recovered and are in condition to resume their usual occupations. Under present conditions this is not possible, and the board urges that proper provision be made in the municipal hospital for indigent cases that are convalescent.

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

Twenty-two physicians are employed from the appropriation for the relief of the poor, and these physicians, under the direction of this board, minister to the poor in their own homes. The total number of cases treated by these physicians during the year was 6,383, as given in detail in the report of this work submitted by the physician in charge. These physicians also make examinations of patients requesting admission to hospitals as charity cases. The physicians being located in various sections of the city are readily accessible, and in all cases other than emergency cases an examination by a physician is required before a patient is removed in the ambulance to any of the hospitals. This examination is required, not only for the purpose of determining the nature of the illness so that the patient can be sent to a proper institution, but also to guard against the danger of patients suffering from contagious diseases being carried in the ambulances or taken to institutions where they would endanger others.

Great assistance has been rendered the physicians to the poor by the Instructive Visiting Nurses Society, a volunteer association which maintains a corps of district nurses, who, under the direction of the physicians, care for patients at their own homes, when the aid of a nurse is needed. The District furnishes dressings and other necessary supplies for the use of these nurses; but otherwise, the service is rendered without cost to the District, as the organization is maintained entirely by voluntary contributions. We especially commend the work of this organization and its devoted corps of nurses.

3. CHILD-CARING WORK.

The board again emphasizes the importance of a better organization of the child-caring work of the District. At present there is much duplication of effort and results must necessarily be unsatisfactory. It seems almost self-evident that there should be some central agency through which children should be received into public dependency. But under present conditions, as was pointed out in our report of last year, there are at least seven separate and distinct agencies through which children may be received to be maintained, in whole or in part, by appropriations of public money. Such a system—or lack of system—can never be made satisfactory. When the Board of Children's Guardians was created as the arm of the government to take in charge the work of caring for dependent and neglected children, it was intended that this board should become the sole agency through which children could be admitted to public dependency; and we believe it would be a great step in advance to carry into effect this intention. We do not mean by this that the government might not, acting through the Board of Children's Guardians, use some or all of the existing institutions for the care of children, as it deemed best; but that payment should be made to such institutions for the care of such children only as were received as proper public dependents by the arm of the government especially created to determine such questions. We would introduce

for the immediate future the contract system in dealing with private child-caring institutions in a manner similar to that employed in dealing with private hospitals. That is, the Board of Guardians should be given authority to receive as temporary or permanent wards all children who were deemed to be proper subjects for public support; and it could then pay these institutions a reasonable rate for the care of such children as it deemed proper to place in said institutions. Under the present system the institutions themselves may receive such children as they see fit to accept, and the public, through appropriations, maintains the institutions in whole or in part. We have, therefore, again recommended, in connection with our annual estimates, that the contract system be introduced into such private child-caring institutions as it may be desirable to use, and that for those institutions where the contract system can not be adopted a gradual reduction should be made in the appropriations.

It seems hardly necessary to add in this connection that in recommending this policy the board does not call in question the good work being done by private institutions; but, on the other hand, it has the very highest regard for such work, and it is its opinion that the policy here recommended will, in the end, be much better for the institutions themselves, and in every way facilitate the development of a reasonable and effective system of child-caring work in the District of Columbia.

We believe that an industrial school for colored children is an urgent need in the District of Columbia, and we recommend that steps be taken looking to the creation of such a school. The present Industrial Home School has accommodations for white children only, colored children being placed in various private institutions under contract with the Board of Children's Guardians. The number of colored children in the District requiring the training of an industrial school is such that we believe the work could be more efficiently carried on in a public institution.

There is urgent need that some provision be made for the care of feeble-minded colored children. These children were formerly sent to Elwyn, Pa., by the Board of Children's Guardians, but the institution at Elwyn has recently declined to receive colored children. If it is found that the number of such children is large enough to warrant the maintenance of a special institution for their care and treatment, this board will recommend that such an institution be established in the District of Columbia. But the probabilities are that the number of such children in the District is so limited that more satisfactory and economical provision could be made for them under contract with some existing institution, as is now done in the case of the blind children, who are sent to Baltimore, and the feeble-minded children, who are sent to Elwyn, Pa.

Many of the class of children referred to remain children permanently, regardless of their age, and it is important that they should be under custodial care, because of the great menace to the community involved in allowing feeble-minded and idiotic persons to perpetuate their kind.

The care of epileptics, both children and adults, is a problem closely connected with that of the feeble-minded, and consideration will be given to this class in the same connection. At present no adequate provision is made for the epileptic. There is, in fact, no provision, except in such cases as the disease assumes such a form as to warrant their being sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

4. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

In this group the largest and most important institution is the Washington Asylum, consisting of almshouse, workhouse, and hospital. Brief reference has already been made to the workhouse in discussing the subject of reformatories and correctional institutions, while the hospital may be regarded as a part of the medical charities of the District. The daily average number of inmates in the almshouse during the year was 237, exactly the same number as during the preceding year.

An estimate for \$125,000 for construction of a new almshouse, in accordance with plans prepared under an appropriation made heretofore, is requested. In the plans prepared provision is made for 300 inmates. The buildings are so arranged that the inmates will be provided for on the first and second stories, while the employees will be housed on the third stories. Ample sun rooms and porches are provided, and provision is made for aged couples, so that in the few instances where it is found necessary to admit both husband and wife to the almshouse it will not be necessary to separate them, as is done under present arrangements. The ground has been purchased and the plans prepared under appropriations made in former acts, and we earnestly recommend that the appropriation for the building be made immediately available. If this is done we believe that most of the work on the building can be done within the present year. If the appropriation is not available until July 1 much good building weather will have passed before the work can be begun, and the work is liable to be arrested by the approach of winter.

For the Women's Christian Association, the Young Woman's Christian Home, and the Hope and Help Mission we recommend a slight reduction in the appropriation, as was done in our report last year; and we can only repeat in this connection what has been said in reference to other private institutions, that in making this recommendation we manifest no hostility whatsoever to these institutions, but have the highest appreciation for the work they are doing, though we believe it is a work that should be maintained by private contributions and not by public appropriations.

In reference to this question of granting public appropriations to private charities, the estimates submitted are identical with those of last year, and we beg to say that the board has given the most careful consideration to this subject. We have studied the matter, both on its theoretical and on its practical side, and have examined the workings of this system in this and other communities, and we are unanimous in our opinion that the policy expressed by the board in its reports for the two preceding years is the correct one, namely, that public control should in all cases reach as far as the public funds. The board most respectfully reiterates its opinion of last year on this subject, and asks the careful consideration of Congress.

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

An appropriation of \$2,000 is recommended for the transportation of paupers, the same amount as that appropriated for the current year. In the disbursement of this fund we have endeavored by careful investigation to aid the genuine cases and avoid the unworthy. Through

the cooperation of organized charities in other cities, we have learned in advance concerning persons desiring to be sent to those cities whether or not they really belonged there or could be cared for in case they were sent. We have thus tried to eliminate the rounders and tramps who are in the habit of going from city to city with no particular object in view other than to live on the benevolence of the citizens. By this method of investigation we have eliminated many applicants, and have been enabled in nearly all genuine cases to send persons requiring transportation through to the end of their journey. This, of course, is a more humane and satisfactory method. For example, if a poor woman has friends or a home awaiting her in Chicago or St. Louis, she should be sent through to her home, and not given transportation for part of the distance in the hope that the city to which a ticket is issued may be willing to help send her on. We have therefore adopted the policy of sending dependent persons to the end of their journey, and by careful investigation in trying to avoid the unworthy we have been enabled to carry out this policy without any increased expenditure. The detailed figures concerning this work, showing the number of persons granted transportation, etc., are given in the report of the secretary.

CARE OF THE INSANE.

An estimate of \$229,300 is submitted for the care of the indigent insane. This is an increase of \$14,080 over the current appropriation, but the percentage of increase is not so great as has obtained for many years past. The board is endeavoring, by careful investigation of cases sent to the insane asylum as District charges, to eliminate, as far as possible, those who are not properly entitled to support at the cost of the District of Columbia. As the result of our investigations, several patients have been transferred to the independent or pay list. But the greatest hardship in this connection arises from the care of nonresidents. Many persons classed as cranks and dangerous persons come to Washington to present some grievance to the President or to prosecute imaginary claims before the Executive Departments; and in numerous instances such people have to be arrested and committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane. These people are charged to the District of Columbia, and it is the duty of the board to return them to their homes as soon as possible when their homes or places of residence can be determined. During the year ending June 30, 1902, 33 such persons were returned to their homes or delivered to the public authorities in the communities in which the persons properly belonged. This work was accomplished at a cost of \$1,534.96, including the compensation of the inspector in making these investigations and in accompanying patients to their homes. The saving to the District amounted to \$5,725.04 per annum for maintenance. We are making still more satisfactory progress this year, and we expect during the present year that at least twice as many persons will be sent away as were sent last year.

There are still in the asylum more than one hundred nonresident patients charged to the District of Columbia, and many of these can probably never be returned to their homes, because it is impossible to find any place in which they have a legal residence. Many of these persons have been in the asylum for periods varying from ten to

twenty-five years, owing to the fact that until 1899 no provision was made by Congress for disposing of such cases, and it is practically hopeless to expect that many of them can be returned to their homes after the lapse of such a period. This board, however, has succeeded in locating and returning to the places of their former residence several persons who have been confined for periods varying from five to thirteen years. There is a much better chance of getting information concerning a person who has recently been committed, and the board is now making investigations immediately after the commitment of nonresidents, and frequently succeeds in having the patients returned to their homes within a few weeks after the date of their commitment.

In carrying on this work of deportation, the board has had the active cooperation of the State boards of charity and charity organization societies in the various States and cities to which persons have been sent; and in several instances where persons have been returned to a foreign country, we have had the cooperation of the representatives of these countries at the embassies and legations here in Washington. In one instance a patient was returned to a foreign country by the Bureau of Immigration, in accordance with the laws providing for the deportation of immigrants who become public dependents within a specified period. The list of States and foreign countries to which persons have been sent includes the following: Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Arkansas; Italy, West Indies, Azore Islands, Germany, Sweden, England.

While the great majority of these nonresident persons come to Washington of their own volition, there are instances where persons have been brought here for the specific purpose of having them placed in the insane asylum to be cared for at public expense.

In one instance an insane man was brought into the city by a relative and sent into a store to make a purchase. While the man was in the store the relative disappeared and of course the man was arrested and sent to the asylum. After a tedious investigation the board learned the manner in which the man had been brought here. He was returned to the public authorities of the county in which he had a residence.

Another case is that of a woman who was brought here by her brother. The woman became violent at the depot and was arrested and taken to the police station where the brother stated that he and his sister were simply passing through the city and that he would engage a room where he could live until his sister became quiet. With this explanation the man left the station, saying he was going to look for a boarding house. He did not return and his sister was left a charge upon the community. After an investigation to determine her legal residence, the board returned her to her home and left her in the hands of the public authorities.

The board recently returned a man to one of the Southern States who had been in the insane asylum for thirteen years. The correspondence and investigation of this case extends over a period of almost a year. It was finally learned that the man had owned considerable property, and on account of his absence, his whereabouts being unknown, his property was sold for taxes. When the facts were explained to the county commissioners, they agreed to accept the man as a public charge, and the District is thus relieved of the burden.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The board has estimated for the salaries of drivers and contingent expenses for maintenance of the ambulance service in this schedule. The cost of this service is at present appropriated for in the police department, the service having been conducted by that department before the organization of this board. This service is now an integral and most important part of our work, and we respectfully recommend that the appropriation for its maintenance should be incorporated in the charity schedule. The tables accompanying the secretary's report show the number of runs made, the places to which persons were carried, the number of admissions to hospitals, etc., in connection with this service.

DISTRICT CHARITIES SHOULD BE UNDER DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

In conclusion, the board respectfully renews its recommendation of last year that all the public charities of the District should be organized under the immediate supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The public charities of the District should be in all respects an integral part of the District government, and should be subject to the District Commissioners in the same manner as are all other departments of that government. On this subject we respectfully incorporate the following paragraph of our last annual report:

The public charities of Washington are organized, some under the District Commissioners, others under the Department of the Interior, and still others under the Department of Justice. All this simply tends to confusion and lack of uniformity in administration. The board believes that all District charities should be under the immediate supervision of the District Commissioners, and, it therefore recommends that those charities now organized under departments of the Federal Government should be transferred to the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. It further recommends that the members of the Board of Children's Guardians should be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The board again acknowledges the uniform courtesy extended by the officers and members of boards of management of the various institutions and organizations under its supervision. The cordial support extended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia has afforded much encouragement, and we make grateful acknowledgment of the cooperation of your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted.

S. W. WOODWARD,
CHARLES P. NEILL,
GEO. WM. COOK,
JNO. JOY EDSON,
SIMON WOLF,
Board of Charities.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

308 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimates for department of charities and corrections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

	Appropriated, 1903.	Estimated, 1904.
Board of Charities:		
Secretary	\$3,000	\$3,000
Clerk	1,000	1,200
Stenographer	720	1,000
Messenger	600	600
1 inspector		900
2 inspectors, at \$720 each	1,440	1,440
Traveling expenses	400	500
For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including purchase and care of horses, harness, and repairs thereto, forage, vehicles, horseshoeing, hack hire, transportation, stationery, printing, office furniture, books, record forms, and other necessary items		3,500
<p>NOTE.—The above estimate for miscellaneous and contingent expenses is made to provide for the maintenance of the ambulance service. This service is operated under the immediate supervision of the board of charities, but is at present maintained by the contingent fund of the police department, and the drivers are carried on the police department roll, that department having had supervision of the service before the organization of the board of charities. The board earnestly recommends that the appropriation for drivers for this service be transferred from the police department to the charities department, and the drivers be appropriated for as follows: One driver and foreman of stables, \$600; 3 drivers, at \$540 each, \$1,620.</p>		
Washington Asylum:		
Intendent	1,200	1,200
Visiting physician	1,080	1,080
Resident physician	480	480
Matron	600	600
Bookkeeper	840	900
Steward	840	900
Baker	420	420
Principal overseer	1,200	1,200
10 overseers, at \$600 each	6,000	
15 overseers, at \$600 each		9,000
Engineer	600	600
Assistant engineer	350	350
Second assistant engineer	300	300
Engineer at hospital for 7½ months, at \$50	375	375
5 watchmen, at \$365	1,825	
2 watchmen, at \$365		730
Night watchman	548	548
Blacksmith and woodworker	500	500
Carpenter	500	500
Driver for dead wagon	365	365
Hostler and driver	240	240
Keeper at female workhouse	300	300
Keeper at female workhouse	180	180
2 female attendants at almshouse, at \$150 each	300	300
Hospital cook	365	600
Chief cook for almshouse and workhouse	360	600
Two assistant cooks, at \$180 each	360	360
Three assistant cooks, at \$120 each	360	360
Trained nurse, who shall act as superintendent of nursing	600	600
Graduate nurse	365	365
Graduate nurse for receiving ward	365	365
Six orderlies, at \$300 each	1,800	1,800
Pupil nurses, not less than 15 in number	1,140	1,140
Registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk	720	720
Laundryman		720
Gardener		480
Dairyman		420
Two attendants at Old Men's Home, at \$300 each		600
Florist		365
<p>NOTE.—The salaries of laundryman, gardener, dairyman, two attendants, and florist, comprising the last five items on the above salary list, while they are new items on this list, are not for the employment of additional persons, but to provide salaries for persons who have heretofore been employed and paid from the contingent fund. It is considered best to have all needed employees provided for in the salary list and that the contingent fund should not be used for the payment of services.</p>		
For contingent expenses, including provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles, and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items, including not to exceed \$1,000 for extra services, and not to exceed \$50 for expenses of the commencement exercises of the training school for nurses	55,000	58,200
For repairs to buildings, plumbing, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, tools, cars, tracks, steam heating and cooking apparatus	2,000	3,500
For continuing erection of workhouse for males		102,000
Bathrooms	1,000	

Estimates for department of charities and corrections, etc.—Continued.

	Appropriated, 1903.	Estimated, 1904.
Washington Asylum—Continued.		
For erection of municipal almshouse, including water supply, heating, ventilating, and lighting apparatus		\$125,000
For erection and furnishing of a temporary building for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis		10,000
Reform School:		
Superintendent	\$1,500	2,000
Assistant superintendent	900	1,200
Teachers and assistant teachers	5,040	5,040
Matron of school	600	600
Four matrons of families, at \$180 each	720	720
Three foremen of workshops, at \$660 each	1,980	1,980
Farmer	480	480
Engineer	396	396
Assistant engineer	300	300
Baker, cook, shoemaker, and tailor, at \$300 each	1,200	1,200
Laundress	180	180
Two dining room servants, seamstress, and chambermaid, at \$144 each	576	576
Florist	360	360
Watchmen, not to exceed six in number	1,620	1,620
Secretary and treasurer to board of trustees	600	600
For support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, meats, dry goods, leather, shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, tableware, farm implements, seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, painting, glazing, medicines and medical attendance, stock, fencing, repairs to buildings, and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding nine hundred dollars, for additional labor or services, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for discharged boys, not exceeding five hundred dollars, all under the control of the Commissioners	26,000	26,000
For repairs	1,500	2,000
For new family building, including heating apparatus		25,000
For furnishing new building		1,500
Reform School for Girls:		
Superintendent	1,000	1,000
Treasurer	600	600
Matron	600	600
Two teachers, at \$480 each	960	960
Overseer	720	720
Four teachers of industries, at \$250 each	1,000	
Four teachers of industries, at \$300 each		1,200
Engineer	480	600
Assistant engineer	360	420
Night watchman	365	365
Laborer	300	300
For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items	10,000	10,000
Building and equipping brick building to be used to house men employees and for storerooms		6,000
Transportation of prisoners:		
For conveying prisoners to the workhouse	2,000	2,000
NOTE.—This estimate is submitted by the board because the item appears in this section of the bill for the current year, but the work of conveying prisoners to the workhouse is not carried on under the supervision of this board, and this estimate should be included in another section of the bill—probably either under the police department or the police court.		
MEDICAL CHARITIES.		
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum:		
For subsistence	22,500	21,500
For salaries and compensation of the surgeon in chief, not to exceed \$3,000; two assistant surgeons, clerk, assistant clerk, pharmacist, assistant pharmacist, steward, engineer, matron, nurses, laundresses, cooks, teamsters, watchmen, and laborers	16,000	16,000
For rent of hospital buildings and grounds	4,000	4,000
For fuel and light, clothing, bedding, forage, transportation, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses	11,500	12,500
Provided, That the management of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, heretofore vested in the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby transferred to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall hereafter have entire control and management of the said Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.		

Estimates for department of charities and corrections, etc.—Continued.

	Appropriated, 1903.	Estimated, 1904.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum:		
For the care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	\$20,000	\$20,000
Repairs.....	6,000	
For erection of fire escapes, electric wiring, and necessary apparatus and alterations required for better protection of hospital from fire.....		2,500
Garfield Memorial Hospital:		
For the care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the Garfield Memorial Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	19,000	19,000
Providence Hospital:		
For the care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	19,000	19,000
NOTE.—The items for Garfield and Providence hospitals, while new items in this bill, are not new appropriations. These items were formerly carried in the sundry civil bill, and the appropriation was paid wholly from the United States Treasury. Now these appropriations are paid on the half-and-half basis, and these institutions are by law placed under the supervision of the District authorities. Hence these items are inserted in the estimates for the District bill instead of in the sundry civil bill, as heretofore.		
Children's Hospital:		
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Children's Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	10,000	12,000
National Homeopathic Hospital:		
For the care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the National Homeopathic Hospital Association by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	8,500	8,500
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital:		
For maintenance.....	15,000	16,000
For alterations.....	1,458	
Eastern Dispensary:		
For maintenance.....	2,000	2,000
Women's Clinic:		
For maintenance.....	1,000	1,000
Washington Home for Incurables:		
For maintenance.....	2,000	2,000
For beginning the erection of municipal hospital.....		250,000
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.		
Board of Children's Guardians:		
For administrative expenses as follows: Salary of superintendent and disbursing officer, \$1,500; salary of probation officer, \$1,000; salary of agent, \$1,000; salary of executive clerk in office, who shall be a stenographer and typewriter, \$1,200; three clerks, \$1,800; rent, messenger services, travel and transportation, stationery, printing, and sundry office expenses, including purchase of books requisite for office use, \$2,400; in all.....	8,600	8,900
For maintenance of feeble-minded children.....	11,000	12,000
For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$1,000 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than \$300 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board.....	35,000	40,000
Hart farm.....	12,000	
Industrial Home School:		
For maintenance.....	13,000	13,000
For cost of operating pumping plant to dispose of sewage.....	550	550
For repairs and improvements to buildings, fences, and grounds.....	2,000	2,000
Pumping plant.....	2,152	
Enlargement of plant.....	1,000	
Enlargement of girls' cottage.....	3,000	
National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children:		
For the care and maintenance of children, under a contract to be made with the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children by the Board of Children's Guardians, not to exceed.....	9,900	9,900
Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.....	1,000	
Washington Hospital for Foundlings:		
Maintenance.....	6,000	5,000
St. Ann's Infant Asylum:		
Maintenance.....	5,400	5,000
German Orphan Asylum:		
For the care and maintenance of children, under a contract to be made with the German Orphan Asylum by the Board of Children's Guardians, not to exceed.....	1,800	1,800
TEMPORARY HOMES.		
Municipal Lodging House:		
For Municipal Lodging House and wood and stone yard, maintenance, including rent.....	4,000	4,000

Estimates for department of charities and corrections, etc.—Continued.

	Appropriated, 1903.	Estimated, 1904.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.		
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors:		
To be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia	\$4,000	\$4,000
Women's Christian Association:		
Maintenance	4,000	2,000
Young Women's Christian Home	1,000	.....
Hope and Help Mission:		
Maintenance	2,000	1,000
Hospital for the Insane:		
For support of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, as provided in sections 4844 and 4850 of the Revised Statutes	215,220	229,300
For deportation from the District of Columbia of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the act of Congress "To change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 31, 1899.....	1,000	2,000
Relief of the poor:		
For relief of the poor	13,000	13,000
Transportation of paupers:		
For transportation of paupers.....	2,000	2,000

Respectfully submitted.

S. W. WOODWARD,
CHAS. P. NEILL,
GEO. W. COOK,
JNO. JOY EDSON,
SIMON WOLF,
Board of Charities.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the various statistical tables and summaries relating to the work of this office and to the various charitable institutions subject to our supervision, during the year ended June 30, 1902.

The statistical tables referring especially to the work of institutions have been compiled from reports submitted by these institutions.

The tables showing the number of admissions of free patients to the various hospitals, and the daily averages therein, also those relating to the transportation of paupers and the work of the ambulance service, have been compiled directly from the records in our own office, which are kept on the card-index system.

A table showing the work of the physicians to the poor, the number of cases treated, visits made, cost of the service, etc., is also submitted.

The annual reports of the various institutions and organizations subject to the supervision of the board are herewith transmitted for publication.

During the year I have visited all institutions subject to the supervision of the board, and most of these institutions have been visited more than once. A few of the larger and more important have been visited as often as once a month.

I have to acknowledge the utmost courtesy extended to me by all those connected with the various organizations subject to the visitation of the board. I acknowledge also the most cordial sympathy and cooperation of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. I especially appreciate the constant sympathy and support on the part of all the members of the Board of Charities.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

312 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tables showing, by months, the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the nine hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1902.

CASUALTY.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Daily average number in hospital.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	19	7	22	3	51	1.00
August.....	13	4	13	9	39	.58
September.....	18	10	11	10	49	.93
October.....	11	3	5	1	20	.22
November.....	8	3	0	2	13	.33
December.....	7	0	6	2	15	.51
January.....	1	3	4	2	10	.32
February.....	9	2	1	0	12	.78
March.....	10	1	6	3	20	.87
April.....	3	1	5	1	10	.51
May.....	6	0	3	2	11	1.54
June.....	6	2	3	5	16	1.20
Total.....	111	36	79	40	266	.73

CHILDREN'S.

July.....	21	11	16	9	57	56.25
August.....	20	8	8	17	53	74.00
September.....	12	15	3	2	32	85.03
October.....	7	6	8	10	31	67.09
November.....	14	5	4	8	31	69.51
December.....	4	11	7	1	23	66.12
January.....	9	9	5	3	26	66.70
February.....	13	11	4	11	39	67.60
March.....	10	5	9	5	29	67.51
April.....	9	7	5	11	32	68.51
May.....	10	5	2	3	20	78.61
June.....	6	7	7	8	28	69.60
Total.....	135	100	78	88	401	69.71

COLUMBIA.

July.....	6	22	14	46	88	53.64
August.....	2	18	10	45	75	50.29
September.....	6	20	9	58	93	60.10
October.....	2	13	8	39	62	52.80
November.....	3	20	7	46	76	55.80
December.....	3	17	9	34	63	62.70
January.....	2	23	6	38	69	68.45
February.....	5	25	8	25	63	68.03
March.....	4	13	5	25	47	44.22
April.....	1	19	9	50	79	56.96
May.....	0	16	9	41	66	55.54
June.....	5	31	17	44	97	65.93
Total.....	39	237	111	491	878	57.87

EMERGENCY.

July.....	37	8	23	9	77	14.06
August.....	34	7	18	7	66	15.06
September.....	34	8	21	5	68	16.86
October.....	26	5	21	9	61	13.80
November.....	23	5	18	11	57	17.36
December.....	27	4	12	7	50	15.22
January.....	25	9	25	3	62	13.42
February.....	19	11	15	12	57	19.67
March.....	22	8	13	12	55	11.41
April.....	25	5	20	6	56	15.96
May.....	22	4	13	8	47	13.67
June.....	26	4	15	8	53	14.76
Total.....	320	78	214	97	709	15.10

Tables showing, by months, the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the nine hospitals, etc.—Continued.

FREEDMAN'S.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Daily average number in hospital.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	22	2	110	100	234	129.03
August.....	17	4	87	89	197	131.00
September.....	17	1	97	77	192	134.36
October.....	18	3	86	60	167	111.48
November.....	13	1	73	84	171	135.36
December.....	12	0	92	90	194	161.06
January.....	12	3	110	95	220	153.41
February.....	11	1	90	88	190	169.21
March.....	13	0	113	89	215	156.12
April.....	16	4	104	91	215	135.03
May.....	13	1	96	111	221	122.35
June.....	16	2	90	89	197	117.56
Total.....	180	22	1,148	1,063	2,413	139.66

GARFIELD.

July.....	24	17	13	21	75	43.45
August.....	27	21	17	14	79	47.93
September.....	33	22	20	14	89	53.83
October.....	18	15	11	17	61	42.87
November.....	30	15	14	13	82	48.06
December.....	26	21	13	17	77	49.12
January.....	26	26	18	19	89	54.77
February.....	20	13	8	12	53	58.71
March.....	24	21	19	14	78	51.51
April.....	30	24	11	18	83	50.80
May.....	24	24	13	18	79	43.87
June.....	36	16	18	28	98	46.80
Total.....	318	235	175	205	933	49.31

HOMEOPATHIC.

July.....	18	14	3	16	51	25.41
August.....	16	13	4	7	40	23.70
September.....	10	10	6	21	47	28.46
October.....	11	10	6	11	38	23.29
November.....	11	11	3	14	39	24.90
December.....	5	6	1	16	28	25.87
January.....	7	9	2	8	26	22.06
February.....	13	5	-----	12	30	24.71
March.....	10	8	-----	12	30	20.19
April.....	7	7	1	17	32	22.03
May.....	4	11	2	13	30	19.06
June.....	3	9	2	13	27	21.10
Total.....	115	113	30	160	418	23.39

PROVIDENCE.

July.....	58	34	17	17	126	110.38
August.....	56	31	18	17	122	114.19
September.....	63	33	13	13	122	116.53
October.....	45	27	23	8	103	116.77
November.....	43	16	11	10	80	124.23
December.....	54	19	10	6	89	137.00
January.....	64	22	7	10	103	157.03
February.....	42	18	10	7	77	167.53
March.....	52	20	17	10	99	136.09
April.....	48	19	21	8	96	136.80
May.....	39	26	17	11	93	124.45
June.....	40	23	11	12	86	114.93
Total.....	604	288	175	129	1,196	129.66

314 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tables showing, by months, the number of free patients admitted to, and the daily average present in, the nine hospitals, etc.—Continued.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Daily average number in hospital.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	26	13	23	23	85	85.35
August.....	21	9	26	17	73	85.38
September.....	39	16	28	20	103	89.36
October.....	35	11	30	24	100	99.64
November.....	34	9	18	15	76	95.00
December.....	23	13	27	13	76	88.19
January.....	37	16	30	32	115	102.96
February.....	21	6	17	17	61	110.00
March.....	38	8	32	29	107	104.35
April.....	22	8	25	30	85	91.20
May.....	34	24	43	23	124	93.70
June.....	41	12	27	40	120	101.45
Total.....	371	145	326	283	1,125	95.54

SUMMARY.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Average number of days each patient was in hospital.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Casualty.....	111	36	79	40	266	1.05
Children's.....	135	100	78	88	401	63.52
Columbia.....	39	237	111	491	878	24.05
Emergency.....	320	78	214	97	709	7.77
Freedmen's.....	180	22	1,148	1,063	2,413	20.85
Garfield.....	318	235	175	205	933	19.26
Homeopathic.....	115	113	30	160	418	20.44
Providence.....	604	288	175	129	1,196	39.49
Washington Asylum.....	371	145	326	283	1,125	30.97
Total.....	2,193	1,254	2,336	2,556	8,339	25.34

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for year ending June 30, 1902.

Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:		
White.....		1,686
Colored.....		4,697
Total.....		6,383
Number of families represented in above list:		
White.....		1,129
Colored.....		3,639
Total.....		4,768

Work done by physicians to the poor during the year ended June 30, 1902.

Month.	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Physicians' salaries.	Cost of medicines furnished. ^a
1901.				
July.....	1,098	6	\$690.00	\$91.40
August.....	1,465	28	681.00	99.40
September.....	1,174	42	660.00	82.20
October.....	1,199	30	676.00	118.15
November.....	1,350	23	660.00	81.65
December.....	1,067	16	682.00	90.50
1902.				
January.....	1,266	35	682.00	99.00
February.....	1,291	19	616.00	102.05
March.....	1,393	48	682.00	95.85
April.....	975	31	660.00	67.10
May.....	990	36	680.00	70.15
June.....	1,009	56	659.00	93.45
Total.....	14,277	370	8,028.00	1,090.90
Antitoxin.....				81.25
Tablets and printing.....				137.54
Homeopathic drugs.....				288.00
Supplies for nurses ^b				131.88

^a Medicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions written by physicians to the poor.

^b Nurses are employed and paid by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. The District furnishes supplies for use in cases under direction of the physicians to the poor.

Diseases treated by physicians to the poor during the year ending June 30, 1902.

Diseases.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Diseases.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Abscesses.....	27	47	74	Congestion:			
Asthma.....	15	25	40	Liver.....	5	15	20
Ascarides.....	2	5	7	Lungs.....	2	5	7
Adenitis:				Dislocation, shoulder.....		3	3
Cervical.....	4	10	14	Dermatitis.....	3	10	13
Inguinal.....	3	7	10	Diphtheria.....	33	65	98
Arthritis.....	3	4	7	Diarrhea.....	37	80	117
Amenorrhoea.....	5	7	12	Dysentery.....	21	60	81
Appendicitis.....	2	5	7	Debility.....	10	20	30
Anasarca.....	9	15	24	Debility, senile.....	5	30	35
Abortion.....	5	36	41	Dyspepsia.....	8	30	38
Abortion, threatened.....	2	15	17	Dysmenorrhoea.....	12	42	54
Apoplexy.....	3	8	11	Dentition.....	8	30	38
Alcoholism.....	8	15	23	Enterocolitis.....	22	172	194
Aortic stenosis.....	1	3	4	Enteritis, gastro.....	21	68	89
Angina pectoris.....	2	8	10	Epilepsy.....	6	25	31
Arterio sclerosis.....	3	14	17	Erysipelas.....	6	10	16
Burns.....	5	20	25	Eczema.....	4	15	19
Brain:				Epistaxis.....	5	11	16
Tumor.....		2	2	Epididymitis.....	2	9	11
Concussion.....	2	6	8	Endometritis.....	5	9	14
Embolism.....		2	2	Fistula.....	2	8	10
Bite, insect.....		8	8	Fractures.....	7	18	25
Bronchitis:				Gastritis:			
Acute.....	131	340	471	Acute.....	44	167	211
Chronic.....	36	96	132	Chronic.....	30	65	95
Constipation.....	28	80	108	Gastralgia.....	13	30	43
Cholera morbus.....	6	17	23	Goiter.....		2	2
Cholera infantum.....	2	11	13	Gangrene.....	2	3	5
Cardiac dilatation.....	7	10	17	Gonorrhoea.....	5	11	16
Cephalalgia.....	7	24	31	Gallstones.....	1	2	3
Cyst:				Gout.....	2		2
Meibomian.....	1	2	3	Heat disease.....	10	20	30
Ovarian.....	2	4	6	Hysteria.....	7	15	22
Cystitis.....	15	48	63	Hemorrhoids.....	10	17	27
Coryza.....	17	88	105	Hemiplegia.....	2	11	13
Convulsions, infantile.....	3	17	20	Heart exhaustion.....	2	15	17
Chlorosis.....		2	2	Hip disease.....	1	5	6
Conjunctivitis.....	3	12	15	Hernia:			
Conjunctivitis, purulent.....		4	4	Inguinal.....	3	8	11
Chorea.....	1	3	4	Umbilical.....	1	3	4
Cerbro-spinal meningitis.....		4	4	Haematuria.....	2	7	9
Cancer:				Hiccough.....	1	3	4
Uterus.....	2	4	6	Impetigo.....	3	10	13
Stomach.....		2	2	Insanity.....	7	26	33
Breast.....		1	1	Influenza.....	100	235	335
Rectum.....		3	3	Labor.....	10	45	55
Chilblains.....	3	7	10	Locomotor ataxia.....	1	3	4

Diseases treated by physicians to the poor during the year ending June 30, 1902—Cont'd.

Diseases.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.	Diseases.	White.	Col- ored.	Total.
Laryngitis	8	25	33	Rheumatism—Cont'd.			
Lumbricoides	5	16	21	Chronic	23	53	76
Measles	13	42	55	Lumbago	16	43	59
Mastitis	2	9	11	Myalgia	16	29	45
Menopause	3	24	27	Richitis	5	25	30
Mitral regurgitation	4	18	22	Sciatica	6	10	16
Metritis	2	10	12	Stomatitis	4	11	15
Menorrhagia	6	26	32	Synovitis	11	15	26
Merasmus	9	26	35	Sulpingitis	5	11	16
Melancholia	1	5	6	Stillbirth	1	7	8
Malaria	161	330	491	Septicemia	2	7	9
Neuralgia	29	45	74	Scarlet fever	4	10	14
Facial	25	40	65	Stricture		2	2
Intercostal	15	22	37	Syphilis	15	55	70
Nephritis:				Sprains	6	22	28
Acute	11	27	38	Sarcoma		2	2
Chronic	5	15	20	Scabies		10	10
Neurasthenia	7	20	27	Shock	2	7	9
Ozena	1	3	4	Toothache	5	15	20
Orchitis	3	21	24	Tonsilitis	37	100	137
Otitis media	7	15	22	Typhoid fever	22	90	112
Ostitis	1	4	5	Tuberculosis	90	125	215
Peritonitis	6	13	19	Uterine fibroids		7	7
Post partum hemorrhage		2	2	Uterine diseases	22	70	92
Parturition	2	13	15	Urticaria	3	6	9
Pregnancy	16	58	74	Uremia	2	4	6
Paralysis	4	22	26	Ulcer, stomach		2	2
Pleurisy	5	17	22	Undiagnosed	22	60	82
Pneumonia	29	78	107	Ulcers, leg	25	44	69
Parotitis	6	17	23	Varicella	15	25	40
Pharyngitis	16	38	54	Vaccination	31	35	66
Pertussis	19	40	59	Wounds	32	80	112
Placenta previa		2	2	Refused treatment	3	15	18
Rheumatism:							
Acute	42	66	108				

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The number of calls responded to by the ambulance service during the year was 3,207. The nature of the service rendered is indicated by the following table:

	Runs made.
To hospitals	2,148
To private homes	248
To insane asylum	254
To city hall, police court, etc	168
To almshouse	49
To railroad depots	33
When no service was rendered	307
Total	3,207

Runs made in which no service was rendered are accounted for by slight accidents or sudden illness on the streets, and occasionally by the fact that an ambulance is asked for by a physician to convey a patient to a hospital and on the arrival of the ambulance the patient refuses to go. In cases of slight accident or sudden illness one of the first things thought of is usually to summon an ambulance. Frequently, when the ambulance arrives, it is found that the case is not so serious as to require its service.

Every effort is made to eliminate unnecessary runs, and yet the number of such runs in a year is a very considerable item in the work of this department. However, the importance of a prompt ambulance service is so great that the only safe rule is to respond to all calls. It is better that some unnecessary runs be made than that a case should possibly be allowed to suffer on account of delay. The nature of this service is such that frequently no opportunity is afforded for investigation before the service is rendered.

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

There is a disposition on the part of the railroad companies to regard the office of the Board of Charities as the medium through which reduced tickets issued on account of charity should be secured in all possible cases. The railroad companies prefer to

issue such transportation through a single agency, or at least through as few agencies as possible, rather than to deal with a large number of agencies. For this reason many charity tickets have been secured through the Board of Charities that were paid for by charitable persons or charitable organizations interested in the persons for whom the tickets were secured.

The board is required by the railroad companies to satisfy itself by a proper investigation of the worthiness of each applicant.

Applicants are furnished transportation only when a proper inquiry shows that the persons seeking such transportation have a home or friend or are entitled to public aid in the places to which they desire to be sent. The fund is not used to send poor people about the country, but only to send persons who are a charge upon the District, or likely to become a charge upon the District, to places where they will be properly cared for.

The number of persons for whom transportation was secured during the year is as follows:

White:		
Male		560
Female		189
Colored:		
Male		77
Female		57
Total		883

Of the above, payment was made for transportation in 534 instances by charitable organizations or individuals, and in the remaining 349 instances the cost of the transportation was borne by the appropriation for "transportation of paupers." The amount of the appropriation expended was \$1,416.77.

Finances.

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.	Reform School.	Reform School for Girls.
RECEIPTS.			
Balance			\$3,503.51
Appropriation for—			
Salaries	\$22,993.00	\$16,452.00	6,385.00
Support of inmates	55,000.00	26,000.00	10,000.00
Erection of receiving ward for hospital	15,000.00		
Repairs	2,000.00		
Erection of bathrooms for "Old Men's Home"	1,500.00		
Additional boiler		3,000.00	
From Department of Justice		4,126.45	
From labor of inmates and sale of products		3,549.60	
Total	96,493.00	53,128.05	19,888.51
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries	22,296.77	16,354.86	5,854.31
Medicine, surgical supplies and instruments	2,046.17	315.09	188.63
Current repairs to maintain property	2,067.49	1,030.17	
Other items of current expense	54,480.57	27,475.86	9,023.21
Extraordinary repairs or improvements		4,299.53	3,151.31
Receiving ward for hospital	14,841.79		
Erection of bathrooms for "Old Men's Home"	1,489.38		
Paid into United States Treasury		3,549.60	
Total	97,222.17	53,025.11	18,217.46
Balance returned to Treasury	696.23	102.94	1,053.36
Balance on hand	168.83		617.69
Overdrawn	1,594.23		
Daily average number	626	234	55
Cost per capita	\$129.22	\$177.89	\$273.93

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freed- men's Hos- pital.	Columbia Hospital.	Garfield Hospital.	Providence Hospital.	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Children's Hospital.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from last year		\$2,748.01	\$1,955.09		\$611.05	\$1,473.79
From board of inmates		9,311.00	19,968.04		3,101.60	451.00
From legacies or endowments						3,520.00
From interest			500.00		11.91	2,000.00
From all other private sources		156.30	4,448.08		1,254.35	5,493.28
Appropriation	\$54,000.00	18,558.36	19,000.00	\$19,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00
Appropriation for repairs		1,000.00				
Total	54,000.00	31,773.67	45,871.21	19,000.00	19,978.91	22,941.07
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries		9,787.66	11,364.38		6,562.82	5,643.95
Medicine, surgical supplies and instruments		2,950.33	2,956.30		2,678.24	943.73
Interest			3,875.00		900.00	800.00
Current repairs to maintain property		1,574.69	3,243.48		456.05	302.34
Other items of current ex- pense		14,662.88	18,082.76		8,644.63	10,815.55
Extraordinary repairs or im- provements		2,765.47				
Total		31,741.03	39,521.92		19,241.74	18,505.57
Balance		\$32.64	\$6,349.29		\$737.17	\$4,435.50
Percentage of private income (exclusive of legacies)		38.44	56.24		22.55	44.28
Percentage of public income	100	61.56	43.76		77.45	55.72
Daily average number of patients	138	82	79		20	70
Cost per capita		\$353.36	\$500.28			\$264.37
Daily average number of free patients	138	58	49	129	15	
Cost per capita to public	\$391.30		\$387.76	\$147.28		\$182.50
Adults		\$410.67				
Babies		\$146.00				
	Homeo- pathic Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Woman's Clinic.	Woman's Dispensary.	Washing- ton Asylum Hospital.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from last year	\$470.05	\$2,230.52	\$32.21	\$374.14	\$313.44	
From board of inmates	8,131.64	1,960.50	65.00			
From labor of inmates	749.75					
From legacies or endowments				27.50		
From interest	300.00		52.01			
From rent				54.00		
From all other private sources	2,193.49	6,798.99	920.32	594.39	246.09	
Appropriation	8,378.41	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	400.00	
Total	20,223.34	12,990.01	3,069.54	2,050.03	959.53	
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Rent			466.66	520.00	294.35	
Salaries	6,391.89	3,763.34	1,002.50	52.00	130.00	
Material to be used in indus- tries		549.62		85.67		
Medicine, surgical supplies and instruments	1,942.77		409.11	423.34	191.07	
Interest	300.00	14.37				
Current repairs to maintain property	571.61	523.41	30.10			
Other items of current ex- pense	10,665.80	5,802.83	1,070.04	173.26	85.00	
Added to endowment or sinking fund				375.00		
Total	19,872.10	10,653.57	2,978.41	1,629.27	700.42	

a Including 16 babies.

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES—Continued.

	Homeo- pathic Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Woman's Clinic.	Woman's Dispensary.	Washing- ton Asylum Hospital.
Balance.....	\$351.24	\$2,336.44	\$91.13	\$420.76	\$259.11	.....
Percentage of private income (exclusive of legacies).....	57.58	81.42	34.15	39.33	38.09	.....
Percentage of public income.....	42.42	18.58	65.85	60.67	61.91	.....
Daily average number of patients.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	95
Cost per capita.....	.....	\$287.93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daily average number of free patients.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
Cost per capita to public:						
Adults.....	\$410.67 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Babies.....	\$146.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.	Industrial Home School.	National Associa- tion for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	Newsboys and Chil- dren's Aid Society.	Washing- ton Hos- pital for Found- lings.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	German Orphan Asylum.
RECEIPTS.							
Balance from last year.....	\$4,375.13	\$19,812.85	\$526.32	\$114.71	\$20.37	\$1,178.67
From board of inmates.....	604.75	.....	1,192.00	227.00
From labor of inmates.....	572.50	.....
From legacies or endow- ments.....	1,051.75	1,133.34	2,128.20
From interest.....	736.00	.....	8.33	.....	1,236.91
From sale of products.....	17.55	.....	28.16
From sale of property.....	1.15	595.39	.....	.....	.....
From all other private sources.....	6,158.23	1,608.66	2,472.43	1,120.01	1,180.37	2,247.56
From previous investment.....	3,630.10	.....	.....	.....	854.00
From appropriation.....	\$56,805.00	13,000.00	9,900.00	1,000.00	6,000.00	5,400.00	1,800.00
for repairs.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
for permanent im- provements.....	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	31,533.36	35,688.76	5,198.89	8,312.35	9,498.58	9,700.50
DISBURSEMENTS.							
Rent.....	480.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries.....	5,485.16	7,125.82	4,524.43	1,060.44	3,149.64	1,209.00	1,896.89
Material to be used in in- dustries.....	7.36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments.....	65.91	24.70	70.56	83.00	38.05
Interest.....	180.00	.....	.....
Current repairs to main- tain property.....	2,000.00	36.26	354.05	112.49	680.00	735.34
Other items of current ex- pense.....	50,270.19	13,947.91	7,483.64	1,827.40	3,788.35	6,745.14	2,817.35
Extraordinary repairs or improvements.....	1,052.69	875.95	1,498.00	.....	500.00	.....
Payments on debts.....	544.29	.....	800.00	.....	.....
Added to endowment or sinking fund.....	21,020.79	.....	.....	.....	2,333.33
Total.....	56,235.35	24,126.42	34,558.63	4,764.59	8,101.04	9,217.14	c7,820.96
Returned to Treasury.....	\$569.65	.....	\$39.23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance.....	a\$7,406.94	\$1,090.90	\$434.30	\$211.31	\$281.44	\$1,879.54
Percentage of private in- come (exclusive of lega- cies).....	19.15	78.60	16.04	35.29	75.01
Percentage of public in- come.....	80.85	21.40	83.96	64.71	24.99
Daily average number of inmates.....	123	107	25	33	104	48
Cost per capita.....	b\$121.26	\$113.24	\$130.62	\$221.24	\$83.82	\$148.97

a \$4,912.43 of this amount is balance of appropriation for enlargement of cottage.

b To public.

c Ladies' aid societies expended \$1,662.81 for support of institution which is not included in this amount.

Finances—Continued.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for Ex- Union Sol- diers and Sailors.	Women's Christian As- sociation.	Young Wo- man's Chris- tian Home.	Florence Crit- tenton Hope and Help Mission.
RECEIPTS.					
Balance from last year			\$967. 16	\$600. 68	\$45. 15
From board of inmates			5,011. 75	1,097. 08	
From interest			132. 00		
From sale of Government bonds			1,126. 12		
From all other private sources			236. 34	467. 72	3,000. 17
From appropriation	\$4,000. 00	\$2,500. 00	4,000. 00	1,000. 00	2,000. 00
Total			11,473. 37	6,165. 48	5,045. 32
DISBURSEMENTS.					
For rent		390. 00			750. 00
For salaries	2,438. 50	780. 00	2,013. 00	1,330. 00	127. 50
For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments			14. 55		163. 94
For interest				225. 00	
For current repairs to main- tain property			126. 05		291. 43
For other items of current ex- pense	1,316. 13	1,330. 00	6,234. 93	1,355. 34	3,347. 40
For extraordinary repairs or improvements			1,814. 00		
Total	3,754. 63	2,500. 00	10,202. 53	5,910. 34	4,980. 27
Balance on hand			1,210. 84	255. 14	65. 05
Unexpended appropriation	\$245. 37				
Percentage private income			57. 36	82. 03	60
Percentage public income	100	100	42. 64	17. 97	40
Average number of inmates		21	41	30	^a 79
Cost per capita		\$119. 05	\$204. 60	\$197. 01	\$63. 04

^a Including children.*Movement of population.*

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.			Reform School, District of Co- lumbia.	Reform School for Girls.
	Work- house.	Alms- house.	Hospital.		
Number of inmates June 30, 1901	246	220	95	237	40
Received during year	1,223	212	1,133	172	32
Recaptured	13				5
Births			29		
Total	4,482	432	1,257	409	77
Discharged during year	4,130	206	939	153	6
Escaped	19			5	5
Died	5		218	1	
Number of inmates June 30, 1902	328	226	100	250	66
Total	4,482	432	1,257	409	77
Average number inmates	295	237	95	234	55

Movement of population—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freedmen's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	Garfield Hospital.	Providence Hospital. ^a	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Homeopathic Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Woman's Clinic.	Woman's Dispensary.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
Number of patients June 30, 1901.....	127	65	64	102	21	30	38	4	37	.....	.....	95
Admitted during year.....	2,225	923	1,403	1,215	827	619	440	272	16	2	.....	1,133
Births.....	183	389	61	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	29
Total.....	2,535	1,377	1,528	1,317	848	729	478	276	53	4	.....	1,257
Discharged during year.....	2,229	1,259	1,334	1,091	754	642	374	269	4	4	.....	939
Deaths.....	194	42	114	125	72	51	49	6	10	.....	.....	218
Remaining June 30, 1902....	112	76	80	101	22	36	55	1	39	.....	.....	100
Total.....	2,535	1,377	1,528	1,317	848	729	478	276	53	4	.....	1,257
Number of emergency cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of treatments given in dispensary.....	.....	6,177	8,735	.....	34,014	8,362	6,230	.....	.....	4,067	2,569	.....
Number of persons treated in dispensary.....	5,397	.....	883	.....	7,325	8,362	2,378	5,471	.....	4,067	.....	.....
Number of new cases in dispensary.....	.....	1,345	855	.....	7,211	3,116	2,378	1,416	.....	858	1,067	.....
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	7,048	8,610	1,542	.....	35,204	9,422	2,756	6,722	.....	5,325	2,568	.....

^a Figures include only charity patients.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.				Industrial Home School.	National Association for the Relief of Des- titute Colored Women and Children.	Newsboys' and Chil- dren's Aid Society.	German Orphan Asy- lum.	Hospital for Foundlings.	St. Ann's Infant Asy- lum.
	Under probation.	Permanent wards.	Temporary care.	Feeble-minded.						
Number of inmates June 30, 1901.....	76	720	27	44	132	117	.....	48	39	103
New inmates re- ceived.....	281	227	131	5	118	18	54	10	53	82
Former inmates re- turned.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
Total.....	357	947	158	49	250	136	54	59	94	185
Discharged.....	203	49	70	3	124	27	26	12	24	37
Committed to per- manent ward- ship.....	18	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	39	40
Transferred.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Present June 30, 1902.....	122	898	15	46	126	106	28	47	30	102
Total.....	357	947	158	49	250	136	54	59	94	185

Movement of population—Continued.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Women's Christian Association Home.	Young Women's Christian Home.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.
Number of inmates June 30, 1901.....		10	47	28	67
Admitted during year.....		537	235	233	236
Born in institution.....					12
Total.....	2,904	547	282	261	315
Discharged.....		522	219	224	230
Transferred.....			9		
Employment secured for.....					
Died.....		1	1		4
Number of inmates June 30, 1902.....		24	53	37	81
Total.....		547	282	261	315
Employment secured for.....	42	10	59	52	82

REPORT OF THE INTENDANT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Walter H. Stoutenburgh, *Intendant.*Miss Mary Joyce, *Matron.*W. G. Ladd, *Principal Overseer.*Daniel Tindall, *Clerk.*George Martin, *Property Clerk.*D. Percy Hickling, M. D., *Visiting Physician.*R. A. Warner, M.D., *Resident Physician.*Harry Price, *Pharmacist and Clerk.*Miss S. C. Francis, *Superintendent of Training School and Nursing.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the usual custom, I herewith submit for your consideration the annual report of the operations of this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902; also an estimate for the maintenance of the same for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Statistical tables made under the proper headings, showing the financial situation—receipts, disbursements, deficiencies, number of persons received and maintained in the different departments, daily averages, and cost of the same—prepared by the clerk, will give such information concisely, and I trust to your satisfaction. For the labor and value of the work performed in the shops, on the farm and in the garden, laundry, sewing room, cleaning about markets, on the streets, and at Rock Creek Park, I respectfully refer you to the report of the principal overseer, Mr. W. E. Ladd, who has kept a careful account of this work.

In view of the proposed erection of a new almshouse and the separation of the institution, I refrain from making recommendations for the extension of the present buildings; but it is absolutely necessary that provision be made quickly somewhere for the care of the people sent to it for shelter, as every available space is in a crowded condition eight months in the year, and is more than comfortably full the balance of the time. I trust your honorable board will urge upon Congress the great necessity for the completion of this proposed improvement in the charitable work of the District, i. e., the new almshouse.

Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

For contingent expenses, based on a daily average of 699 persons supported during the past fiscal year, at \$100 per annum per capita, including provisions, fuel, forage, groceries, meats, dry goods, shoes, lumber, hardware, drugs and medicines, gas, ice, tools, tailoring, repairs, extra service, and other necessary articles	\$69, 900
For repairs to buildings, including new floor timbers and stalls for horse barn, painting, lumber, lime, hardware, cement, renewal of floors, tin, repairs to heating and cooking apparatus, plumbing, etc	3, 500

For the erection of the administrative portion of the workhouse building, containing offices, officers' quarters, property safes, fumigation and cleansing department, storerooms, assembly hall for religious and other services, according to the approved plans on file in the offices of the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia		\$75,000
For the treatment of tuberculosis, to be made immediately available.....		7,500
For salaries:		
1 intendant		1,200
1 visiting physician.....		1,080
1 resident physician		480
1 property clerk.....		840
1 clerk		840
1 matron		600
1 baker		420
1 principal overseer		1,200
12 overseers, at \$600 each.....		7,200
5 watchmen, at \$365 each.....		1,825
1 engineer		600
1 assistant engineer.....		350
1 second assistant engineer.....		300
1 engineer at hospital, 7½ months, at \$50 per month.....		375
1 night watchman.....		548
1 blacksmith and woodworker		500
1 carpenter		500
1 driver of dead wagon		365
1 hostler and driver		240
1 keeper at female workhouse		300
Do		180
2 female attendants at almshouse, at \$150 each		300
1 hospital cook.....		365
1 chief cook for almshouse and workhouse		360
2 assistant cooks, at \$180 each		360
3 assistant cooks, at \$120 each		360
1 trained nurse, who shall act as superintendent of nursing.....		600
1 graduate nurse		365
1 graduate nurse for receiving ward.....		365
6 orderlies, at \$300 each.....		1,800
Pupil nurses, not less than 15 in number.....		1,140
1 registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk.....		720
Total		182,578

The decided increase in the number of persons maintained over the previous year will explain the slight deficiency in the contingent fund of the institution for the fiscal year just closed. I trust your honorable board will see the wisdom of urging upon Congress the necessity of providing a more liberal allowance for the maintenance of the asylum in years to come. In making an estimate for the support of the institution and its inmates I base the contingent expense fund at \$100 per capita for each person supported during the past fiscal year. I am aware that this is above the present average cost, but I make this estimate for the reason that I know that the average cost is now too low in both the hospital and almshouse departments. Many little comforts could be judiciously added to the almshouse, and I believe good results would follow a more liberal and varied diet in all parts of the institution, especially the almshouse and hospital, which is now practically prohibited by the very inadequate provisions made by Congress for the support of this institution.

The discipline and industry among the inmates of the workhouse, especially the female portion of it, are very much improved. The inmates of the almshouse are comfortable, clean, and apparently contented; the patients of the hospital department are receiving the best

treatment that science, skill, and a conscientious devotion to duty on the part of physician and nurses can give them.

The new receiving ward, appropriated for last year, was begun on September 13, 1901, the building was completed early in March, 1902; the first patient was received June 3, 1902, and the ward has been in continuous service ever since.

The building is a two-story frame with brick basement, 59 feet 4 inches by 41 feet; height of ceiling in basement, 10 feet; first and second stories, 12 feet.

The basement consists of a pharmacy, bath and toilet room, two storerooms, and boiler room. The first story consists of four wards, two bath and toilet rooms, two closets, and two storerooms. The second story is similar to the first, and the building will accommodate 16 patients, and fills nicely a long-felt want, and has already proven the wisdom of its construction.

Progress is now being made in the construction of the first wing (or cell house) of the new male workhouse building, an appropriation for which was made by the Fifty-sixth Congress. The walls are built of brick, 18 inches thick, well supported at proper distances by strong pilasters, which are capped with substantial cut stone, and of which the entire cornice of excellent design is made. The outside dimensions of the building are: Width, 53 feet; length, 129 feet, and 50 feet from basement floor to beginning of roof. The roof is made of steel, sheathed with tile, covered with slate, and ceiled beneath with ornamental galvanized iron. The interior, which is 125 feet 4 inches by 48 feet in clear, is designed exclusively for cells, there being four tiers made entirely of steel, with 36 cells in each tier. The interior of each cell is $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 feet high. Each one is provided with a closet and wash basin. For convenience each tier can be unlocked at once. The basement is to be used for a boiler room, fan, and wash room. The building will be heated with hot air and lighted with electricity.

It will be seen from the above that the entire capacity is 144 prisoners, or about two-thirds of the average lowest number committed.

Provision for early completion of the building on the approved plan should be made as soon as possible, as the conditions of the old house will not be improved until the administrative portion of the new building is completed.

The male prisoners have been employed as usual during the year where their services could be utilized to the best advantage. Those having trades have been employed in the different shops as carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, bakers, etc., and have accomplished a large amount of valuable work. Others have been employed in grading streets and roads in different parts of the District and at Rock Creek Park, and the remainder in cultivating the farm and garden and general work about the premises.

The following table is a tabulated statement of time made by work-house inmates in grading streets on farm, etc., for the year ending June 30, 1902:

	Days worked.	Rate per day.	Amount.
In grading streets, etc.:			
At A street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth SE.—			
Men	11,444	\$1.00	\$11,444.00
Officers	1,280	1.00	1,280.00
Horses	806	1.00	806.00
At Rock Creek Park—			
Men	4,647	1.00	4,647.00
Officers	1,056	1.00	1,056.00
Horses	260	1.00	260.00
Street gang with teams under engineer department:			
At Twelfth and N streets NE.; Brightwood avenue; Sixteenth street, between A and B NE.; East Capitol, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth NE.; E street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth NE.; Steuben street; D street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NE.; Warder avenue; McClain street; Twenty-second and Florida avenue west; Madison and Thirty-fifth NW.—			
Men	3,141	1.00	3,141.00
Officers	678	1.00	678.00
At Nineteenth and Massachusetts avenue SE.—			
Men	1,114	1.00	1,114.00
Officers	120	1.00	120.00
Horses	211	1.00	211.00
In cleaning snow from streets:			
Men	60	1.00	60.00
Officers	15	1.00	15.00
Horses	10	1.00	10.00
In cleaning about engine houses (fire department):			
Men	58	1.00	58.00
Officers	12	1.00	12.00
Horses	24	1.00	24.00
In cleaning about markets:			
Men	385	1.00	385.00
Officers	132	1.00	132.00
Horses			248.00
Total value of labor outside institution			28,701.00
On farm:			
Men	7,680	.50	3,840.00
Officers	832	.50	416.00
Excavating for new workhouse:			
Men	549	1.00	549.00
Officers	85	1.00	85.00
Horses	15	1.00	15.00
In shops	9,637	.50	4,812.00
Detailed at hospital and almshouse—			
Women	5,000	.50	2,500.00
Men	581	.50	290.00
In laundry	10,400	.50	5,200.00
In sewing room	3,120	.50	1,560.08
Old material sold			163.99
Total value of labor furnished			48,131.99

The female inmates of the almshouse have been employed principally in the laundry and sewing room, where all articles for use of the institution are laundered and all clothing for the use of the inmates is manufactured.

Daily details are made for general housework at the different buildings used as quarters for the inmates and at the hospital wards.

Articles of clothing, etc., made by the female inmates and in the tailor shop during the year were as follows:

Workhouse coats	224	Melton coats	91
Workhouse pants	594	Melton pants	157
Workhouse vests	93	Melton vests	88
Jean coats	44	White shirts	460
Jean pants	123	Check shirts	625
Jean vests	48	Women's shirts	81

Women's dresses	34	Aprons	228
Women's drawers	190	Underbodies	27
Women's skirts	141	Frocks	9
Women's chemises	160	Crash towels	386
Nightcaps	16	Caps	6
Curtains	7	Overalls	11
Shrouds, cotton	51	Nightgowns	175
Bedticks	94	Denim nightgowns	150
Pillow ticks	92	Shirt waists	148
Sheets, unbleached	288	Head handkerchiefs	17
Sheets, bleached	41	Portières	8
Pillowcases, unbleached	372	Mittens	6
Pillowcases, bleached	41	Clothes bags	3

Among the improvements during the past year was the erection of a bathroom, 21 by 16 feet, at the old men's home, which was completed last November, affording accommodation for the old colored men, which was much needed.

Four new water-closets complete were put in the female workhouse. The hot-water tank in the new receiving ward was tapped for the purpose of supplying hot water for bathrooms in wards Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 7, and a new bathroom complete was fitted out in ward No. 4.

The boilers in the different buildings have been inspected during the past year by the boiler inspector of the District and such repairs made as was found necessary. The boiler at the male workhouse was found to be worn out and not worth repairing; was replaced by a new 30-horsepower boiler complete. All the boilers at present are in good working order.

On August 26 the small frame building formerly used as an isolated ward for cases of contagious diseases developing on the premises was torn down to make room for the receiving ward.

There are to-day 18 cases of tuberculosis—male, female, white, and black—among the 105 patients in the hospital. Owing to the variation in color and sex it is impossible to separate them from the other patients or to keep them in separate wards. These 18 cases of this dread disease are now a menace to every patient, nurse, and physician in the hospital department. This state of affairs should not be permitted for one moment, and seems to me to be almost criminal on the part of those whose duty it is to provide separate wards for the treatment of this disease.

In view of the probable postponement or delay in the completion of the proposed municipal hospital to a period much greater than was supposed last year, I recommend and strenuously urge upon your honorable board the necessity for making provision for the care of this class of patients in a separate temporary frame building that will last until other provision can be made for them in the contemplated municipal hospital. I estimate that such a building can be erected and furnished for \$7,500, and I ask that the appropriation may be made immediately available.

An estimated value of produce raised on the farm and garden, all of which were consumed on the premises, was as follows:

	Quantity.	Price.	Total.
Hay..... tons.....	8	\$10.00	\$96.00
Asparagus..... bunches.....	500	.10	50.00
Beets..... bushels.....	850	.50	425.00
Beans, string and lima..... do.....	100	1.75	175.00
Celery..... bunches.....	8,000	.05	400.00
Carrots..... bushels.....	500	.50	250.00
Corn, sweet..... dozen ears.....	1,200	.20	240.00
Cabbage..... heads.....	8,000	.03	240.00
Cantaloupes..... do.....	2,000	.02	40.00
Cucumbers..... dozen.....	50	.12	6.00
Eggplants..... do.....	200	.15	30.00
Kale..... barrels.....	75	1.00	75.00
Leeks..... dozen.....	1,000	.....	60.00
Lettuce..... heads.....	8,000	.....	160.00
Oyster plants..... dozen bunches.....	75	.20	15.00
Onion sets..... bushels.....	20	3.00	60.00
Onions..... do.....	250	1.00	250.00
Parsley..... bunches.....	8,000	.02	160.00
Parsnips..... bushels.....	100	.50	50.00
Peas..... do.....	30	1.50	45.00
Radishes..... dozen bunches.....	75	.03	2.25
Strawberries..... quarts.....	1,025	.10	102.50
Turnips..... bushels.....	200	.30	60.00
Tomatoes..... do.....	600	.50	300.00
Watermelons..... do.....	500	.05	25.00
Beef..... pounds.....	1,542	.06	92.52
Pork..... do.....	11,810	.06	708.60
Veal..... do.....	891	.09	80.19
Chickens..... do.....	200	.25	50.00
Eggs..... dozen.....	900	.20	180.00
Milk..... gallons.....	10,950	.20	2,190.00
Total.....			6,618.06

Appointments and resignations of officers and employees, July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Name.	Occupation.	Appointment.	Resigned.
Naomi Besly.....	Pupil nurse.....	Jan. 29, 1899	July 9, 1901
Annie Frisbie.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1900	Sept. 30, 1901
Elizabeth Melton.....	do.....	Feb. 10, 1900	Oct. 31, 1901
Grace A. Knettle.....	do.....	June 6, 1900	Feb. 28, 1902
Leonora Sherwood.....	do.....	July 3, 1900	Oct. 31, 1901
Chas. F. Louk.....	Overseer.....	July 1, 1900	Sept. 10, 1901
Annie Brice.....	Pupil nurse.....	Aug. 1, 1900	Aug. 31, 1901
Kate Johnson.....	do.....	Sept. 15, 1900	June 30, 1902
Miriam Smith.....	do.....	Sept. 26, 1900	Feb. 1, 1902
Julia W. Louk.....	Keeper female workhouse.....	Oct. 21, 1900	Sept. 10, 1901
Lee Thomas.....	Pupil nurse.....	Nov. 1, 1900	Aug. 31, 1901
Jeanette E. White.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1900	May 31, 1902
A. G. Henicle.....	do.....	Apr. 8, 1901	Do.
Harriet Gorton.....	Hospital cook.....	June 16, 1901	Oct. 29, 1901
Addie Laird.....	Pupil nurse.....	June 24, 1901	July 7, 1901
Herbert M. Manning.....	Resident physician.....	July 1, 1901	Apr. 30, 1902
William Erskine.....	Overseer.....	do.....	
F. W. Wenzel.....	do.....	do.....	
M. J. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	
Johanna Quill.....	Cook.....	July 9, 1901	Aug. 3, 1901
Frank A. Gardiner.....	Watchman.....	do.....	Mar. 15, 1902
Chas. H. Evans.....	do.....	July 12, 1901	Feb. 12, 1902
Annie H. B. Benson.....	Pupil nurse.....	July 21, 1901	Jan. 1, 1902
Janet Jefferson.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1901	
Belle Lewis.....	Cook.....	Aug. 15, 1901	Oct. 31, 1902
Stewart Williams.....	Nurse.....	Sept. 1, 1901	Sept. 30, 1901
James N. Robinson.....	Overseer.....	Sept. 12, 1901	
Agnes H. Marshall.....	Attendant at almshouse.....	Sept. 18, 1901	
Elizabeth Brockson.....	Keeper female workhouse.....	Sept. 20, 1901	
Dorothy Jefferson.....	Pupil nurse.....	Oct. 1, 1901	
Lee Thomas.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 30, 1901
E. M. Brockman.....	do.....	Oct. 11, 1901	Oct. 31, 1901
Albert E. Kennard.....	Engineer at hospital.....	Nov. 1, 1901	June 15, 1902
Sarah Sheldon.....	Pupil nurse.....	do.....	
Anna Kennedy.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 11, 1901
Maryette Rugg.....	Graduate nurse.....	Nov. 7, 1901	
Sallie Duvall.....	Hospital cook.....	Nov. 8, 1901	Dec. 10, 1901

Appointments and resignations of officers and employees, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Appointment.	Resigned.
Henrietta Silas	Cook	Nov. 12, 1901	Mar. 31, 1902
Ada B. Goode	Pupil nurse	Nov. 18, 1901	Feb. 28, 1902
A. H. Wells	do	Nov. 20, 1901	Jan. 15, 1902
Helen B. McGrath	do	Jan. 1, 1902	June 15, 1902
Annie H. B. Benson	Hospital cook	Jan. 6, 1902	
Ethel L. Chisholm	Pupil nurse	do	
Frank D. Kirby	do	Jan. 10, 1902	Apr. 4, 1902
F. H. Walters	do	Feb. 3, 1902	Apr. 1, 1902
Robert L. Talbert	Watchman	Feb. 13, 1902	
Jessie R. Chisholm	Pupil nurse	Feb. 15, 1902	
Lillian E. Jenkinson	do	Feb. 26, 1902	
Bessie B. Davidson	do	Mar. 1, 1902	Apr. 5, 1902
L. B. Anderson	do	do	
Wm. P. Butler	do	Mar. 15, 1902	June 30, 1902
Nevia F. Ladd	Watchman	Apr. 7, 1902	
E. M. E. Smith	Pupil nurse	do	
Wm. B. Banks	do	Apr. 15, 1902	Apr. 30, 1902
R. A. Warner	Resident physician	May 1, 1902	
Wm. S. Cain	Intern	do	
Eugene Willis	Pupil nurse	May 15, 1902	June 30, 1902
Josephine Noonan	do	do	
Mae Amos	do	May 17, 1902	May 31, 1902
Ellen Smith	Cook	June 2, 1902	June 30, 1902
John Moore	Nurse	June 7, 1902	
Lilian L. Rinker	do	June 16, 1902	

The amount expended for the different items from the contingent fund of the institution during the past fiscal year was as follows:

Drugs and medical supplies ..	\$2,046.17	Lumber	\$353.71
Dry goods	2,067.38	Marketing	285.02
Flour and meal	4,521.20	Fresh and corned meats	10,475.10
Forage	4,527.39	Extra service	3,598.25
Furniture and bedding	681.64	Shoes	1,582.56
Fuel, coal, and wood	4,450.76	Miscellaneous	7,000.74
Gas	1,218.80	Butter, eggs, and cheese	2,866.93
Groceries and smoked meats ..	9,302.72	Plumbing material	138.31
Hardware	200.15		
Ice	957.19	Total	56,526.74
Kitchen utensils	234.72		

The amount expended from the contingent fund for the different departments of the institution was as follows:

For hospital	\$11,152.25
Cost per capita for 120 persons, including 26 employees	92.93½
For almshouse	22,780.73
Cost per capita for 257 persons, including 20 employees	88.64
For workhouse	22,593.76
Cost per capita for 322 persons, including 27 employees	70.16
Average cost per capita, including support and compensation of employees for the entire institution	112.78
Daily average number of people supported in the workhouse, including 27 employees	322
Per capita cost per annum	\$70.16
Increase in number of inmates	35
Increase in number of employees	3
Total increase	38
Daily average number of people supported in almshouse, including board of 20 employees	257
Per capita cost per annum	\$88.64
Increase in number of employees	2

Daily number of people supported in the hospital, including 26 employees.	120
Per capita cost per annum	\$92. 93½
Increase in number of patients	1
Increase in number of employees.....	3
Total increase.....	4
Total daily average increase for the year.....	44

There are at present on the farm belonging to the District 27 horses, 1 bull, 28 cows, 3 heifers, and 123 pigs of all sizes. During the year 11,810 pounds of pork, 1,542 pounds of beef, and 891 pounds of veal were killed, all of which was issued for use of the inmates of the institution, forming, with the vegetables raised on the farm, an agreeable change of diet.

There was 753 burials in potter's field; 59 more than in the previous year. During the same period there were issued 700 coffins, on order of the health officer, for the burial of the dead of the indigent poor of the District. Fifty-three coffins were issued for the burial of patients who died in the hospital of the asylum.

Thirty-seven cases were sent to the workhouse with request of the court that their mental condition be inquired to, of which number 25 were sent to St. Elizabeth Hospital for the Insane. During the same period there were 4 cases sent to the same institution from the almshouse.

Services have been held each Sunday morning and evening, conducted by members of the different church organizations of the city. These services have been well attended and have been a source of much pleasure to the inmates, having a tendency to break the monotony of their otherwise lonesome existence.

I also respectfully call your attention to the report of Dr. D. Percy Hickling, visiting physician, giving in detail the work of the hospital department and recommendations for its improvement, and hope that it will meet your approval.

Respectfully,

WALTER H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant Washington Asylum.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX A.

In relation to the great loss to this institution and to the District of Columbia in the death of the late John W. Ross, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, the following action was taken by the officers of the institution:

WASHINGTON ASYLUM,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1902.

Whereas an all-wise Providence has removed by death the Hon. J. W. Ross, who departed this life at his home in this city on the 29th instant; and

Whereas in his long and distinguished career, in whatever field he labored, we recognize in his life and achievements that peerless personality and grace of soul which gave him such marvelous influence among men; his translucent mind, which grasped and solved every problem; his endowments were so superior and his purposes so pure and unselfish as to evoke universal reverence for his memory and emulation of his noble character: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the employees of the Washington Asylum of the District of Columbia, That in his death we feel we have lost a steadfast friend and wise counselor, ever willing

to listen to wants, and always able to give us just counsel and instruction. His deep personal interest in the welfare of this institution and the comfort of its inmates was always demonstrated in his ever-ready acquiescence in any project advanced for its improvement or that could alleviate the sufferings of its unfortunates.

That while we deeply deplore the great loss to us, to the District, and to all who were so fortunate as to know him, we yet bow in humble submission to Him whose will, not ours, be done; and to the members of his family we offer our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss of father, guide, and protector. We express these sentiments in the hope that, in common with thousands of others who are bowed down with grief, they will either assuage the severity of their sorrow or give them the courage to endure it. We loved him for his great wisdom in all things, his noble qualities as a man, his great charity to all, his genial and kindly presence, and his unswerving friendship. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon and made a part of the records of this institution, and that an engrossed copy be sent to the bereaved family.

W. H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant Washington Asylum, for Self and Employees of the Asylum.

APPENDIX B.

Statistical tables (workhouse).

Prisoners in workhouse July 1, 1902.....	246
Prisoners committed.....	4, 223
Prisoners recaptured.....	13
	4, 236
Total.....	4, 482
Prisoners discharged.....	4, 130
Prisoners eloped.....	19
Prisoners died.....	5
	4, 154
Total remaining in workhouse June 30, 1902.....	328

COLOR AND SEX.

White males.....	1, 344
White females.....	148
Colored males.....	1, 908
Colored females.....	836
Total.....	4, 236

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

	Single.	Married.	Total.	Read and write.		Total.
				Can.	Can not.	
White males.....	1, 127	217	1, 344	1, 279	65	1, 344
White females.....	100	48	148	117	31	148
Colored males.....	1, 306	602	1, 908	1, 362	545	1, 907
Colored females.....	598	238	836	548	289	837
Total.....	3, 131	1, 105	4, 236	3, 306	930	4, 236

AGES.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
From 16 to 20 years.....	36	2	292	135	465
20 years and over.....	1, 308	146	1, 616	701	3, 771
Total.....					4, 236

Statistical tables (workhouse)—Continued.

NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
District of Columbia.....	2,052	Idaho	2
Virginia	843	New Hampshire	2
Maryland	501	South Dakota	1
New York.....	137	Colorado.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	119		
North Carolina	56	FOREIGN.	
Ohio	32	Ireland	145
Massachusetts	32	Germany	42
South Carolina.....	23	England	17
New Jersey	20	West Indies.....	10
Georgia	16	Canada	8
Connecticut.....	15	Austria	8
Kentucky.....	13	Italy	6
Missouri	12	France	3
Alabama	10	Denmark	3
Illinois.....	9	Switzerland.....	3
Texas	8	Russia	3
Indiana	7	Hungary	2
Iowa	7	Sweden	2
West Virginia.....	6	Scotland	2
Florida	6	Poland.....	2
Tennessee	6	South Wales	2
California.....	5	Haiti	1
Delaware	5	Mexico	1
Rhode Island	4	Holland.....	1
Michigan	4	Africa.....	1
Louisiana	4	Belgium	1
Maine.....	4	Chile.....	1
Wisconsin.....	4		
Minnesota	3	Total.....	4,236
Nebraska	3		

CHARGES.

Charges.	Number.	Charges.	Number.
Disorderly	2, 445	Enticing prostitution	1
Vagrancy	1, 232	Refusing to pay hack hire and disorderly	1
Indecent exposure	124	Refusing to pay hack hire	1
Violating police regulations	75	Cruelty to animals and indecent exposure	1
Keeping unlicensed bar	41	Engaged in plumbing without license	1
Destroying private property	32	Disorderly and violating police regulations	1
Cruelty to animals	28	Accumulation of filth in open yard	1
Throwing missiles	27	Carrying away the property of another and cruelty to animals	1
Fornication	22	Habitual drunkard	1
Trespassing on parks	20	Playing ball in street	1
Disorderly and destroying private property	18	Selling potatoes by measure	1
Carrying deadly and dangerous weapons	18	Storing bones and rags	1
Carrying concealed weapons	15	Contempt of court	1
Larceny	15	Assault and battery and destroying private property	1
Indecent exposure and disorderly	10	Pawnbroking without license	1
Fast driving	9	Carrying away the property of another and fast driving	1
Assault and battery	9	Maintaining a nuisance injurious to health	1
Carrying concealed weapons and disorderly	9	Fast driving and cruelty to animals	1
Throwing missiles and disorderly	6	Keeping a dangerous dog	1
Vagrancy and disorderly	5	Trespass on parking and carrying concealed weapons	1
Disorderly and assault and battery	4	Disorderly, indecent exposure, and carrying dangerous weapons	1
Keeping unlicensed restaurant	3	Fornication and disorderly	1
Profanity	3	Vagrancy and assault and battery	1
Violating police regulations and disorderly	3	Keeping a disorderly house and unlicensed bar	1
Keeping barber shop open on Sunday	3	Permitting a female dog to run at large while in heat	1
Selling liquors in quantity less than 5 gallons without license	3	Adultery	1
Vagrancy and throwing missiles	3	Eloped and recaptured	13
Turning in false alarm of fire	3		
Disorderly and fast driving	2		
Vagrancy and indecent exposure	2		
Throwing missiles and carrying concealed weapons	2		
Destroying public property	2		
Vagrancy and carrying concealed weapons	2		
Defacing private property	2		
		Total	4, 236

Statistical tables (workhouse)—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Laborers	1,628	Pressmen	4
Laundresses	750	Housekeepers	3
Drivers	193	Doctors	3
Seamstresses	112	Carriage painters	3
Servants	99	Molders	3
Painters	86	Box makers	3
Waiters	76	Bridge builders	3
Carpenters	72	Harness makers	3
Hucksters	71	Carriage makers	3
Hostlers	65	Chair caners	2
Cooks	55	Elevator boys	2
Clerks	49	Hatters	2
Firemen	44	Cabinetmakers	2
Bricklayers	43	Hackmen	2
Whitewashers	38	Grainers	2
Barbers	36	Bell boys	2
Plasterers	35	Insurance agents	2
Soldiers	34	Bookbinders	2
Shoemakers	34	Weavers	2
Tinners	30	Marines	2
Bakers	30	Well diggers	2
Tailors	28	Nurses	2
Blacksmiths	26	Canvassers	2
Bootblacks	26	Locksmiths	2
Printers	25	Bookkeeper	1
Butchers	25	Marble cutter	1
Plumbers	25	Spinner	1
Farmers	24	Plumber's helper	1
Stonecutters	22	Journalist	1
Machinists	17	Core maker	1
Ironworkers	15	Shipbuilder	1
Coachmen	14	Houseman	1
Porters	14	Glazier	1
Sailors	14	Rigger	1
Peddlers	13	Cutler	1
Domestics	12	Tobacconist	1
Hod carriers	12	Carriage trimmer	1
Steam fitters	12	Cornice worker	1
Paper hangers	11	Gunner	1
Newsboys	11	Preacher	1
Engineers	10	Wireman	1
Horseshoers	10	Janitor	1
Upholsterers	10	Fisherman	1
Gardeners	9	Lineman	1
Salesmen	9	Photographer	1
Electricians	9	Scale maker	1
Musicians	9	Shirt maker	1
Druggists	9	File setter	1
Bartenders	9	Rubber worker	1
Butlers	9	Gas fitter	1
Teamsters	9	Produce dealer	1
Miners	7	Cooper	1
Agents	7	Wood turner	1
Cigar makers	6	Collector	1
Florists	6	Watchman	1
Telegraph operators	5	Expressman	1
Laundrymen	5	Nurse	1
Old soldiers	5	Stamp maker	1
Cement workers	5	Pile driver	1
Pipe fitters	5	Mason	1
Wire-workers	4	Broom maker	1
Basket makers	4	Dairyman	1
Dishwashers	4	Attorney	1
Bookbinders	4	Stenographer	1
Steel workers	4	Junk dealer	1
Saleswomen	4	Veterinary surgeon	1
Rustic workers	4	No occupation	20
Brass finishers	4		
Boiler makers	4	Total	4,236

Statistical tables (workhouse)—Continued.

Number of times committed.	White males.		White females.		Colored males.		Colored females.	
	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.
Once.....	793	793	51	51	1,059	1,059	508	508
Twice.....	104	208	13	26	204	408	81	162
Three times.....	40	120	4	12	63	189	25	75
Four times.....	19	76	2	8	29	116	7	28
Five times.....	7	35	4	20	9	45	8	40
Six times.....	8	48	1	6	7	42	2	12
Seven times.....	8	56	2	14	2	14		
Eight times.....	1	8			2	16		
Nine times.....					1	9		
Ten times.....					1	10		
Eleven times.....			1	11			1	11
Total.....		1,344		148		1,908		836

Statistical tables (almshouse).

Number of inmates in almshouse July 1, 1901.....	220
Received.....	212
Total.....	432
Discharged.....	206
In almshouse June 30, 1902.....	226

COLOR AND SEX.

White males.....	96
White females.....	31
Colored males.....	53
Colored females.....	32
Total.....	212

NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
District of Columbia.....	43	FOREIGN.	
Virginia.....	48	Ireland.....	30
Maryland.....	41	Italy.....	2
New York.....	13	England.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	7	Germany.....	6
New Jersey.....	4	Scotland.....	3
North Carolina.....	4	Poland.....	1
South Carolina.....	2	Norway.....	1
Georgia.....	1	Canada.....	1
Florida.....	1	Total.....	212
Connecticut.....	1		
Illinois.....	1		

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Color and sex.	Single.	Married.	Total.	Read and write.		Total.
				Can.	Can not.	
White males.....	82	14	96	84	16	100
White females.....	23	8	31	21	10	31
Colored males.....	31	22	53	13	36	49
Colored females.....	25	7	32	6	26	32
Total.....	161	51	212	124	88	212

Statistical tables (almhouse)—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Laborers	64	Dressmaker	1
Servants	23	Waiter	1
Cooks	12	Gardener	1
Carpenters	12	Bargeman	1
Clerks	5	Domestic	1
Tailors	4	Molder	1
Drivers	4	Miners	2
Shoemakers	4	Machinist	1
Sailors	4	Upholsterer	1
Housekeepers	4	Fisherman	1
Plasterers	3	Stonecutter	1
Blacksmiths	3	Agent	1
Painters	4	Barber	1
Seamstresses	2	Baker	1
Physicians	2	Butcher	1
Milliners	2	Florist	1
Nurses	2	Lawyer	1
Firemen	2	Laundress	1
Peddlers	2	Reporter	1
Teachers	2	Engineer	1
Coachman	1		
Farmer	1	Total	212

Daily average of inmates for the year ending June 30, 1902.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Workhouse	89	13	121	72	295
Almshouse	59	29	90	59	237
Hospital	24	17	26	27	94
Total	172	59	237	158	626
Employees					73
Total					699

Cost per capita, exclusive of salaries	\$83. 91
Cost per capita, inclusive of support and compensation of employees.....	112. 78

Appropriation for the support of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Contigent expenses:	
Bills received	\$56, 383. 88
Bills outstanding	142. 86
Total	56, 526. 74
Appropriation	55, 000. 00
Overdrawn, estimated	1, 526. 74
For salaries	22, 993. 00
Expended	22, 296. 77
Unexpended	696. 23
For repairs to buildings	2, 000. 00
Expended	2, 067. 49
Overdrawn	67. 49
For erection of bath rooms and closets at old men's home	1, 500. 00
Expended	1, 489. 38
Unexpended	10. 62
For receiving ward	15, 000. 00
For building	\$13, 409. 72
For furniture	1, 432. 07
	14, 841. 79
Unexpended	158. 21

336 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of Washington Asylum from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

SALARIES.

W. H. Stoutenburgh, intendant	\$1,200.00	E. Brown, cook	\$60.00
D. P. Hickling, visiting physician	1,080.00	C. E. Selby, cook	60.00
H. M. Manning, resident physician	399.60	B. Lewis, cook	25.41
R. A. Warner, resident physician	80.40	H. Silas, cook	46.30
H. M. Price, pharmacist	720.00	E. Smith, cook	18.11
G. Martin, clerk	840.00	E. E. Heinemann, graduate nurse	365.00
D. Tindall, clerk	840.00	M. Rugg, graduate nurse	233.78
M. E. Joyce, matron	399.84	E. Smith, nurse	15.00
S. C. Francis, superintendent of nurses	600.00	N. Besley, nurse	1.47
H. Miller, baker	420.00	A. Frisby, nurse	15.00
W. G. Ladd, principal overseer	1,000.00	E. Milton, nurse	20.05
C. C. Bury, overseer	600.00	G. A. Knettle, nurse	39.85
A. Youst, overseer	600.00	L. Sherwood, nurse	20.05
C. J. Mahoney, overseer	600.00	A. Brice, nurse	10.10
C. W. Marshall, overseer	600.00	K. Johnson, nurse	60.00
C. F. Louk, overseer	117.30	M. Smith, nurse	35.15
W. H. Arnold, overseer	600.00	E. Hay, nurse	60.00
H. E. Brockson, overseer	600.00	L. Thomas, nurse	25.10
W. Erskine, overseer	600.00	J. E. White, nurse	55.05
M. J. Brown, overseer	600.00	B. Winters, nurse	60.00
F. W. Wenzel, overseer	600.00	A. G. Henicle, nurse	55.05
J. N. Robinson, overseer	480.98	E. C. Cunningham, nurse	60.00
E. M. Arnold, carpenter	500.00	R. M. Lyle, nurse	60.00
B. C. Sears, engineer	600.00	A. Laird, nurse	1.14
D. J. Geary, assistant engineer	350.00	J. Jefferson, nurse	54.95
W. B. Hudson, assistant engineer	300.00	S. Williams, nurse	4.90
A. E. Kennard, engineer at hospital	375.00	E. M. Brockmann, nurse	3.42
E. Wallingsford, night watchman	548.00	D. Jefferson, nurse	45.00
R. Ratherdale, blacksmith	500.00	S. Sheldon, nurse	39.95
F. M. Everett, watchman	336.96	A. Kennedy, nurse	1.80
T. J. Dawson, watchman	365.00	A. H. Wells, nurse	12.11
G. B. Reed, watchman	365.00	A. B. Goode, nurse	17.02
F. A. Gardiner, watchman	249.57	H. B. McGrath, nurse	29.45
C. H. Evans, watchman	215.17	E. L. Chisholm, nurse	29.17
R. L. Talbert, watchman	138.92	F. D. Kirby, nurse	14.16
N. F. Ladd, watchman	85.22	F. H. Walter, nurse	9.51
G. Ratherdale, dead-wagon driver	365.00	J. R. Chisholm, nurse	22.50
M. Wall, keeper female workhouse	300.00	L. E. Jenkinson, nurse	20.15
J. W. Louk, keeper female workhouse	35.29	B. A. Davidson, nurse	5.97
E. Brockson, keeper female workhouse	140.38	L. B. Anderson, nurse	20.15
B. Lawrason, attendant at almshouse	150.00	W. B. Buttler, nurse	35.69
A. H. Marshall, attendant at almshouse	117.80	E. M. E. Smith, nurse	13.35
J. Silas, hostler	240.00	W. B. Banks, nurse	2.64
H. Gorton, hospital cook	120.01	E. Willis, nurse	15.49
S. Duvall, hospital cook	32.73	J. Noonan, nurse	7.71
A. H. B. Benson, hospital cook	204.15	M. Amos, nurse	2.47
W. Robinson, cook	120.00	J. Moore, nurse	3.93
N. Busy, cook	120.00	L. L. Rinker, nurse	2.48
L. Buford, cook	120.00		
J. Quill, cook	8.47		
		Total	22,296.77

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, 1902.

July, 1901.

Thos. T. Keane, fresh meats	\$945.24
Frank Hume, groceries	519.44
S. S. Daish & Son, forage	334.15
Wm. Galt & Co., flour, etc.	292.20
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs	198.23
American Ice Company, ice	179.85
Wolf & Cohen, insurance	135.20
Thos. J. Cannon, potatoes, etc.	128.19
S. R. Waters, groceries	106.97
B. Rich & Son, shoes	94.90
Mackall Brothers, drugs	89.62
J. B. Kendall, wagon trimmings	86.25
J. C. Ergood & Co., groceries	85.40
Dulin & Martin, dishes, etc.	66.75
Washington Gas Company	43.60
C. A. Muddiman, gas range, etc.	39.00
W. H. Speiser, marketing	34.92
Lansburgh & Bro., oil cloth, cotton, etc.	34.27
Kretol Chemical Company, kretol	23.00
Perry Talbert, extra service	43.75
T. Cook, extra service	31.00
T. Urban, extra service	27.00
G. Erskine, extra service	42.00
A. D. Warwick, extra service	54.25
H. B. Meyers, extra service	7.00
J. Williams, extra service	15.50
J. Ehrett, extra service	10.00
C. E. Brod, extra service	10.00

July, 1901—Continued.

Chas. H. Javins & Son, fish	\$18.00
Jas. L. Brown, yeast	18.03
B. S. Adams, labels	15.25
Barber & Ross, oakum, etc.	10.65
J. S. Kirk & Co., soap (green)	9.18
Chas. G. Stott & Co., ink .....	.65
Geo. W. Knox, drayage .....	.50
J. T. Rabbitt, poultry	48.16
Thos. Somerville, plumbing material	29.77
Standard Oil Company, naphtha	12.60
Jas. B. Lambie, hardware	1.76

August, 1901.

Thos. T. Keane, fresh meats	945.45
Blum Brothers, dry goods (July and August)	762.07
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal	631.40
Frank Hume, groceries	568.24
S. S. Daish & Son, forage	334.15
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs, etc. (August)	253.29
B. Rich & Son, shoes	202.52
Z. D. Gillman, medical supplies	203.51
American Ice Company, ice	172.33
Washington Gas Company, gas	52.80
S. R. Waters, groceries	119.63
Thos. A. Cannon, potatoes, etc.	97.35
J. C. Ergood & Co., groceries	85.11

Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of Washington Asylum, etc.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, 1902—Continued.

August, 1901—Continued.

Rudolph, West & Co., hardware (July and August).....	\$66.51
B. Rich & Sons, shoes.....	52.50
Thomas R. Riley, lumber.....	46.00
W. L. King, leather, etc., shoe leather, etc.....	46.20
John T. Rabbitt, poultry.....	43.36
Dulin & Martin, kitchen utensils.....	34.58
P. Talbert, extra service.....	51.75
T. Cook, extra service.....	31.00
T. Urban, extra service.....	27.00
G. Erskine, extra service.....	46.50
A. D. Warwick, extra service.....	54.25
H. B. Meyers, extra service.....	29.00
J. Williams, extra service.....	6.50
J. Ehrett, extra service.....	10.00
C. E. Brod, extra service.....	10.00
M. Du Perou, electrical supplies (July and August).....	33.00
Geo. F. Muth, paints (July and August).....	30.91
Fred. J. White, grates and castings.....	29.31
Blum Bros., dry goods.....	27.88
T. W. Smith, lumber.....	25.24
John Mitchell, globe valves, etc.....	23.74
Cuyler & Mohler, plumbers' material.....	18.23
Melville Lindsay, rubber sheeting.....	18.00
W. H. Speiser, marketing.....	14.37
Jas. L. Brown, pressed yeast.....	14.00
S. L. Ackerman, roach paste.....	9.00
Edward Steven, drugs (July and August).....	8.76
J. B. Lambie, hardware.....	8.13
F. B. May & Co., meat block, etc.....	7.46
J. M. Peake, repairs to sewing machines.....	5.80
Edward Stevens, sponges.....	4.96
W. J. Brooke, plows, etc.....	4.50
Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods.....	4.50
R. C. Ballantyne, stationery.....	4.09
J. B. Kendall, wagon material.....	3.40
Hugh Reilly, paints, etc.....	3.25
D. C. Paper Manufacturing Co., blotting paper.....	2.23
W. A. Whitson, machine oil.....	2.00
E. J. Harris, harness soap.....	2.00
Chas. G. Stott & Co., scratch books.....	.96
Library Bureau, physician cards.....	.75
W. H. Butler, paints, etc.....	.45
W. B. Moses, mattresses and pillows.....	176.00
Geo. F. Muth & Co., paints, etc.....	45.69
W. B. Moses, extension table.....	12.00
Barber & Ross, rules.....	3.60

September, 1901.

Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meats.....	888.37
Frank Hume, groceries.....	597.18
B. Rich & Sons, underwear.....	432.00
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal.....	390.00
S. S. Daish & Son, forage.....	327.72
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs, cheese.....	225.87
Lansburgh Bros., dry goods.....	186.75
Mackall Bros., drugs, etc.....	145.33
R. P. Clark, blankets and flanel.....	116.30
S. R. Waters, groceries.....	110.86
American Ice Co., ice.....	109.59
J. C. Ergood Co., groceries.....	92.41
Thos. A. Cannon, potatoes.....	82.20
Washington Gas Co., gas.....	69.30
Thos. W. Smith, lumber.....	38.25
John T. Rabbitt, poultry.....	37.10
Standard Oil Co., oils, etc.....	37.04
Thos. R. Riley, lumber.....	29.07
W. H. Speiser, marketing.....	24.58
P. Talbert, extra service.....	58.50
T. Cook, extra service.....	30.00
T. Urban, extra service.....	25.00
G. Erskine, extra service.....	45.00
A. D. Warwick, extra service.....	52.50
H. B. Myers, extra service.....	28.00
J. Williams, extra service.....	15.00
J. Ehrett, extra service.....	10.00
C. E. Brod, extra service.....	10.00
Hugh Reilly, glass.....	22.50
Jas. L. Brown, pressed yeast.....	16.10
E. H. Jones, peaches.....	15.00
F. P. May, hardware.....	12.40
J. B. Kendall, money pads.....	12.25

September, 1901—Continued.

Thos. Somerville, plumbing supplies.....	\$9.28
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	7.50
John Mitchell, jr., pipe, iron.....	6.65
Z. D. Gilman, postage stamps.....	6.00
W. L. King, shoe material.....	5.20
W. H. Butler, paints.....	4.50
Cuyler & Mohler, plumbing material.....	1.76
D. F. Parker, note paper.....	.57
Jas. B. Lambie, hardware.....	.48
B. S. Adams, printing.....	.40
C. A. Muddiman & Co., lava tips.....	.90
H. J. Gregory, grate rests, etc.....	5.25
Chas. H. Javins:	
August, fish.....	18.00
September, fish.....	18.00
Rudolph, West & Co., tin, charcoal, etc.....	35.22
Johnson Bros., firewood.....	55.34
Thos. Somerville & Son (August), plumbers' material.....	149.79
S. S. Daish & Son, coal.....	264.26
J. Ed. Chapman, fuel, July 9 and September.....	1,469.58

October, 1901.

Thos. T. Keane, fresh meats and corned beef.....	952.48
Frank Hume, groceries, etc.....	605.82
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal.....	404.40
S. S. Daish & Son, forage.....	349.35
S. S. Daish & Son, fuel.....	263.50
B. Rich & Sons, shoes.....	252.84
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs, cheese.....	233.02
B. Rich & Sons, shoes.....	133.80
S. R. Waters, groceries.....	124.05
Washington Gas Co., gas.....	96.80
Z. D. Gilman, drugs (September, October).....	118.52
J. C. Ergood Co., groceries.....	92.87
Thos. A. Cannon, potatoes, marketing.....	83.55
Mackall Bros., drugs.....	70.18
American Ice Co., ice.....	68.78
John T. Rabbitt, poultry.....	35.00
P. Talbert, extra service.....	63.00
T. Cook, extra service.....	31.00
T. Urban, extra service.....	27.00
G. Erskine, extra service.....	46.50
A. D. Warwick, extra service.....	54.25
H. B. Myers, extra service.....	29.00
J. Williams, extra service.....	15.50
J. Ehrett, extra service.....	10.00
C. E. Brod, extra service.....	10.00
W. L. King, sole leather, etc.....	30.10
N. H. Shea, groceries, July to October.....	23.98
Judd & Detweiler, printing.....	23.50
W. H. Speiser, marketing.....	21.55
Jas. L. Brown, pressed yeast.....	18.25
Chas. H. Javins, fresh fish.....	18.00
T. W. Smith, lumber.....	17.92
Chas. G. Stott & Co., stationery.....	16.56
Edward Stevens, drugs, etc.....	16.42
M. Du Perou, electrical supplies.....	15.60
Judd & Detweiler, blanks.....	12.75
The Patent Record Printing Co., blank forms.....	12.20
Kretol Chemical Co., kretol.....	11.50
John Mitchell, jr., hoes, brushes, etc.....	10.75
J. B. Kendall, carriage lamps.....	10.00
Standard Oil Co., gasoline.....	9.45
W. E. Stockett & Co., blank books.....	7.50
Jas. H. McGill, cement.....	6.00
Lutz & Co., repair to harness.....	4.25
E. J. Harris, harness soap.....	4.00
Jas. H. McGill, cement, January 27.....	4.00
Fred. J. White (September 14), castings.....	3.51
Joseph Mathy, meat roasters.....	2.50
Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing.....	2.40
Mackall Bros., moth balls.....	.45
Blum Bros., dry goods, etc., September, September 14, October 2, October 15.....	462.02
Dulin & Martin, lamps, dishes, etc.....	63.15
Hugh Reilly, glass.....	23.76
T. A. Chiffely, combs.....	10.00
R. C. Ballantyne, stationery (October and September).....	12.18
Henry A. Dreer, August, garden seeds.....	5.68
J. C. Ergood Co., concentrated lye.....	3.34

Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of Washington Asylum, etc.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, 1902—Continued.

November, 1901.

Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meats	\$879.90
Frank Hume, groceries	616.41
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal	456.60
S. S. Daish & Son, forage	413.60
C. A. Williams, prison cloth	312.50
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs, cheese	277.54
Washington Gas Co., gas	136.90
B. Rich & Sons, shoes and hats	133.80
Thos. A. Cannon, potatoes, marketing	107.60
J. C. Ergood Co., groceries	103.11
Z. D. Gilman, drugs	83.65
Church & Stevenson, lumber	59.50
S. S. Daish & Son, coal	56.20
American Ice Co., ice	55.48
John T. Rabbitt, poultry	51.73
P. Talbert, extra service	58.50
T. Cook, extra service	30.00
T. Urban, extra service	26.00
G. Erskine, extra service	45.00
A. D. Warwick, extra service	52.50
H. B. Myers, extra service	23.00
J. Williams, extra service	15.00
J. Ehrett, extra service	10.00
C. E. Brod, extra service	10.00
W. L. King, cartsaddles and shoe leather	42.50
Mackall Bros., drugs	33.75
W. H. Speiser, marketing	29.70
Jas. L. Brown, pressed yeast	15.40
Standard Oil Co., naphtha, etc.	14.58
T. W. Smith, lumber	13.13
Grove Lime and Coal Co., lime	11.56
Dulin & Martin Co., wire clothes lines	8.70
Hugh Reilly, glass	5.20
Washington Sand Co., sand	5.00
Charles T. Stott & Co., stationery	4.51
N. H. Shea, groceries	3.11
Cuyler & Mohler, hardware	2.72
J. B. Kendall, wagon material	2.70
D. Frank Parker, stationery	2.64
Edward Stevens, paper for hospital	1.60
B. S. Adams, printing	1.40
Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing	.75
National Electric Supply Co., wire	.40
Geo. F. Muth, paints	103.94
S. S. Daish & Son, oak wood	55.00
Jas. Lambie, hardware	2.84
Barber & Ross, hardware	2.70

December, 1901.

Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meats	896.62
Frank Hume, groceries	658.70
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal	459.20
S. S. Daish & Son, forage	404.60
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs, cheese	304.92
Blum Bros., dry goods	184.93
Thos. A. Cannon, potatoes, marketing	179.50
S. R. Waters, groceries	164.70
John T. Rabbitt, poultry	162.55
Washington Gas Co., gas	161.20
S. R. Waters, groceries	147.77
Dulin & Martin Co., cell tubs, crockery	105.10
J. C. Ergood Co., groceries	103.24
R. P. Clark & Co., blankets	97.00
Geo. F. Muth & Co., paints, etc.	76.05
Geo. F. Muth & Co., paints, etc.	66.43
Rudolph, West & Co., hardware, October, November, December	57.20
E. H. Jones, apples, October, November, and December	50.50
Perry Talbert, extra service	54.00
T. Cook, extra service	31.00
T. Urban, extra service	25.00
G. Erskine, extra service	42.00
A. D. Warwick, extra service	54.25
H. B. Myers, extra service	28.00
J. Williams, extra service	15.50
J. Ehrett, extra service	10.00
C. E. Brod, extra service	10.00
Z. D. Gilman, drugs, etc.	66.00
American Ice Co., ice	39.63
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs, cheese	35.33
Melville Lindsey, rubber gloves and sheeting	24.00
W. H. Speiser, marketing	22.94

December, 1901—Continued.

James L. Brown, yeast	\$19.60
W. L. King, shoe leather, etc.	18.80
H. J. Gregory, stove grates, etc.	17.50
Standard Oil Co., naphtha, etc.	14.58
R. C. Ballantyne, stationery	14.02
J. B. Kendall, mooney pads	12.90
Judd & Detweiler, labels, etc.	10.90
Cuyler & Mohler, sheet packing	9.05
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. (October 1 to December 31)	7.50
F. P. May & Co., hardware	5.51
Lutz & Co., harness trimmings	5.25
W. I. Brooks, plow	5.25
Jas. B. Lambie, hardware	4.08
Geo. J. Mueller, candy	4.00
B. Rich & Son, slippers	3.60
Grove Lime and Coal Co., lime	3.40
W. H. Buttler, metallic	2.70
D. N. Walford, razor, strop, etc.	2.00
John Mitchell, plumber's supplies	1.30
C. A. Muddiman, gas tubing	.50

January, 1902.

Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meats	931.78
Frank Hume, groceries	398.38
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal	292.20
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, cheese, eggs	235.42
Washington Gas Co., gas	172.60
S. R. Waters, groceries	135.85
Thos. A. Cannon, potatoes, etc.	111.75
Blum Bros., dry goods	90.70
J. C. Ergood Co., groceries	90.69
W. B. Moses & Son, upholstering, etc.	89.34
B. Rich & Son, shoes	73.80
Z. D. Gilman, drugs	67.67
Smooth On Manufacturing Co., smooth on scales	50.00
Lansburgh Bros., dry goods	43.70
P. Talbert, extra service	51.75
T. Cook, extra service	31.00
T. Urban, extra service	26.00
G. Erskine, extra service	46.50
A. D. Warwick, extra service	54.25
H. B. Myers, extra service	29.00
A. Dyer, extra service	22.50
J. Williams, extra service	15.50
J. Ehrett, extra service	10.00
C. E. Brod, extra service	10.00
John T. Rabbitt, poultry	42.00
John Mitchell, plumbing material	41.59
American Ice Co., ice	30.51
W. L. King, shoe leather	27.00
J. L. Brown, compressed yeast	18.73
Chas. G. Stott & Co., stationery	17.66
W. H. Speiser, marketing	15.09
West Disinfecting Co., naphtholeum	15.00
N. H. Shea, groceries	10.24
Standard Oil Co., naphtha	9.81
Dulin & Martin Co., brushes and dishes	6.40
Rudolph, West & Co., charcoal, etc.	6.30
Patent Record Co., blank forms	3.40
Edw. Stevens, drugs	2.47
Cuyler, Mohler & Co., bushings	.37
D. Frank Parker, note paper	.78
Henry A. Dreer, January 29, garden seeds and plants	34.55
S. S. Daish & Son, December 9, fuel	263.50
Arrow Boiler Compound, August	35.75
S. S. Daish & Son, forage	404.60
Julius Lansburgh, chairs	26.00
R. Harris & Co., December 16, clocks	11.00
Barber & Ross, hardware	3.31
B. S. Adams, printing	2.40

February, 1902.

Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meats	787.04
S. S. Daish & Son, forage	385.55
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal	319.80
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs, cheese	214.20
B. Rich & Son, shoes	152.30
Washington Gas Light Co., gas	144.60
Thomas A. Cannon, potatoes, etc.	101.95
R. P. Clark, blankets	97.00

Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of Washington Asylum, etc.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, 1902—Continued.

February, 1902—Continued.

J. C. Ergood Co., groceries	\$96.00
John T. Rabbitt, poultry	39.67
W. L. King, shoe leather	33.00
American Ice Co	21.87
Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing material.....	20.77
Jas. L. Brown, pressed yeast	16.98
M. Du Perou, electrical supplies	15.60
P. Talbert, extra service	42.75
T. Cook, extra service	28.00
T. Urban, extra service	24.00
G. Erskine, extra service	42.00
A. D. Warwick, extra service	49.00
H. B. Myers, extra service	26.00
U. E. Bowen, extra service	46.00
J. Williams, extra service	10.00
J. Ehrett, extra service	10.00
C. E. Brod, extra service	10.00
H. Wilson, extra service	28.00
A. Dyer, extra service	10.00
W. H. Speiser, marketing	15.30
Standard Oil Co., oil, etc	14.49
Jordan & Christie, floor brushes	10.80
Library Bureau, record cards	7.00
Cuyler & Mohler, pipe	4.54
District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Co., blotting paper	3.23
John Mitchell, jr., plumbing material	2.80
Lutz & Co., carriage dusters	2.24
N. H. Shea, groceries	1.20
B. S. Adams, printing .....	.40
G. F. Muth & Co., pumice stone .....	.11
G. F. Muth & Co., resin .....	.03
J. E. Chapman, fuel (December 23)	975.00
Geo. F. Muth & Co., paints and brushes (January 27)	43.22
S. S. Daish & Son, coal	311.90
Chas. G. Stott, stationery	11.50
Church & Stephenson, lumber (December, 1901)	15.60
Frank Hume, groceries	507.46

March, 1902.

S. S. Daish & Son, forage	407.10
Washington Gas Light Co., gas	124.90
B. Rich & Son, shoes	109.50
S. R. Waters, groceries	135.37
John T. Rabbitt, poultry	44.43
W. L. King, harness leather	32.04
Dulin & Martin Co., kitchen utensils	28.40
Jas. L. Brown, yeast	18.55
Chas. G. Stott & Co., stationery	8.44
W. L. King, cement and shoe nails	2.50
P. Talbert, extra service	47.25
T. Cook, extra service	31.00
T. Urban, extra service	26.00
G. Erskine, extra service	46.50
A. D. Warwick, extra service	54.25
H. B. Meyers, extra service	26.00
U. E. Bowen, extra service	52.00
H. Wilson, extra service	31.00
J. Williams, extra service	15.50
J. Ehret, extra service	10.00
C. E. Brod, extra service	10.00
Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meats	748.36
W. H. Speiser, marketing	20.96
R. C. Ballantyne, stationery	8.40
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	7.50
J. B. Kendall, Mooney pads	9.60
N. H. Shea, groceries	2.90

April, 1902.

J. F. Buchanan, sal ammoniac	2.00
D. Frank Parker, typewriter ribbons	1.13
H. J. Gregory, March 15 and April, stove repairs, grates	43.50
W. L. King, sole leather	27.50
Jas. H. McGill, cement	12.00
B. Rich & Sons, shoes	74.10
Z. D. Gilman, drugs, etc	76.15
Mackall Bro., drugs:	
February	66.97
January	108.19
March	57.40

April, 1902—Continued.

Z. D. Gilman, drugs, March	\$123.34
Cuyler & Mohler, March, plumbing material	5.06
Church & Stephenson, lumber, December 28	15.90
F. P. May & Co., hardware, February and March	12.65
Thos. A. Cannon, potatoes, March	77.33
Mackall Bro., drugs, etc	56.26
Rudolph, West & Co., hardware, January 29 and February	83.73
Peter Henderson, garden seeds, January 29	74.45
American Ice Company, ice	39.18
Dulin & Martin, March and April, baskets, dishes, etc	24.97
Barber & Ross, hardware, March and April	8.56
James B. Lambie, hardware, January and February	5.74
Standard Oil Co., naphtha	4.77
Barber & Ross, hardware	3.18
Hugh Reilly, glass, March 15 .....	.44
Jas. B. Lambie, hardware, April .....	.30
Washington Gas Co., gas	104.00
S. R. Waters, groceries, March and March 19	102.32
S. S. Daish & Son, oak wood, March 15	48.40
Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing material, March 15	14.35
S. S. Daish & Son, coal, fuel	257.00
Geo. F. Muth, paints and oil, March 15, 19, and April	91.71
Judd & Detweiler, blank forms	14.00
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs, and cheese	239.03
Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal	424.20
Jas. H. Birch, oysters, Nov. to March	120.00
Jas. L. Brown, yeast	19.25
N. H. Shea, groceries	9.67
John Mitchell, plumbing material	40.86
Jas. F. Oyster, butter, eggs, and cheese, April	218.45
Frank Hume, groceries, March, and March 19	484.42
Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal	407.60
P. Talbert, extra service	56.25
T. Cook, extra service	30.00
T. Urban, extra service	26.00
G. Erskine, extra service	45.00
H. B. Myers, extra service	28.00
W. E. Bowen, extra service	52.00
E. Smith, extra service	52.50
J. Williams, extra service	15.00
J. Ehret, extra service	10.00
C. E. Brod, extra service	10.00
T. T. Keane, fresh and corned meats	789.78
Standard Oil Co., oil, etc	20.39
J. B. Kendall, Mooney pads	9.60
Edward Stevens, castile soap	6.37
Lutz & Co., mane brushes	2.74
Hugh Reilly, glass, January 27	39.84
W. T. Galliher, December 28, lumber	8.06
John Mitchell, December 28, iron spouting	3.00
J. C. Ergood Co., March, groceries	94.96
J. C. Ergood Co., groceries, April	98.11
Chas. G. Stott, April, toilet paper	9.00
Charles H. Javins, March 19 and April, fresh fish	50.40

May, 1902.

B. B. Rich & Sons, shoes	132.06
H. J. Gregory, stove grates, bricks, etc	11.50
West Disinfecting Co., naphtholeum	5.00
Johnson Bro., March 15, firewood	41.50
Blum Bros., January, February, and March, dry goods	261.62
John T. Rabbitt, April, poultry	37.50
J. S. Kirk & Co., Greene soap, May (hospital)	25.13
W. H. Speiser, April, marketing	16.01
Dulin & Martin Co., April, clothespins	2.25
S. R. Waters, groceries	123.73
Thos. A. Cannon, April, potatoes and marketing	96.20

Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of Washington Asylum, etc.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, 1902—Continued.

May, 1902—Continued.		June, 1902—Continued.	
John Mitchell, April, plumbing material	\$6.56	B. Rich & Sons, shoes, June	\$201.84
J. E. Chapman, March, coal	653.08	F. P. May & Co., hardware, April and May	14.95
S. S. Daish, forage, April	397.57	Dulin & Martin Co., May, dishes	9.52
R. C. Ballantyne, April and May, stationery	7.44	Jas. F. Oyster:	
Blum Bros., March 15 and 19, April, May, and May 7, dry goods	266.68	May, butter and eggs	239.35
Frank Hume, April and May, groceries	1,014.98	June, butter and eggs	227.61
Mackall Bros., April, drugs, etc	65.93	Thos. A. Cannon, May, potatoes, etc	113.06
American Ice Co., ice, April	47.31	Thos. W. Smith, April, lumber	18.81
James L. Brown, pressed yeast	22.05	Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meats	821.72
John T. Rabbitt, poultry	45.00	Mackall Bros., drugs	54.48
P. Talbert, extra service	51.75	Chas. H. Jayins, fresh fish, May and June	32.40
T. Cook, extra service	31.00	James L. Brown, yeast	18.20
T. Urban, extra service	27.00	B. S. Adams, printing	14.60
G. Erskine, extra service	46.50	S. R. Waters, groceries	125.61
A. D. Warwick, extra service	22.75	J. C. Ergood Co., groceries	95.94
E. Smith, extra service	31.50	Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies, May	78.95
H. B. Myers, extra service	29.00	Blum Bros., dry goods	38.79
U. E. Bowen, extra service	52.00	John T. Rabbitt, poultry	31.20
J. Williams, extra service	15.50	Rudolph, West & Co., hardware	14.48
J. Ehret, extra service	10.00	Frank Hume, groceries	11.68
C. E. Brod, extra service	10.00	Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing material	3.80
E. Coston, extra service	7.00	N. H. Shea, groceries	.81
Chas. G. Stott & Co., scratch books	.48	Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	2.00
American Ice Co., ice	77.71	P. Talbert, extra service	42.75
Washington Gas Co., gas	61.80	T. Cook, extra service	30.00
Hugh Reilly, glass, etc	16.72	T. Urban, extra service	25.00
Melville Lindsay & Co	8.50	G. Erskine, extra service	45.00
J. Baumgarten & Son, rubber stamps, etc	5.00	A. D. Warwick, extra service	52.50
Thos. T. Keane, fresh and corned meats	888.36	H. B. Myers, extra service	27.00
Public Printer, annual reports	9.39	U. E. Bowen, extra service	50.00
Z. D. Gilman, April, hospital supplies	63.31	A. Toney, extra service	54.00
Church & Stephenson, lumber, April	73.55	J. Williams, extra service	15.00
Barber & Ross, oakum, April	6.50	J. Ehret, extra service	10.00
Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour	443.60	C. E. Brod, extra service	10.00
J. C. Ergood Company, groceries	94.98	B. F. Goodrich Co., rubber bands, February	1.78
W. H. Speiser, marketing	25.53	Jas. B. Lambie, hardware	1.30
N. H. Shea, groceries	5.51	W. M. Galt & Co., flour and meal	448.80
Edward Stevens, chamois skins	3.78	American Ice Co., ice	114.95
Patent Record Printing Co., blanks	2.00	Lansburgh Bros., January to June, 1902, dry goods	101.77
June, 1902.		Thos. A. Cannon, potatoes	100.00
W. E. Stockett & Co., time book	8.00	Washington Gas Co., gas	50.30
Thos. Somerville, plumbing material	7.05	Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	44.54
Jas. H. McGill, cement	4.00	Thos. W. Smith, lumber	17.37
John Mitchell, hose, etc	6.65	W. H. Speiser, marketing	29.36
Frank Hume, groceries, May and June	617.30	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	7.50
The Grove Lime and Coal Co., lime, April and June	7.48	Standard Oil Co., oil	4.77
Standard Oil Co., oil, etc., May and May 21	9.80	J. B. Kendall, Mooney pads	4.65
S. R. Waters, groceries, May	117.72	R. C. Ballantyne, June	1.00
S. S. Daish & Co., forage, May	384.45	S. S. Daish, forage	384.45
		Total	56,383.88

APPENDIX C.

Statistics almshouse department.

Number of patients cured	262
Number of patients improved	121
Number of patients unimproved	56
Number of patients transferred to hospital	152
Number of deaths	1
Total	592

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Sent to hos- pital.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases.										
Influenza	4	2	2	2	10	6				4
Malaria	23	28	32	20	103	56	18	11		18
Typhoid fever					1					1
Erysipelas	1				1					1
Syphilis:										
Secondary	2		1	1	4		4			
Tertiary			1		1					1

Statistics almshouse department—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Sent to hos- pital.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases—Continued.										
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	4		1	1	6		1			5
Cancer:										
Hand.....	1				1					1
Liver.....		1			1					1
Rectum.....			2		2					1
Uterus.....				1	1					1
Breast.....		2			2					2
Rheumatism:										
Acute.....	1	1	1		3	1				2
Chronic.....	8	4	16	13	41	7	23	5		6
Ptyalism.....			1		1					1
Lumbago.....	3	2	3	1	9	2	7			
Sarcoma of femur.....				1	1					1
Alcoholism:										
Acute.....	1	2			3					3
Chronic.....	2	2			4		4			
Diseases of nervous system.										
Locomotor ataxia.....			1		1					1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....			1	1	2					2
Hysteria.....		2	1	2	5	3				2
Neuralgia.....	1			1	2	1	1			
Hemiplegia.....		1	1	2	4			2		2
Conjunctivitis.....	2	1	4	2	9	9				
Otitis media.....				1	1	1				
Iritis.....				1	1					1
Neurasthenia.....		3	1		4		2	2		
Melancholia.....		1			1					1
Epilepsy.....	2	1	3	2	8			4		4
Delusional insanity.....	1			1	2					2
Idiocy.....				1	1					1
Diseases of the circulatory system.										
Endocarditis.....		1	3	1	5			1		4
Varicose ulcers.....	1		2		3		3			
Arterio sclerosis.....	1		1	3	5			1		4
Hemorrhoids.....	3	1	2	2	8		3	5		
Thoracic aneurism.....	1				1					1
Valvular disease.....	2	3	1	3	9		3		1	5
Diseases of the respiratory system.										
Tonsillitis.....	3	2	3	4	12	12				
Bronchitis:										
Acute.....	6	3	5	2	16	16				
Chronic.....	16	7	11	7	41	2	29	5		5
Croupous pneumonia.....	1		1		2					2
Asthma.....	3	5	2	1	11		7			4
Diseases of the digestive system.										
Cancer of stomach.....			2		2					2
Stomatitis.....	4	8	3	2	17	17				
Gastritis.....	3	4	5	2	14	9	5			
Diarrhea.....	7	8	7	9	31	20	3			8
Peritonitis.....			1		1					1
Dysentery.....	2	1	1	1	5	2	3			
Hernia, inguinal.....	7		10		17			16		1
Gall stones.....		3			3		2			1
Odontalgia.....	11	5	14	13	43	43				
Constipation.....	10	12	9	19	50	49				1
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.										
Orchitis.....			1		1					1
Cystitis.....	3	2	2	1	8	4	2	1		1
Floating kidney.....				1	1					1
Enlarged prostate.....	2		2		4			2		2
Hydrocele.....	2		4		6			1		5
Chronic nephritis.....			4	3	7		1			6
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.										
Abscess.....	1		2		3	1				2
Lipoma.....				1	1					1
Senility.....	6		9	1	16					16

Statistics almshouse department—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Sent to hos- pital.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>External violence.</i>										
Sprained back	1				1					1
Wounds:										
Contused.....			1		1					1
Incised	1				1					1
Lacerated.....			1		1					1
Infected			1		1	1				
Leg ulcer		1	3	2	6					6
Tuberculous ostitis.....			2		2					2

APPENDIX D.

Statistics workhouse department.

Number of patients cured	466
Number of patients improved	311
Number of patients unimproved	97
Number of patients transferred to hospital.....	198
Number of deaths	1
Total.....	1,073
Number of mental examinations	37
Transferred to Government Hospital for the Insane.....	25
Number of vaccinations	907

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Sent to hos- pital.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>General diseases.</i>										
Erysipelas			1	1	2					2
Influenza	5	1	7	4	17	4				13
Malaria	10	2	13	12	37	23	8			6
Typhoid fever	1				1					1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	5		1	1	7					7
Tuberculosis of glands.....			1	1	2		1	1		
Tuberculosis of intestines	1	1	2		4		1	2		1
Syphilis:										
Secondary	13	11	15	11	50		32	11		7
Tertiary.....	1		2	1	4		1	3		
Opium poisoning		1			1					1
Rheumatism:										
Acute	4	6	11	7	28	19	5			4
Chronic	7	3	11	9	30	4	18	6		2
Croupous pneumonia	1		1		2					2
Lumbago	4	2	5	7	18	3	11	1		3
Cancer of stomach.....				1	1					1
Alcoholism:										
Acute	17	3	1	3	24	5				19
Chronic.....	20	4	2	6	32	15				17
<i>Diseases of nervous system and special senses.</i>										
Hemiplegia.....	2		4	1	7		2	5		
Epilepsy	7	2	11	2	22		5	9		8
Dementia				2	2					2
Acute mania.....	2		1	1	4	1				3
Delusional insanity	1				1					1
Hysteria	2	5	1	4	12	9				3
Cerebral abscess			1		1					1
Neurasthenia	1	4	1	2	8		5	2		1
Neuralgia	3	4	3	2	12	4	6	1		1
Otitis media			1		1					1
Corneal ulcer				1	1					1
Conjunctivitis	3	2	4	3	12	12				

Statistics workhouse department—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Sent to hos- pital.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system.</i>										
Mitral disease.....	7	.....	2	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Aortic disease.....	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Varicose ulcers.....	4	1	1	2	8	2	5	.....	.....	1
Anæmia.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Hemorrhoids.....	10	1	12	2	25	2	21	.....	.....	2
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system.</i>										
Bronchitis:										
Acute.....	7	5	8	8	28	13	4	10	.....	1
Chronic.....	5	2	11	1	19	18	.....	1	.....	.....
Asthma.....	2	3	6	1	12	.....	11	.....	.....	1
<i>Diseases of the digestive system.</i>										
Stomatitis.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diarrhea.....	9	8	13	9	39	20	12	3	.....	4
Odontalgia.....	11	4	3	5	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catarrhal jaundice, acute.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tonsilitis.....	5	3	2	6	16	10	2	.....	.....	4
Pharyngitis.....	6	7	3	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis.....	11	12	9	10	42	30	5	1	1	5
Constipation.....	17	23	19	25	84	76	4	.....	.....	4
Hernia.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Malingerer.....	8	2	3	.....	13	10	.....	.....	.....	3
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system.</i>										
Cystitis.....	17	3	18	4	42	13	25	4	.....	.....
Chancroid.....	10	7	23	13	53	48	2	.....	.....	3
Enlarged prostate.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gonorrhea.....	28	.....	34	.....	62	38	20	2	.....	2
Urethral stricture.....	11	.....	13	.....	24	7	6	7	.....	4
Lacerated cervix.....	.....	2	.....	4	6	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Phimosis.....	2	.....	5	.....	7	2	3	.....	.....	2
Retroversion.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Endometritis.....	.....	2	.....	4	6	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Vaginitis.....	.....	3	.....	13	16	8	4	.....	.....	4
Dysmenorrhea.....	.....	18	.....	27	45	1	30	4	.....	10
Procedentia.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Chronic nephritis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
<i>Puerperal conditions.</i>										
Pregnancy.....	.....	2	.....	7	9	.....	.....	6	.....	3
Abortion.....	.....	3	.....	5	8	4	.....	.....	.....	4
<i>Diseases of old age.</i>										
Senility.....	3	1	11	3	18	.....	10	8	.....	.....
Morphinism.....	5	1	1	.....	7	.....	2	3	.....	2
<i>Skin diseases.</i>										
Dermatitis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Drug rash.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Leg ulcer.....	11	1	5	2	19	4	14	.....	.....	1
<i>External violence.</i>										
Fractures:										
Humerus.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Scapula.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Femur.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dislocation:										
Shoulder.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Clavicle.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sprains:										
Wrist.....	2	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ankle.....	3	2	4	.....	9	6	.....	.....	.....	3
Wounds:										
Contused.....	6	8	.....	1	15	9	3	.....	.....	3
Incised.....	1	.....	3	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lacerated.....	2	3	4	1	10	8	1	.....	.....	1

REPORT OF THE VISITING PHYSICIAN.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

Consulting board.—Dr. W. W. Johnston,^a Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. W. S. Bowen, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. Joseph Tabor Johnson, Dr. Swan M. Burnett, Dr. H. S. Dye, Dr. F. T. Chamberlain, Dr. George M. Kober.

Visiting physician.—D. Percy Hickling, M. D.

Resident staff.—Dr. R. A. Warner, resident physician; Dr. Douglas McIntyre, senior interne; Dr. W. S. Cain, junior interne; Harry M. Price, Ph., D. M. D., pharmacist; Miss S. C. Francis, superintendent of nurses; Miss C. E. Heineman, head nurse; Miss M. Rugg, trained nurse; Miss A. H. B. Benson, in charge of kitchen.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the medical and surgical work of the Washington Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, together with such recommendations for the improvement of the hospital department as the work seems to require. The statistics have been carefully prepared and include all the medical and surgical work in the three departments of the institution, and show that 2,902 patients have been treated and that of this number 220 have died, 26 of whom died within forty-eight hours of being admitted into the institution. In the hospital department 1,257 patients have been treated, 632 of whom have been discharged cured, 286 have been discharged improved, 121 have been discharged unimproved, and 218 have died, 26 of the deaths occurring within forty-eight hours of the time they were admitted into the hospital.

While the number of patients treated in the hospital department is somewhat less than in 1901, yet the demands made upon the hospital for the first seven months of the year show an overcrowded condition of wards 1, 2, and 4, which was distressing to say the least, ward 4 having more patients than it should be allowed on one hundred and fifteen days, which was 47 per cent of the time for which record was kept. This ward had 35 patients for eleven days and one day had 36 patients assigned to it; ward 2 having been overcrowded for one hundred and eighty-six days, or 79 per cent of the time, and ward 1 for one hundred and seventy days, or 72 per cent of the time. It is needless to say that this condition of affairs in the hospital should not, in my judgment, be continued.

There has been a number of important improvements made in the hospital department during the year, which has contributed largely to the comfort of those intrusted to our care. The completion of the receiving ward has added a building to the institution which has already proven a great protection as well as a comfort to the patients. The employment of orderlies for the male wards has added greatly to the efficiency of the hospital and provides for almost constant supervision of the male patients. The dead house, which has but recently been added, provides a proper resting place for the bodies of those who die in the institution.

The work of the resident staff has been satisfactory and each member has discharged his many duties in a very acceptable manner. The work of the pupil nurses has been very gratifying to everyone connected with the institution. The first commencement of the training school was held on May 26 at the Columbian University building, when five young ladies who had completed their course in training at this institution and at the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital received their diplomas from the Washington Training School for Nurses.

In the death of Dr. William Warren Johnston the hospital department lost a member of the consulting staff and a lecturer in the training school for nurses. Dr. Johnston's great ability as a physician and teacher has made his loss one which is deeply felt by the institution.

I consider it my duty to renew my request for a new administration building for the hospital department. The present structure used by the resident physician and the internes is far from satisfactory and should be replaced by a new building. Owing to the fact that the pharmacy and office have been removed to the new receiving ward, the laboratory is in a much better condition, having more room for its very important work, but it is still far from satisfactory. Either a new building should be constructed for this work or a new administration building provided, which would permit the use of the present administration building for laboratory purposes. I desire also to renew my request for an appropriation of \$1,000 for cooking utensils and kitchen appliances; also, that the salary of the hospital cook be increased to \$600 per annum. There should be, in my judgment, six female maids provided for the female wards, with a compensation of \$25 per month each, so as to provide the same care and attention of

^a Deceased.

the female wards as the male wards are now receiving. I also have the honor to request an appropriation of \$50 to be used for the commencement expenses connected with the training school for nurses.

I consider it important that some provision should be made at once for the proper care of patients who are suffering from tuberculosis. This disease is now universally recognized as being contagious and should not be treated in general wards with other patients who are not so afflicted. Besides, the close confinement of tuberculous cases in crowded hospital wards, where the air space per capita has been as low as 798 cubic feet and the floor space to 57 square feet, is, in my judgment, injurious to the patients themselves. I would therefore recommend that \$5,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be provided to make special provision for the care and treatment of tuberculous cases in this institution.

With a high appreciation for your active interest in all departments of the institution,

I am, very sincerely,

D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D.

Mr. W. H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant Washington Asylum.

Condensed statement showing the medical and surgical work done in all departments of the institution during the year.

Number of patients treated	2,922
Number of patients cured	1,360
Number of patients improved	718
Number of patients unimproved	274
Number of deaths	220
Number of prescriptions compounded	15,408

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF VISITING PHYSICIAN.

Statistics of hospital department.

Number of patients in hospital July 1, 1901	95
Number of patients admitted during the year	1,133
Number of births during year	29
Total number to be accounted for	1,257
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1902	100
Number of patients discharged cured	632
Number of patients discharged improved	286
Number of patients discharged unimproved	121
Number of deaths during the year (26 died during first forty-eight hours)	218
Total	1,257
Number of prescriptions compounded	15,408
Daily average of patients for year	94

SEX AND COLOR CLASSIFICATION

Males, white	410
Females, white	165
Males, colored	358
Females, colored	324
Total	1,257

Statistics of hospital department—Continued.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS TREATED.

District of Columbia.....	347	Texas.....	4
Alabama.....	3	Virginia.....	331
Arkansas.....	3	West Virginia.....	7
California.....	3	Unknown.....	20
Connecticut.....	3	Total from the States.....	1,113
Florida.....	5	Australia.....	5
Georgia.....	4	Canada.....	6
Illinois.....	4	England.....	7
Indiana.....	2	Germany.....	27
Kentucky.....	2	Ireland.....	73
Louisiana.....	4	Italy.....	6
Maryland.....	225	Holland.....	1
Massachusetts.....	11	Denmark.....	2
Maine.....	1	Norway.....	1
Michigan.....	1	Poland.....	1
Mississippi.....	1	Russia.....	3
New Jersey.....	6	Scotland.....	7
New Hampshire.....	2	Switzerland.....	1
New York.....	43	West Indies.....	3
North Carolina.....	31	Sweden.....	1
Ohio.....	7	Total from foreign countries.....	144
Pennsylvania.....	23	Grand total.....	1,257
Rhode Island.....	3		
South Carolina.....	13		
Tennessee.....	4		

DISEASES FOR WHICH TREATED.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases.										
Typhoid fever	6	1	2	2	11	8			3	
Influenza	20	6	14	10	50	47			2	1
Remittent fever	3	2	6	3	14	6	5		3	
Intermittent fever	9	4	5	2	20	11	6	1		2
Tuberculosis:										
General			1	1	2				1	1
Pulmonary	35	10	45	43	133		29	28	62	14
Knee			1		1					1
Of glands	3		4	2	9		4	5		
Syphilis:										
Secondary	13	11	13	15	52		52			
Tertiary	5	3	6	2	16		8	6	1	1
Cancer:										
Rectum			1		1				1	
Eye and orbit			1		1				1	
Breast		1		3	4				3	1
Uterus				4	4				4	
Face	1				1				1	
Hand	1				1					1
Stomach	2		3	1	6				6	
Liver		1			1					1
Sarcoma of femur				2	2	1				1
Lipoma				2	2	1		1		
Rheumatism:										
Acute	9	1	9	1	20	16	3			1
Chronic	14	8	7	3	32	9	17			6
Alcoholism:										
Acute	59	13	4	6	82	81			1	
Chronic	24	8	4		36		29		1	6
Morphinism	5	2			7		7			
Opium poisoning		1			1				1	
Arthritis		1	1		2					2
Ptyalism	1				1	1				
Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense.										
Locomotor ataxia	1	1	2	2	6		1		4	1
Neurasthenia		2			2		1			1
Otitis media	2		1		3	3				
Lumbago	2	1	2	1	6	1	4			1
Insanity:										
Puerperal				1	1		1			
Acute mania	2	3	2	2	9	2		7		

Statistics of hospital department—Continued.

DISEASES FOR WHICH TREATED—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of nervous system and organs of special sense—Continued.</i>										
Insanity—Continued.										
Dementia	1		2	4	7			7		
Primary delusional	2	2	1	2	7			7		
Melancholia	5	1	1		7		4	3		
Epileptic		1		1	2		2			
Epilepsy	4		9	3	16		14	2		
Chorea				1	1					1
Hysteria	2	1	1	4	8	8				
Jacksonian epilepsy	1		1		2		1		1	
Conjunctivitis	3	1		3	7	7				
Cataract	2	4	1	1	8			6		2
Corneal ulcer		1		2		3	3			
Monoplegia	1				1			1		
Hemiplegia	7	1	14	6	28		1	10	9	8
Paraplegia	1		3		4			2		2
Heat exhaustion	1		1		2	2				
Peripheral neuritis	2				2			1		1
Antero-lateral sclerosis			1		1					1
Cerebral abscess			1		1		1			
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system.</i>										
Chronic endocarditis	5	3	11	4	23		16		7	
Mitral stenosis	9	4	8	6	27		20	1	6	
Mitral insufficiency	8	3	9	10	30		17	2	8	3
Aortic insufficiency	1	3	8	4	16		8		7	1
Aortic stenosis	2	1	2	4	9		4		5	
Pulmonary stenosis				1	1		1			
Myocarditis			2		2		1		1	
Aneurism—										
Of aorta	1				1		1			
Of carotid			1	1	2			2		
Varicose veins	5	4	1	4	14	4	9			1
General arterio sclerosis		1	5	9	15			3	11	1
Pericarditis	1		1		2	2				
Hemorrhoids	17	3	8	1	29	9	20			1
Pernicious anæmia	1				1					
Purpura hemorrhagica	1				1	1				
<i>Diseases of the respiratory system.</i>										
Coryza	4	5	4	3	16	16				
Laryngitis	2	2	1	1	6	6				
Tonsillitis	2	3	3	4	12	12				
Bronchitis:										
Acute	3	3	4	3	13	13				
Chronic	12	10	5	7	34	3	28	2	1	
Pneumonia:										
Broncho	1			1	2	2				
Croupous	3	2	4	2	11	7			4	
Chronic pleurisy	1	1	1		3		1		1	1
Pleurodynia	3	3	2	1	9	9				
Asthma	9	1	2		12	1	10		1	
Hydrothorax			1		1		1			
Empyema	1				1				1	
<i>Diseases of the digestive system.</i>										
Stomatitis	8	6	14	3	31	31				
Pharyngitis	9	4	2	5	20	19				1
Gastritis:										
Acute	12	3	5	8	28	27			1	
Chronic	4	2	3	3	12	1	10		1	
Constipation	8	11	5	15	39	39				
Diarrhea:										
Acute	8	10	6	5	29	27			2	
Chronic	1	2	5	1	9		6		3	
Cirrhosis of liver			1		1				1	
Peritonitis		1							1	
Jaundice, catarrhal	1		1		2	2				
Ischio-rectal abscess	2				2	1				1
Fistula in ano	1				1		1			
Fissure in ano		2			2	1	1			
Appendicitis				1	1	1				
Tapeworm	1	1			2		1	1		1

Statistics of hospital department—Continued.

DISEASES FOR WHICH TREATED—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the digestive system—Cont'd.</i>										
Hernia:										
Inguinal	9		6		15	4	10			1
Femoral				1	1			1		
Indigestion:										
Acute	1		1	2	4	4				
Chronic	3	1	2	2	8		6	2		
Peritonitis (tubercular)			3	2	5	1		2	2	
Floating liver				1	1					1
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system.</i>										
Ovarian cyst				1	1			1		
Acute nephritis			3	1	4	2			2	
Chronic interstitial nephritis	12	7	31	15	65		45		19	1
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis	3	1	8	6	18		9		9	
Floating kidney	1			1	2			2		
Gonorrhea	12		21		33	21	12			
Urethral stricture	11		7		18	11	7			
Urethral abscess	1				1	1				
Phimosis	1		7		8	8				
Cystitis	3		3	2	8	4	3	1		
Hypertrophied prostate	3		1		4			4		
Dysmenorrhea		1		6	7	2	5			
Orchitis			3		3	2				1
Chaneroid	2	3	2	2	9	8				1
Hydrocele	1		4		5	2		3		
Menorrhagia				3	3		3			
Incontinence of urine	3		6	7	16	5	11			
Endometritis				3	3	3				
Vaginitis		4		8	12	11				1
Procidentia				1	1					1
Lacerated cervix				2	2	1	1			
Atresia of vagina				2	2		2			
Ruptured urethra	1				1	1				
<i>Puerperal conditions.</i>										
Pregnancy		8		37	45	32		6	1	6
Abortion				15	15	15				
Puerperal state				3	3					3
<i>Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.</i>										
Erysipelas	2		2	2	6	6				
Abscess of jaw			1		1	1				
Gangrene of feet			1	2	3			1	2	
Gangrene of thumb			1		1	1				
Dermatitis	2	1			3	3				
Pemphigus			1		1					1
Eczema	2				2	2				
Scabies	4	1		1	6	5				1
Pediculosis	12	3	17	9	41	41				
Psoriasis				1	1				1	
Impetigo contagiosa			1		1	1				
Furuncle	1		1		2	1	1			
Elephantiasis		1			1					1
<i>Diseases of bone.</i>										
Osteomyelitis	2		1		3		1	2		
Tubercular hip joint	1			1					1	1
Tubercular wrist joint		1			1	1				
Chronic synovitis	2				2			2		
Necrosis of ribs			1		1	1				
<i>External violence.</i>										
Dislocation of shoulder		1	2		3	3				
Dislocation of ulna										
Sprains of ankle	1				1	1				
Fractures:	6				6	6				
Tibia and fibula			2		2	2				
Tibia	1				1	1				

Statistics of hospital department—Continued.

DISEASES FOR WHICH TREATED—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>External violence—Continued.</i>										
Fractures—Continued.										
Phalanx	1				1	1				
Skull			1		1	1				
Humerus				1	1	1				
Femur	1	1	1		3	2				1
Clavicle	1				1	1				
Ribs	2				2	1			1	
Metatarsal	1				1	1				
Wounds:										
Contused	8	6	7	1	22	22				
Gunshot			2		2	2				
Infected	7	1	1		9	8				1
Incised	2			2	4	4				
Lacerated	4	2	1	1	8	8				
Burns	2		1	3	6	6				
Lye poisoning				1	1	1				
Concussion of brain	1				1				1	
<i>Infantile.</i>										
Infantile paralysis	1				1			1		
Atelactasis			1		1				1	
Primaturity			2		2				2	
Marasmus	1		1	3	5	2				3
<i>Old age.</i>										
Senility	22	8	19	10	59		29	19	6	5
Varicose ulcers	3	3	7	8	21	12	2	3	2	2

Washington Training School for Nurses, in connection with the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital and the Washington Asylum Hospital.

Committee on nursing.—Dr. S. M. Burnett, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. D. Percy Hickling.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Anatomy: Dr. Eliot Prentiss. Mondays, October 6, 13, 20, 27, November 3, 10, 17, 24. Examination December 1.

Physiology: Dr. Harry Hurtt. Fridays, October 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, November 7, 14, 21. Examination November 28.

Hygiene: Dr. W. P. C. Hazen. Mondays, December 8, 15, 22, 29. Examination January 3.

Medical lectures: Dr. F. P. Morgan. Mondays, January 5, 12, 19, 26. Examination January 31.

Materia medica: Dr. A. H. Staples. Mondays, February 2, 9, 16, 23, March 2, 9, 16, 23. Examination March 30.

Bacteriology: Dr. W. B. French. Mondays, April 6, 13, 20, 27, May 4, 11. Examination May 18.

Ethics: Dr. J. Tabor Johnson. Monday, May 25.

Practical nursing: Miss S. C. Francis. Examination May 27, 28.

INTERMEDIATE YEAR.

Contagious diseases: Dr. W. C. Woodward. Wednesdays, October 1, 8, 15, 22, 29. Examination November 5.

Obstetrics: Dr. H. L. E. Johnson. Tuesdays, November 11, 18, 25, December 2, 9, 16. Examination December 23.

Foods and hospital construction: Dr. G. M. Kober. Wednesdays, December 31, January 7, 14, 21, 28, February 4. Examination February 11.

Statistics of hospital department—Continued.

DISEASES FOR WHICH TREATED—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the digestive system—Cont'd.</i>										
Hernia:										
Inguinal	9		6		15	4	10			1
Femoral				1	1			1		
Indigestion:										
Acute	1		1	2	4	4				
Chronic	3	1	2	2	8		6	2		
Peritonitis (tubercular)			3	2	5	1		2	2	
Floating liver				1	1					1
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system.</i>										
Ovarian cyst				1	1			1		
Acute nephritis			3	1	4	2			2	
Chronic interstitial nephritis	12	7	31	15	65		45		19	1
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis	3	1	8	6	18		9		9	
Floating kidney	1			1	2			2		
Gonorrhea	12		21		33	21	12			
Urethral stricture	11		7		18	11	7			
Urethral abscess	1				1	1				
Phimosis	1		7		8	8				
Cystitis	3		3	2	8	4	3	1		
Hypertrophied prostate	3		1		4			4		
Dysmenorrhea		1		6	7	2	5			
Orchitis			3		3	2				1
Chancreoid	2	3	2	2	9	8				1
Hydrocele	1		4		5	2		3		
Menorrhagia				3	3		3			
Incontinence of urine	3		6	7	16	5	11			
Endometritis				3	3	3				
Vaginitis		4		8	12	11				1
Procidentia				1	1					1
Lacerated cervix				2	2	1	1			
Atresia of vagina				2	2		2			
Ruptured urethra	1				1	1				
<i>Puerperal conditions.</i>										
Pregnancy		8		37	45	32		6	1	6
Abortion				15	15	15				
Puerperal state				3	3					3
<i>Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.</i>										
Erysipelas	2		2	2	6	6				
Abscess of jaw			1		1	1				
Gangrene of feet			1	2	3			1	2	
Gangrene of thumb			1		1	1				
Dermatitis	2	1			3	3				
Pemphigus			1		1					1
Eczema	2				2	2				
Scabies	4	1		1	6	5				1
Pediculosis	12	3	17	9	41	41				
Psoriasis				1	1				1	
Impetigo contagiosa			1		1	1				
Furuncle	1		1		2	1	1			
Elephantiasis		1			1					1
<i>Diseases of bone.</i>										
Osteomyelitis	2		1		3		1	2		
Tubercular hip joint	1			1					1	1
Tubercular wrist joint		1			1	1				
Chronic synovitis	2				2			2		
Necrosis of ribs			1		1	1				
<i>External violence.</i>										
Dislocation of shoulder		1	2		3	3				
Dislocation of ulna	1				1	1				
Sprains, of ankle	6				6	6				
Fractures:										
Tibia and fibula			2		2	2				
Tibia	1				1	1				

Statistics of hospital department—Continued.

DISEASES FOR WHICH TREATED—Continued.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>External violence—Continued.</i>										
Fractures—Continued.										
Phalanx	1				1	1				
Skull			1		1	1				
Humerus				1	1	1				
Femur	1	1	1		3	2				1
Clavicle.....	1				1	1				
Ribs	2				2	1			1	
Metatarsal	1				1	1				
Wounds:										
Contused	8	6	7	1	22	22				
Gunshot			2		2	2				
Infected	7	1	1		9	8				1
Incised	2			2	4	4				
Lacerated.....	4	2	1	1	8	8				
Burns	2		1	3	6	6				
Lye poisoning.....				1	1	1				
Concussion of brain.....	1				1				1	
<i>Infantile.</i>										
Infantile paralysis	1				1			1		
Atelactasis			1		1				1	
Primaturity			2		2				2	
Marasmus.....	1		1	3	5	2				3
<i>Old age.</i>										
Senility	22	8	19	10	59		29	19	6	5
Varicose ulcers	3	3	7	8	21	12	2	3	2	2

Washington Training School for Nurses, in connection with the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital and the Washington Asylum Hospital.

Committee on nursing.—Dr. S. M. Burnett, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. D. Percy Hickling.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Anatomy: Dr. Eliot Prentiss. Mondays, October 6, 13, 20, 27, November 3, 10, 17, 24. Examination December 1.

Physiology: Dr. Harry Hurtt. Fridays, October 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, November 7, 14, 21. Examination November 28.

Hygiene: Dr. W. P. C. Hazen. Mondays, December 8, 15, 22, 29. Examination January 3.

Medical lectures: Dr. F. P. Morgan. Mondays, January 5, 12, 19, 26. Examination January 31.

Materia medica: Dr. A. H. Staples. Mondays, February 2, 9, 16, 23, March 2, 9, 16, 23. Examination March 30.

Bacteriology: Dr. W. B. French. Mondays, April 6, 13, 20, 27, May 4, 11. Examination May 18.

Ethics: Dr. J. Tabor Johnson. Monday, May 25.

Practical nursing: Miss S. C. Francis. Examination May 27, 28.

INTERMEDIATE YEAR.

Contagious diseases: Dr. W. C. Woodward. Wednesdays, October 1, 8, 15, 22, 29. Examination November 5.

Obstetrics: Dr. H. L. E. Johnson. Tuesdays, November 11, 18, 25, December 2, 9, 16. Examination December 23.

Foods and hospital construction: Dr. G. M. Kober. Wednesdays, December 31, January 7, 14, 21, 28, February 4. Examination February 11.

Surgery: Dr. D. P. Hickling. Wednesdays, February 18, 25, March 4, 11, 18, 25, April 1, 8, 15. Examination April 22.
Nervous diseases: Dr. E. L. Tompkins. Wednesdays, April 29, May 6, 13, 20, 27. Examination May 30.
Invalid cookery: Miss A. H. B. Benson. January, February March.

SENIOR YEAR.

Gynæcology, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson; the eye, Dr. S. M. Burnett; throat and chest, Dr. T. Morris Murry; children's diseases, Dr. W. H. Hawkes; urinary analysis, Dr. Wallace Johnson; dermatology, Dr. Randolph Carmichael; surgical injury and diseases, Dr. W. P. Carr; practical nursing, Miss Irene Lenneck; pharmacy, Mr. H. T. Hoyle; massage, ———.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the fourth annual report of the training school for nurses in connection with the Washington Asylum Hospital, as follows:

In May of this year we graduated a class of 5 young women, these being the first nurses to receive the diploma of the Washington Training School for Nurses since its connection with the Washington Asylum Hospital and the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.

There are also 5 members in the class of 1903. These young women are now completing their training at the Emergency Hospital.

During the year 17 applicants were admitted to the school, of whom 9 were accepted as pupil nurses.

There have been added to the nursing staff this year 6 men, who act as orderlies in the male wards. These men supply a long-felt want, inasmuch as they can be held responsible for the proper performance of work formerly intrusted to willing convalescent patients of varied skill and constancy.

It might not be out of place here to give a general statement of the course of training given by the school and of the requirements for entrance. The Washington Training School for Nurses, in conjunction with the Washington Asylum Hospital and the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, affords exceptional advantages for the education of nurses. The course of training requires three years, two of which are to be spent at the Washington Asylum Hospital and the third and senior year at the Emergency Hospital. In the Washington Asylum Hospital, which is wholly a charitable institution, a thorough training is given in medical, obstetrical, and surgical nursing, while the Emergency Hospital offers a wide practical experience in the nursing of acute surgical diseases of both private and ward patients, as well as the opportunity of caring for emergencies of all descriptions.

In both institutions the nurses are provided with a "home" separate from the hospital buildings, thus affording them ample opportunity for study, rest, and recreation.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applications for admission must be made to the dean, or to either superintendent, and are referred to the superintendent of nurses at the Washington Asylum Hospital.

Candidates must not be under 20 years of age nor over 35, and of at least average height and physique. No candidate will be considered who is not in good physical condition.

Applicants are also reminded that women of superior education and cultivation will be preferred, provided they meet the requirements in other particulars.

No one will be received as a pupil nurse in this school who has been a pupil nurse in any other training school or hospital without furnishing satisfactory reasons for leaving the other institution.

The candidate is required to fill out the answers to the questions on the application blank in her own handwriting and to send it, with a certificate of health from her physician, a letter of recommendation from her clergyman, one from her last employer, if any, and one from some well-known person of her acquaintance (not a relative), to the superintendent of nurses, Washington Asylum Hospital.

If suitable, she is placed on the eligible list, and, in turn, received on two months' probation.

The superintendent of nurses has full power to decide as to the fitness of the applicant for the work, and to retain or dismiss her at the end of the time of probation.

Upon being accepted as a pupil nurse the candidate is required to sign an agreement promising to remain in the school for three years and to conform strictly to the discipline of the school, with the distinct understanding that the executive committee reserves the right to dismiss her from the school at any time for misconduct or inefficiency.

From the date of entrance each pupil receives board, lodging, a reasonable amount of laundry work, and an allowance at the rate of \$60 a year to defray the expenses of uniforms and text-books.

The hours of work are ten hours day and twelve hours night duty.

The pupils are allowed one-half day in each week (2 p. m. to 10 p. m.) and four hours on Sunday, with a half hour for each meal.

They are not placed on night duty for more than one month at a time.

Vacations are given only during the summer months or at the Christmas holidays, two weeks being the limit given in each year.

Time lost through illness over six weeks or through absence from any other cause must be made up.

Upon the honorable completion of her course and after having successfully passed her examinations the graduate receives the diploma of the Washington Training School for Nurses.

An expression of our appreciation is due to the staff of lecturers who so kindly and freely give much valuable time to the school in the course delivered during the year.

To the visiting physician and to the resident physician we are indebted for professional services, and we desire here to express our appreciation of them and of their kindness, and to the intendant of the institution we also extend our sincere thanks for the many courtesies received at his hands.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. FRANCIS,
Superintendent of Nurses.

Dr. D. PERCY HICKLING,
Visiting Physician, Washington Asylum Hospital.

DONATIONS TO HOSPITAL.

October 8, 1901: Reading matter—Mrs. Bitting.

Thanksgiving Day, 1901: Enough fruit, crackers, cake, jelly, and sugar for every patient—Fourth Presbyterian Church.

Christmas, 1901: Two dozen oranges, Christmas greens—Miss Parrish. One bushel apples, one-half box oranges, 1 stalk bananas—St. Vincent de Paul Society, through Mr. Roach. Tracts—David Cohen.

February 23, 1902: Jelly and canned fruit—Fourth Presbyterian Church, Mount Pleasant.

April 21, 1902: Oranges, lemons—Miss Parrish.

Every Sunday: Jelly and canned fruit, books, and papers—Miss Kimball.

REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with law, I submit, on behalf of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, a report covering the operations of the school during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, giving detailed information as to the inmates, the amounts received from the sale of surplus farm products, and from the various industries carried on at the school for the instruction of the boys, the disposition made of those sums, an itemized statement of the receipts and payments of the treasurer of the school, an inventory of all personal property belonging to the institution, and a statement of the number of employees and the compensation paid them.

During the year covered by the report such necessary repairs for the proper care and preservation of the buildings and personal property belonging to the school as the amount of the appropriation available for the purpose would permit have been made.

The available appropriation is the general one for the support of inmates, of which only so much can be used for repairs as is not required for the numerous purposes covered by this appropriation necessary to be provided for before using anything for repairs. The estimates for the present fiscal year included an item of \$1,500 for repairs, for which an appropriation was made, and this amount is now being expended on exterior work, painting, etc. The progress of this work has shown that the amount appropriated will be far below what is actually required in order to put the buildings and property in proper condition, in view of the probability that the amount available for repairs from the general fund would be reduced next year because the increased population of the school will draw more largely upon this appropriation for the other purposes covered by it.

The character of the work in the schoolroom, the manual-training school, and instruction given in the various shops, as well as in outdoor work, has been in every way up to the usual standard.

The health of the school has been excellent.

The figures accompanying this report show that there were in the school June 30, 1901, 237 boys as against 192 June 30, 1900, and that there remained in the school June 30, 1902, the year for which the present report is made, 250 boys. There were received during the fiscal year 1901, 148 and discharged 103. The present report shows that there were received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, 172 and discharged 159. The capacity of the school is taxed to accommodate the present number of inmates, and as the number is constantly increasing the board submits an estimate of an appropriation for one new brick family building and for furnishing it. The last family building erected at the school was built and furnished under an appropriation of \$21,200 made at the second session Fifty-second Congress, in the act making appropriations for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1893. The board does not think that a suitable building can be erected now at the present rates of labor and cost of material for

the amount of the former appropriation, and has therefore estimated for \$25,000 for the building and \$1,500 for the furnishing.

The death of Colonel Shallenberger, the superintendent of the school, a few days after the close of the fiscal year, left a vacancy in the office of superintendent of the school which the board of trustees has not yet filled. The growth of the school has added to the labor and responsibility falling upon the superintendent and assistant superintendent, and the board is convinced that to obtain the services of persons with the proper character and caliber to fill these offices, and to properly remunerate them for these services the salaries of the two officers should be raised from \$1,500 and \$900, respectively, to \$2,000 and \$1,200, and these latter amounts have been estimated for.

Respectfully,

CECIL CLAY,
President Board of Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

REFORM SCHOOL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *June 30, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to present to you a report of the boys in the school, boys received, boys discharged, etc., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Total number of boys received since opening	2,876
Total number of deaths since opening	14
Rate of mortality less than one-half of 1 per cent.	
Average age of boys received since opening (years)	13.9
<hr/>	
Number of boys in school June 30, 1901	237
Total number received during the year:	
By commitment from police court of District of Columbia	104
By commitment from supreme court of District of Columbia	4
By commitment from United States district courts	50
By paroled boys returned	8
By escaped boy returned	1
By transfer from Moundsville Penitentiary	1
	<hr/>
	172
Total number during the year	409
Number discharged during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees (honor)	43
By order of the board of trustees (special)	87
By pardon of the President of the United States	5
By expiration of sentence (United States courts)	13
By death	1
By escapes, and still absent	5
	<hr/>
	159
Number remaining in school June 30, 1902	250
<hr/>	
Maximum number during the year	251
Minimum number during the year	210
Average age of boys during the year (years)	15.4
Average number of boys during the year	234
Time in which honorable discharge may be secured (years)	2
Possible reduction by good time allowance (months)	4
<hr/>	
Number received on first commitment	152
Number received on second commitment	16
Number received on third commitment	4
<hr/>	
Total number received	172
<hr/>	

354 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Record as to personal habits before commitment:

Number having kept bad company	85
Number having a doubtful record	54
Number having a doubtful record, but coming from good home	33
Total	172

Number having smoked cigarettes	82
Number having used tobacco other than cigarettes	28
Number who did not use tobacco in any form	62
Total	172

Employment prior to commitment:

Number not employed in any way	53
Number employed part of the time	96
Number attended school regularly	12
Number attended school part of the time	11
Total	172

Cause of commitment:

Assault	6
Indecent assault	1
Larceny	67
Money larceny	10
Incorrigibility	47
Vagrancy	1
Housebreaking	2
Depredation on property	3
Violation of revenue laws	4
Violation of United States postal laws	16
Burglary	2
Disorderly conduct	1
Carrying deadly weapons	2
Manslaughter	1
False pretense	2
Forgery	4
Receiving stolen property	3
Total	172

Religious associations of boys before commitment:

Parents attend Baptist Church services	88
Parents attended Methodist Church services	39
Parents attended Catholic Church services	20
Parents attended Lutheran Church services	1
Parents attended Presbyterian Church services	1
Parents attended Christian Church services	3
Parents attended Episcopal Church services	3
Parents attended Jewish Church services	2
Parents attended Seventh Day Adventist Church services	1
Parents not attending any religious services	14
Total	172

Nationality of boys received during the year:

Parents born in the United States	157
Parents born in Germany	6
Parents born in Ireland	4
Parents born in England	1
Parents born in Italy	1
Parents born in Canada	1
Parents born in Finland	1
Parents born in Sweden	1
Total	172

Parental relations when received:

Number having both parents living	61
Number having both parents living, but separated	10
Number having lost father by death	51
Number having lost mother by death	28
Number having lost both parents by death	22

Total 172

Educational standing of boys when received:

Number who did not know alphabet	45
Number who knew the alphabet only	5
Number who could read in the primer	48
Number who could enter the second school grade	58
Number who could read tolerably well	16

Total 172

Number who had no knowledge of penmanship	83
Number who could write name only	34
Number who could write imperfectly	40
Number who could write fairly well	15

Total 172

Number who had never studied arithmetic	87
Number who had practical examples in addition	54
Number who had advanced to division	21
Number who had practical examples in decimal fractions	10

Total 172

Number who never had attended any school 31

Yours respectfully,

I. D. PORTER, *Acting Superintendent.*

Col. CECIL CLAY,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Estimates of appropriations for Reform School, District of Columbia, fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

One superintendent	\$2,000
One assistant superintendent	1,200
Teachers and assistant teachers	5,040
Matron of school	600
Four matrons of families, at \$180 each	720
Three foremen of workshops, at \$660 each	1,980
One farmer	480
One engineer	396
One assistant engineer	300
One tailor, one cook, one shoemaker, at \$300 each	900
One baker	300
One laundress	180
Two dining-room servants, one seamstress, and one chambermaid, at \$144 each	576
One florist	360
Watchmen, not exceeding six in number	1,620
Secretary and treasurer to board of trustees	600
Total	17,252

356 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, meats, dry goods, leather, shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, tableware, farm implements, seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, painting, glazing, medicines and medical attendance, stock, fencing, repairs to buildings, including material for same and for shop use, and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding \$900, for additional labor or services, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for discharged boys, not exceeding \$500, all under the control of the Commissioners.....	\$26,000
Repairs and painting	2,000
One additional brick family building, including heating apparatus.....	25,000
Furnishing the same	1,500

Statement of number of employees of the Reform School, District of Columbia, and the compensation paid to each during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

One superintendent	\$1,500
One assistant superintendent	900
Teachers and assistant teachers.....	5,040
Matron of school	600
Four matrons of families, at \$180 each	720
Three foremen of workshops, at \$660 each	1,980
One farmer	480
One engineer.....	396
One assistant engineer	300
One tailor, one cook, one shoemaker, at \$300 each	900
One baker	300
One laundress	180
Two dining-room servants, one seamstress, and one chambermaid, at \$144 each.....	576
One florist	360
Watchmen, not exceeding 6 in number	1,620
Secretary and treasurer to board of trustees	600
Total	16,452

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Receipts and disbursements of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Received:

From appropriation for salaries.....	\$16,452.00
From appropriation for support	\$26,000.00
From Department of Justice	4,126.45
	<hr/>
	30,126.45
	<hr/>
	46,578.45

Disbursements:

For salaries	16,354.86
For support, groceries	\$3,984.55
For butter, etc	1,085.62
For ice and manure.....	497.72
For flour and feed.....	4,324.76
For fresh meat, fish, etc	3,564.92
For dry goods, clothing.....	4,134.20
For shoes, shoe findings	996.79
For gas	959.80
For fuel	2,375.01
For houseware, furniture, etc	1,509.32
For seeds, tools, etc	753.05
For harness and repairs.....	84.58
For schoolbooks, stationery.....	678.72

Disbursements—Continued.

For repairs, ordinary	\$1,030.37	
For repairs, extraordinary	1,299.53	
For medicine	283.59	
For medical attendance	626.00	
For dental services	22.50	
For transportation	327.20	
For conveyance	69.00	
For blacksmithing	217.39	
For telephone services	127.95	
For sundry minor expenses	433.59	
For compensation	734.49	
	<u>\$30,120.65</u>	
		<u>\$46,475.51</u>

Leaving unexpended 102.94

Received:

From appropriation for steam boiler 3,000.00

Disbursements:

For steam boiler, fixtures, etc 3,000.00

Income derived from labor of inmates 3,459.60

Deposited:

To credit of United States \$1,774.80

To credit of the District of Columbia 1,774.80

3,549.60

SAML. W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 13, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: Replying to your recent request for information as to the operations and condition of the school for the year ending June 30 last, we present the following report:

The record of the school as to work done, both in the schoolroom and in the industrial duties, as to the conduct of the inmates in respect to discipline, and as to the health and general efficiency under direction of the administrative officers, has been excellent.

You will observe the steady increase in the number of inmates, due to the increased accommodations furnished by the new building. You will also observe the disproportion between white and colored girls, due, possibly, to the fact that the availability of the institution for white girls is not yet fully known to the citizens in general of the District, and perhaps also to the fact that the number of colored girls in the classes committed by the law to the school outnumber the white girls of those classes in the District.

The physical condition of the property and equipment has been fully kept up and improved during the year. The old building has been thoroughly renovated and painted. The grounds in front of the building have been finally graded and sown in grass. Macadam driveways to the buildings from the road have been built, the property has been properly fenced, and other substantial improvements of this character about the grounds, the farm building, and the farm land have been carried out.

The institution greatly needs a small brick building to be used for the comfortable and proper housing of the male employees of the school, who now must live in very inadequate accommodations over the stable. Such a building would also be used in part for additional storerooms, which are much needed on the farm side of the work. This item is included in our estimate of appropriations, which also includes a moderate addition to the salaries of the engineer, assistant engineer, and the industrial teachers. The latter increase the board also deems of the utmost consequence, in order that we may be able to obtain competent people in these positions by paying salaries which, with the increase, will hardly equal the current salaries paid in this District to qualified people for such positions.

We append detailed statements conforming as far as possible to the suggestions in your letter of June 30, being—

1. A list of the officers and members of the board and its committees.
2. (a) A financial statement, being the treasurer's annual statement.
- (b) As to a list of the estimated assets of the institution, etc., as you are aware, this is a Government institution, with certain real property of the United States committed to the board, in effect, in trust, for the purposes of the institution and under the sole support of appropriation by Congress. There are therefore no assets and liabilities in the usual sense, and no indebtedness beyond the few small current bills

outstanding. The information as to the extent in acreage and various items of property, the inventory, etc., remain at the close of the year under review substantially as given in our last annual report to you.

(c) Our estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1904 follows that of the current year, except that we earnestly recommend a special appropriation of \$6,000 for building and equipping the brick building referred to to house the men employees, and for storerooms, and the following increases in the salary list: For the engineer, from \$40 to \$50 per month; for the assistant engineer, from \$30 to \$35 per month; for four industrial teachers, from \$20 to \$25 a month each, so that the respective items following the terms of the appropriation act would stand hereafter:

Four teachers of industries, at \$300 each	\$1, 200
Engineer	600
Assistant engineer	420

3. We also append tables showing admissions, discharges, etc., in the form requested, the work done by the girls, and the overseer's report of farm produce.

Respectfully,

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, REFORM SCHOOL FOR
GIRLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
By HENRY M. HOYT, *President*.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Board of trustees.—Chapin Brown, 323 Four-and-a-half street NW.; Mrs. William Kearney Carr, 1413 K street NW.; Fairfax Harrison, care Southern Railway Company; Henry M. Hoyt, Department of Justice; Miss Harriet Boott Loring, 1512 K street NW.; Rear-Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, 1923 N street NW.; Frank Strong, Department of Justice; Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, 1773 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. William K. Van Reypen, 1021 Fifteenth street NW.

Officers.—Henry M. Hoyt, president; Frank Strong, vice-president; Miss Harriet B. Loring, secretary; Mrs. Anna F. Dean, treasurer, 2418 Fourteenth street NW.

Executive committee.—Rear-Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Fairfax Harrison.

House committee.—Miss Harriet B. Loring, Mrs. William Kearney Carr, Mrs. William K. Van Reypen.

Finance committee.—Chapin Brown, Frank Strong.

Visiting physician.—Frank, P. Vale, M. D., 1616 I street NW.

Report for year ending June 30, 1902, Reform School for Girls.

	White.	Colored.
Number of girls in school June 30, 1901.....	2	38
Received during the year, as follows:		
Committed by the police court	1	18
Committed by president of board of trustees	2	6
Returned after discharge on parole	1	3
Absconding girls returned.....		5
Dismissed or left, as follows:		
Discharged unconditionally.....		2
Released on parole or probation.....	1	3
Absconded or escaped		5
Number of girls remaining in school June 30, 1902.....	5	61
Girls reported above as returned who went away since June 30, 1901.....	1	5
Daily average number of girls present in school	3	52
Highest number of girls at any one time	5	63
Lowest number of girls at any one time.....	2	38
Normal capacity of school	27	63
Total number of days' maintenance furnished girls.....		20, 124
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....		3, 531
Total number of days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees		0

Work done by girls.

In the sewing room:

House linen	pieces..	516
Garments	do....	1, 113
Total	do....	1, 629

In the laundry:

First quarter	pieces..	10, 725
Second quarter	do....	11, 382
Third quarter	do....	13, 038
Fourth quarter	do....	16, 603
Total for the year	do....	51, 748

In the kitchen:

White bread	loaves..	6, 239
Corn bread	pans..	4, 754
Cakes		22
Pies		130

Knitting:

Wash cloths		86
Mittens	pairs..	33
Stockings	do....	33
Doilies		3
Lace	yards..	11

REPORT OF OVERSEER.

Farm produce.

Milk	gallons..	2, 403	Beets	bushels..	8
Eggs	dozen..	361½	Tomatoes	do....	15
Chickens killed		75	Apples	do....	1
Hogs killed (12)	pounds..	3, 003	Cantaloupes		2, 475
Calf killed (1)	do....	87	Watermelons		97
Potatoes	bushels..	63	Sweet corn	dozen..	257
Potatoes (sweet)	do....	22	Cabbages		140
Lima beans	do....	5	Cucumbers	dozen..	56
Plums	do....	7	Hay	tons..	3
Peaches	do....	16	Rye	do....	4
Field corn	do....	120	Corn fodder	do....	5
Turnips	do....	85	Corn sod	do....	7
Onions	do....	8	Sugar cane	do....	6
Pears	do....	12	Wood, cut, sawed, split, and stored	cords..	10
Beans (wax)	do....	27			

A copy of the laws, by-laws, and regulations of the school, revised during the year, is herewith inclosed.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

SIR: The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year of 1902:

Public funds.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from fiscal year 1901.....	\$3, 503. 51
From appropriation, July 15, 1901.....	4, 096. 25
From appropriation, October 23, 1901.....	4, 096. 25
From appropriation, January 25, 1902.....	4, 096. 25
From appropriation, April 23, 1902.....	4, 096. 25
Total	19, 888. 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries	\$5, 854. 31
For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	188. 63
For other items of current expense	9, 023. 21
For extraordinary repairs and improvements.....	3, 151. 31
Returned to Treasury July 5, by check, balance from 1901.....	1, 053. 36
Balance on hand	617. 69
Total	19, 888. 51

ANNA F. DEAN.

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Board of visitors.—George W. Evans, John J. Darby, M. D., William T. Pierson.
Staff.—Surgeon in chief, W. A. Warfield, M. D.; first assistant surgeon and executive officer, Charles I. West, M. D.; second assistant surgeon, William H. Hughes, M. D. Consultants: Medical, F. J. Shadd, M. D., Robert Reyburn, M. D.; surgical, Neil F. Graham, M. D.; obstetrical, Thomas C. Smith, M. D.; gynecological, J. Tabor Johnson, M. D. Visiting Staff.—Medical: January, February, March, S. R. Watts, M. D., G. N. Perry, M. D.; April, May, June, F. E. Maxcy, M. D., George W. Cabaniss, M. D., Elizabeth B. Muncy, M. D.; July, August, September, Robert W. Brown, M. D., Elizabeth B. Muncy, M. D., Thomas Martin, M. D.; October, November, December, S. R. Watts, M. D., Neil D. Graham, M. D., G. N. Perry, M. D. Surgical: January, February, March, E. A. Balloch, M. D.; April, May, June, John W. Mitchell, M. D., William A. Jack, jr., M. D.; July, August, September, John W. Mitchell, M. D., William A. Jack, jr., M. D.; October, November, December, E. A. Balloch, M. D.; necroscopist, D. S. Lamb, M. D. Out-Patient Department: Monday, W. K. Scott, M. D.; Tuesday, H. C. Scurlock, M. D.; Wednesday, S. R. Watts, M. D.; Thursday, A. W. Tancil, M. D.; Friday, John W. Mitchell, M. D.; Saturday, Albert Ridgley, M. D. Internes: John B. Hall, John A. Kenney, M. D., Spencer C. Dickerson, M. D., Eugene Dickerson, M. D. Directress of Training School, Sara I. Fleetwood. Pharmacist, Robert B. Tyler, M. D., Phar. D. Assistant pharmacist, James T. Williston. Matron, Annie C. King. Clerk, Harry Cardozo.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 8, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Freedmen's Hospital, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for the year ending June 30, 1902, with the following estimate for the appropriation required by this institution for the year ending June 30, 1904:

For subsistence	\$21, 500
For salaries and compensation of the surgeon in chief, not to exceed \$3,000; two assistant surgeons, clerk, pharmacist, assistant pharmacist, steward, engineer, matron, nurses, laundresses, cooks, teamsters, watchmen, and laborers	16, 000
For rent of hospital buildings and grounds	4, 000
For fuel and light, clothing, bedding, forage, transportation, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, furniture, reading and reference books, and other absolutely necessary expenses	12, 500
For repairs, to wit, new ranges in the kitchen, new boiler in engine room, and new washtubs in laundry	1, 500
In all	55, 500

Very respectfully,

W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

Mr. GEO. S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 29, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to present a report of the work done at the Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

The year just closed has been an exceedingly busy one, and the results attained very gratifying in every particular.

The whole number of patients admitted was 2,408, with the addition of 127 remaining July 1, 1901, makes a total of 2,535 treated during the year.

Of the 2,408 patients admitted, excluding 183 births in the hospital, 1,792 were actual residents of the District of Columbia—that is to say, 1,792 resided in the District more than one year. The remaining 433 lived here less than one year and are regarded as nonresidents. It is believed, however, that a large number of patients claim to be actual residents of the District when they are not, simply for the purpose of gaining admission.

In the dispensary attached 5,397 were treated, 2,337 revisits, and 7,048 prescriptions compounded. The slight falling off in this department is due to the closing of the clinics for sixteen days as a precautionary measure on account of smallpox.

During the year considerable attention has been given to the improving of the medical service in the line of providing facilities as far as the appropriation permitted. This department has shown a variety of interesting conditions, several of them presenting rare features, requiring time, patience, and perseverance in their management.

In the surgical department 523 operations were performed, of which number 46 were abdominal, with but 1 death.

A glance at the table of mortality will show that of the 194 deaths 30 died within twenty-four hours after entering the hospital, 47 within five days, and 30 within ten days, thus showing that many patients defer coming to the hospital until their cases are hopeless.

Among the improvements and repairs I wish to mention first a pathological laboratory, a need which has handicapped the work of the hospital for years. This room, although small, has been fitted with modern appliances so that proper methods of scientific investigation and diagnosing can be made with equal advantage to the medical and surgical departments.

In the clerk's office a new floor, furniture, and files have been provided.

A large case has been built in the office for the purpose of classifying and properly preserving histories and clinical records of patients that have accumulated in the basement of the administrative building for years. These are now being indexed by the card system, and when finished will afford easy access to valuable information in the line of statistics of the various classes of disease.

These, with some minor repairs, have been made possible to a large extent through the saving effected by securing through the Department the remission of the internal-revenue tax on alcohol and whisky used in the hospital, amounting to some four or five hundred dollars.

I am pleased to state in connection with the improvements and repairs that all has been accomplished with the usual appropriation without creating a deficit, the first time in four years.

March 1, 1902, Drs. Charles I. West and William H. Hughes were appointed first and second assistants, respectively. They have rendered

faithful and efficient service in the discharge of their duties, and in the preparation of this report, they, as well as the clerk, have rendered valuable assistance.

Miss Annie A. Simms resigned as matron January 1, 1902, to engage in the practice of her profession, that of nursing. Miss Annie C. King was appointed to fill the vacancy, and she is performing the duties of her department in a very satisfactory manner.

Shortly after I assumed charge of the hospital a reorganization of the visiting staff was effected, with your approval, giving each physician and surgeon thereof a definite term of service with a sufficient amount of work to warrant attendance. It is very gratifying to state that, as a whole, they have manifested more interest and attended more regularly than any previous year.

I respectfully renew the recommendations contained in the last annual report, to wit: A new hospital building, a modern boiler in the engine room, new ranges in the kitchen, and a new laundry outfit. An appropriation of about \$1,500 would be a sufficient amount to place at our disposal the last three mentioned.

At the last session of Congress the Senate amended the District appropriation bill so as to provide \$5,000 for plans and specifications for a new building to be erected on the grounds of the present hospital, the cost not to exceed \$150,000. While this amendment was stricken out of the bill, in conference of the two Houses, it is to be hoped that Congress will yet see what a magnificent charity is dispensed here and that its beneficent results are so far-reaching as to be incalculable in dollars and cents, and in the near future provide for a new Freedmen's Hospital.

The present hospital occupies $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground and the buildings are so situated that a new building can be erected without interfering with the old buildings, thus avoiding any interruption of the present service, and no temporary provision for the care of patients would be necessary during the erection of the new building. If the effort to secure a new building is successful and it be placed on the present site, care should be taken to secure title to the General Government in the realty—either by purchase, donation, or condemnation.

This appeal to the Government is no new one. It has been made year after year since the time Dr. G. S. Palmer was in charge, and its urgency grows greater as the years pass.

The rules governing admission to the hospital are as follows, to wit:

(1) Indigent residents of the District of Columbia, who, being sick or injured and requiring medical or surgical attention, are without the necessary means to pay for the same.

(2) Transient population of said District, who, while passing through or temporarily domiciled therein, fall ill or suffer accident or injury, and require immediate medical or surgical care and attention, but are destitute of means to pay for the same.

(3) Such other destitute persons residing outside the District of Columbia as the Secretary of the Interior, either for humane reasons or in the interest of medical science, shall cause to be admitted.

(4) All emergency cases, which are defined as cases of sudden illness or injury, where to delay treatment would unduly imperil the life or safety of the patient.

Under these rules governing admissions, 176 applicants were refused treatment. Most of these were nonresidents of the District of Columbia. This number does not include those with whom I am in almost daily correspondence from the various States seeking admission, but only those who present themselves at the hospital.

Since the General Government pays one-half of the expenses of the hospital it would seem but just and equitable to admit a larger number from the States; this would necessitate a modification of the rules.

I desire to call special attention to the compensation of the clerk, matron, and watchmen. Their pay is too meager and in no way commensurate with their duties, and I most respectfully recommend an increased salary in each case.

In closing this report I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the many courtesies extended to me by the various officials with whom I have had official relations, in both the Interior Department and the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Whatever success I have achieved during the year has been made possible to a large extent through the faithful and efficient services of the staff, both resident and visiting.

Information in regard to the Training School for Nurses will be found in the appendix to this report.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior.

Summary for the fiscal year 1901-2.

Months.	Admitted.				Births.				Discharges.				Deaths.				Stillbirths.				Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
July.....	21	2	101	87	1	5	13	21	5	93	90	10	5	1	94	111	1	3						
August.....	17	4	80	80	1	6	9	13	4	77	79	1	7	7	86	82	2	3						
September...	18	1	88	69		8	8	23	1	96	79	1	1	7	105	81	7	6						
October.....	18	3	79	58		7	2	15	3	70	61		4	5	62	81	4	2						
November....	14	1	70	79		2	5	8		63	59	1	10	6	48	78	4							
December....	12		84	82		8	8	14	1	76	79		9	8	64	102	2	2						
January.....	12	3	101	85		9	10	13	1	79	80	1	17	13	91	75	3	4						
February....	11	1	87	73		3	15	9	2	93	79		6	6	99	79		5						
March.....	13		106	82		7	7	15	1	113	94	1	7	6	117	101	2	3						
April.....	16	4	97	81		7	10	16	3	109	95		16	4	94	125	3	1						
May.....	13	1	87	102		9	9	16	2	86	96	1	7	7	86	111	1	2						
June.....	16	1	85	80	1	4	9	14		90	93	1	4	6	90	103	3	1						
Total....	181	21	1,065	958	1	2	75	105	177	23	1,045	984	7	1	104	82	1	1	18	13	1,036	1,129	32	32
Grand total ..	2,225		183		2,229		194		33		2,229										2,229			

Number remaining July 1, 1901.....	127
Number admitted, including births	2,408
Total number under care.....	2,535
Remaining July 1, 1902	112
Number of operations	523
Number of emergencies	487
Treated in out-patient department:	
Medical.....	3,879
Surgical.....	1,030
Gynecological	203
Eye and ear.....	285
Total.....	5,397
Prescriptions compounded.....	7,048
Revisits to out-patient department.....	2,337
Patients treated in hospital and dispensary.....	7,932

Table showing admissions, discharges, and number remaining.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1901.	Admitted.				Total.	Discharged.						Total.	Remaining July 1, 1902.
		White.		Colored.			Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.									
Abscess:														
Cervical.....				3		3		3				3		
Ischio-rectal.....	2			11	6	19	7	8			3	18	1	
Foot.....					1	1		1				1		
Axillary.....				3	1	4	3	1			1	4		
Lumbar.....		1	1	4	1	7	2	1			3	6	1	
Brain.....		1				1					1	1		
Pelvic.....	5				8	13	6	6		1		13		
Hand.....				1	5	6	2	4				6		
Popliteal.....		1		4		5	5					5		
Pudendal.....					6	6	4	2				6		
Submaxillary.....				2	5	7	3	4				7		
Splenic.....					1	1	1					1		
Mammary.....	2				3	5	5					5		
Hepatic.....				2	2	4		3			1	4		
Abortion.....			1		33	34	31	2				33	1	
Adenitis:														
Cervical.....	2			12	8	22	8	14				22		
Inguinal.....	5	1		20	11	37	19	15				34	3	
Alcoholism.....		5		7	1	13	4	6		3		13		
Ankyloglossia.....					2	2	2					2		
Anæmia.....					1	1		1				1		
Anæmia, pernicious.....					1	1					1	1		
Aneurism of the common carotid.....				1		1						1		
Asphyxia.....					1	1		1				1		

Table showing admissions, discharges, and number remaining—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1901.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1902.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Appendicitis:													
Acute				4		4	2	2				4	
Suppurative				2	1	3	1				2	3	
Amenorrhœa					1	1		1				1	
Asthenia					2	2		1				1	1
Angina pectoris					3	3		3				3	
Asthma:													
Bronchial	3	3		3	2	11		10			1	11	
Cardiac	4	2		2		10		9			1	10	
Arthritis				3	1	4	1	3				4	
Apoplexy	2	1		3		6		2			4	6	
Bronchitis:													
Acute		4		12	8	24	12	10				22	2
Capillary				1		1					1	1	
Chronic				9	1	10		10				10	
Bite:													
Dog		1		5		6		6				6	
Insect				2		2		2				2	
Burn:													
Arm				2	1	3		3				3	
Face				1	2	3	1	2				3	
Hands				2	1	3	1	2				3	
Body				1	2	3	1	1			1	3	
Foot				2		2	1	1				2	
Leg				1		1		1				1	
Balanitis				1		1		1				1	
Calculus, vesical				1		1						1	
Cholelithiasis				1		1							1
Carcinoma:													
Breast					3	3	3					3	
Liver	1			1		2		1				1	1
Peritoneum		1				1					1	1	
Stomach					1	1					1	1	
Uterus	1				5	6		2	1		2	5	1
Intestine				1		1				1		1	
Tongue				1		1					1	1	
Carbuncle				2		2		2				2	
Cataract		1		3		4	3					3	1
Cellulitis:													
Finger		2			3	5		5				5	
Hand				5	3	8	2	4	1		1	8	
Pelvic				1	3	4	1	3				4	
Leg					3	3	1	1			1	3	
Callosities				1		1	1					1	
Chancroid		1		1		2		1				1	1
Cirrhosis, hepatic	1			1		2							2
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal				3		3	1	2				3	
Concussion of brain		1		3		4		4				4	
Condylomata				2	3	5	2	2	1			5	
Constipation, chronic		1		2	11	14		13				13	1
Cystitis:													
Acute	1			3		4	4					4	
Chronic		1		3		4		4				4	
Cysts:													
Dermoid, of ovary					1	1	1					1	
Pudendal					1	1	1					1	
Ovarian					11	11	6				1	7	4
Contracted tendon				1		1	1					1	
Cicatrix, painful		1		1		2	1	1				2	
Cephalalgia	1	1		1	4	7	3	4				7	
Dermatitis				1	2	3	2	1				3	
Debility:													
Nervous				1		1		1				1	
Senile	7				2	9		4			1	5	4
Dipsomania		3				3		3				3	
Dementia				1		1		1				1	
Dactylitis					1	1		1				1	
Diabetes mellitus					2	2					2	2	
Diarrhea:													
Acute		1		3	1	5	4			1		5	
Chronic				2	1	3		1			2	3	
Dysentery, chronic				2		2		2				2	
Dysmenorrhœa					3	3	1	2				3	
Dyspepsia:													
Acute	2			1	2	5	2	3				5	
Atonic				1		1		1				1	
Nervous				1		1		1				1	

Table showing admissions, discharges, and number remaining—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1901.	Admitted.				Total.	Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1902.
		White.		Colored.			Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Eclampsia, puerperal.....					6	6	2				4	6	
Electric shock.....		1				1	1					1	
Eczema.....					1	1							1
Empyema, tubercular.....				2		2		1			1	2	
Erysipelas.....				5		5	3	2				5	
Endocervicitis.....	3				2	5	3	2				5	
Embolism, cerebellar.....				1		1		1				1	
Endometritis.....					8	8	5	2	1			8	
Epistaxis.....				2	1	3	2	1				3	
Epididymitis.....		1				1	1					1	
Enteritis.....		1		6	5	12	4	7			1	12	
Enteralgia.....		1		6	4	11	8	2			1	11	
Epilepsy.....	1	2		7	10	20		17	1			18	2
Exostosis of sternum.....				1		1		1				1	
Ectopic gestation.....					1	1					1	1	
Fever:													
Malaria, intermittent.....		4		16	16	36	21	13			1	35	1
Malaria, remittent.....				3		3	1					1	2
Malaria, tertian.....		1	1	5	4	11	9	1			1	11	
Malaria, chronic.....					1	1		1				1	
Puerperal.....					1	1	1					1	
Typhoid.....	2			39	13	54	30	3		1	16	50	4
Fistula:													
Thoracic.....				1		1		1				1	
In ano.....	2	1		5	2	10	4	6				10	
Urethral.....				3		3	1	2				3	
Vesico-vaginal.....					3	3		1		1	1	3	
Fissure in ano.....				1		1	1					1	
Fibroids uteri.....					15	15	10	3				13	2
Fibroid of round ligament.....					1	1	1					1	
Foreign body in—													
Foot.....					3	3	3					3	
Arm.....				1		1	1					1	
Ear.....		1				1	1					1	
Hand.....				2	4	6	6					6	
Eye.....				1		1	1					1	
Esophagus.....				2		2	2					2	
Nose.....				1		1	1					1	
Pharynx.....				1	2	3	3					3	
Finger.....			1	2	2	5	5					5	
Fracture:													
Skull.....				1		1		1				1	
Skull and leg crushed.....		1				1							1
Clavicle.....	1	1		4		6	1	5				6	
Inferior maxillary.....				1		1	1					1	
Fibula.....				1	2	3		3				3	
Tibia.....		1		6	1	8	4	4				8	
Tarsus.....			1	1		2	1	1				2	
Humerus.....	1			1	1	3		3				3	
Radius and ulna.....	2	1				3	3					3	
Colle's.....			1	5	2	8	1	7				8	
Radius.....	1					1	1					1	
Ulna.....				2	1	3		3				3	
Femur.....				3		3	2					2	1
Pott's.....		1		3		4	2	2				4	
Phalanx.....		2		3		5	2	3				5	
Ribs.....				2		2		2				2	
Frost bite of feet.....				11		11	5	6				11	
Furunculosis.....				4	1	5	1	4				5	
Floating cartilage, knee joint.....		1				1	1					1	
Facial paralysis.....					1	1		1				1	
Gastritis:													
Acute.....	1	4		14	13	32	13	18				31	1
Chronic.....	1	2		3	3	9		7			1	8	1
Gastrectasis.....				1		1		1				1	
Gastralgia.....	4			3	2	9	3	5				8	1
Gangrene:													
Foot.....	1			4		5	2	2				4	1
Legs.....				1		1							1
Gonorrhœa:													
Acute.....				4	4	8	4	3		1		8	
Chronic.....				3		3		3				3	
Genu valgum.....				1		1	1					1	
Hemorrhage, post-partum.....					1	1		1				1	
Hemorrhage, umbilical.....				1	1	2					2	2	
Hæmaturia.....				2		2		2				2	

Table showing admissions, discharges, and number remaining—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1901.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1902.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Hemorrhoids:													
External	1	1		6	4	12	6	4		2		12	
Internal		1			2	3	2	1				3	
Hemiplegia				11	2	13		3			5	8	5
Hemicrania					1	1		1				1	
Heat prostration		1		10	1	12	5	4		1	2	12	
Hernia:													
Incarcerated				1		1	1					1	
Inguinal	1	1		10	3	15	9	5		1		15	
Inguinal, strangulated				4		4	2				1	3	1
Umbilical					1	1	1					1	
Ventral				2		2	1	1				2	
Heart diseases:													
Aortic insufficiency				3		3		1			2	3	
Mitral insufficiency	2	7		11	11	31		13			16	29	2
Aortic stenosis				2		2		1			1	2	
Mitral stenosis					3	3					2	2	1
Endocarditis	2					2		1			1	2	
Myocarditis	1			1		2		1			1	2	
Pericarditis					3	3					2	2	1
Hypertrophy of—													
Cervix uteri					2	2		2				2	
Turbinals				1		1	1					1	
Prostate		1		3		4		3			1	4	
Tonsil					2	2	1	1				2	
Hemophilia				1		1					1	1	
Hysteria				2	8	10	2	7				9	1
Hydrocephalus				1	1	2					2	2	
Hordeolum					1	1	1					1	
Hydroperitoneum					1	1					1	1	
Hydrophobia					1	1					1	1	
Hydrocele				3		3		3				3	
Hydrocele, encysted				1		1							1
Indigestion, acute intestinal				2	2	4	3	1				4	
Infants, with mother				5	5	10			10			10	
Influenza	16	1		1	6	24	8	15			1	24	
Ingrown toenail				1	1	2	2					2	
Impetigo				3		3	2					2	1
Iritis		2		2		4		4				4	
Incontinence					1	1		1				1	
Impaction of bowel					7	7	7					7	
Iodism				1		1	1					1	
Insanity <i>a</i>				1		1			1			1	
Keratitis					7	7	1	6				7	
Keloid				1		1	1					1	
Lacerated cervix uteri					7	7	2	2				4	3
Lacerated perineum					1	1		1				1	
Leukæmia					1	1					1	1	
Laryngitis, chronic		1				1		1				1	
Lipoma:													
Arm		1	1			2	1	1				2	
Back				1	1	2	2					2	
Leg				1		1	1					1	
Face				1	1	2	2					2	
Neck				1		1	1					1	
Lumbago				1	2	3	1	2				3	
Locomotor ataxia				1		1		1				1	
Luxation:													
Clavicle				1		1							1
Shoulder		1		1		2		2				2	
Finger		1		1		2		2				2	
Toe				1		1		1				1	
Wrist				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Coxo-femoral		1				1	1					1	
Mania, acute				2	1	3	1	1	1			3	
Mastoiditis					1	1	1					1	
Meningitis:													
Acute cerebral				1		1					1	1	
Cerebro-spinal				1		1					1	1	
Menorrhagia					5	5	2	2		1		5	
Metritis					2	2		2				2	
Morphomania		1				1		1				1	
Myalgia				3	3	6	4	2				6	
Melancholia		1				1		1				1	
Muscular contraction				1		1	1					1	

370 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Table showing admissions, discharges, and number remaining—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1901.	Admitted.				Total.	Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1902.
		White.		Colored.			Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Menopause, disorders of.....	1				3	4		4				4	
Marasmus.....					1	1		1				1	
Necrosis:													
Toe.....					1	1				1		1	
Rib.....					2	2	1					1	1
Nephritis:													
Interstitial, acute.....	2				1	3		2			1	3	
Interstitial, chronic.....	2	1		7	1	11		8			3	11	
Parenchymatous, acute.....				7	1	8		4			4	8	
Parenchymatous, chronic.....	1			4	5	10		5			5	10	
Neuralgia, intercostal.....				3		3		3				3	
Neurasthenia.....				2	4	6		6				6	
Opacity of cornea.....	1			1		2	1	1				2	
Osteomyelitis:													
Tibia.....	2			5		7		6			1	7	
Ankle.....				1		1	1					1	
Tarsus.....					1	1				1		1	
Femur.....				2		2		1		1		2	
Ovaritis.....					7	7	2	4	1			7	
Orchitis:													
Specific.....				1		1	1					1	
Acute.....				3		3		3				3	
Gonorrheal.....	1	1		11		13	8	5				13	
Otitis media sup.....				1		1		1				1	
Onychia.....		1		1	1	3		3				3	
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....				2	1	3	1	1				2	1
Papilloma.....				4	1	5	3	2				5	
Pharyngitis, chronic.....				1	2	3		3				3	
Prolapsus uteri.....					2	2	1		1			2	
Paraplegia.....				1		1		1				1	
Paraplegia, spastic.....					1	1		1				1	
Peritonitis:													
Acute.....				3	8	11	4	3			4	11	
Tubercular.....	1			2	4	7		5			1	6	1
Ptyalism.....				2		2	1			1		2	
Phimosis.....		1		18		19	10	8		1		19	
Pleurisy:													
Acute.....				5	2	7	6	1				7	
With effusion.....		1		2	2	5	2	2			1	5	
Pneumonia:													
Fibroid.....				1		1					1	1	
Lobar.....			1	35	10	46	29	3			14	46	
Lobular.....				3		3					2	2	1
Poisoning:													
Opium.....					1	1	1					1	
Camphor.....					1	1		1				1	
Carbolic acid.....					1	1	1					1	
Potas. hydroxide.....					1	1	1					1	
Prolapsus recti.....					1	1	1					1	
Paresis.....				1		1	1					1	
Polypus:				1		1		1				1	
Uterus.....					1	1	1					1	
Nose.....				1		1						1	
Pregnancy.....	15		2		217	234	208	1	4	7	2	222	12
Promaine poisoning.....					2	2		1				1	1
Pyosalpinx:													
Unilateral.....					10	10	8			1		9	1
Bilateral.....			1		10	11	5	5			1	11	
Cystic ovary.....					1	1		1				1	
Pertussis.....					1	1						1	
Pott's disease of spine.....				1		1						1	
Prematurity.....				1		1			1			1	
Punctured uterus.....					1	1					1	1	
Rape.....					1	1	1					1	
Retained placenta.....					1	1		1				1	
Retroverted uterus.....					7	7	6				1	7	
Ruptured uterus.....					8	8	5	3				8	
Ruptured spleen.....					1	1					1	1	
Rheumatism:					1	1					1	1	
Acute articular.....	2	3		28	22	35	10	35		2	1	48	7
Chronic articular.....		1		18	4	23	1	19				20	3
Acute muscular.....	2	1		5		8	5	3				8	
Chronic muscular.....	4	1		4	2	11		9	1		1	11	
Gonorrheal.....				3	2	5	1	4				5	
Syphilitic.....				2		2		2				2	

Table showing admissions, discharges, and number remaining—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1901.	Admitted.					Discharged.					Total.	Remaining July 1, 1902.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Rubeola				1		1	1					1	
Retention of urine		2		6		8	4	4				8	
Rachitis				2	2	4		4				4	
Sarcoma of—													
Testes	1			1		2		1				1	1
Face					1	1					1	1	
Sternum					1	1		1				1	
Osteosarcoma				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Salpingitis:													
Tubercular					1	1		1				1	
Acute					12	12	5			1		6	6
Sepsis, puerperal					3	3					3	3	
Scald			1		1	2		2				2	
Sciatica		1		1		2	1	1				2	
Strabismus, internal				1		1	1					1	
Synovitis of knee joint		1		3		4		4				4	
Stomatitis					2	2	1	1				2	
Stricture of—													
Urethra		3		16		19	5	10			2	17	2
Rectum					5	5	2	1	1		1	5	
Supernumerary digits					1	1	1					1	
Subinvolution of uterus					2	2	1	1				2	
Subluxation:													
Shoulder		1		1		2	2					2	
Wrist		1		4		5		5				5	
Ankle		4	1	7	2	14	7	7				14	
Clavicle		1				1	1					1	
Knee				4		4		4				4	
Fingers		1		3		4		4				4	
Inferior maxillary					1	1		1				1	
Syphilis:													
Primary		1		3	3	7		7				7	
Secondary	2	2	2	2	7	15		13				13	2
Tertiary	2			1	3	6		5				5	1
Tonsillitis:													
Acute				2		2	1	1				2	
Follicular				4		4	3	1				4	
Tuberculosis:													
Miliary, acute				13	9	22		14	1		7	22	
Pulmonary, chronic	5	2		25	22	54		25			24	49	5
Intestinal				2	1	3		2			1	3	
Ankle joint				1		1		1				1	
Elbow joint				2		2	1					1	1
Hip joint				2		2	1				1	2	
Shoulder joint				1		1		1				1	
Sternum					2	2	1	1				2	
Testicle				2		2			1			2	1
Teno-vaginitis				2		2	1	1				2	
Urethritis, simple				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Ulcer:													
Arm			1			1		1				1	
Face			1			1		1				1	
Foot				2		2	1	1				2	
Leg, chronic, indolent				9	14	23	3	19				22	1
Leg, varicose				3	4	7	2	5				7	
Chest wall					2	2		2				2	
Intestine				1		1	1					1	
Varicose veins					1	1	1					1	
Varicocele				1		1	1					1	
Wen					1	1	1					1	
Wounds:													
Infected		1		5	5	11	6	4				10	1
Contused wound of—													
Face		4		13	2	19	5	13				18	1
Foot		3		10	1	14	1	12		1		14	
Hand		4		16	2	22	2	20				22	
Back		1		6	3	10	2	7	1			10	
Abdomen					3	3	1	2				3	
Leg		8		8		16		13	3			16	
Deep urethra				1		1	1					1	
Scalp		3		4		7		6		1		7	
Thigh				3	1	4	1	3				4	
Arm		1		11	2	14	1	13				14	
Chest			1	2	2	5		5				5	
Kidney				1		1	1					1	

370 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Table showing admissions, discharges, and number remaining—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1901.	Admitted.				Total.	Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1902.
		White.		Colored.			Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Menopause, disorders of.....	1				3	4		4				4	
Marasmus.....					1	1		1				1	
Necrosis:													
Toe.....					1	1				1		1	
Rib.....					2	2	1					1	1
Nephritis:													
Interstitial, acute.....	2				1	3		2			1	3	
Interstitial, chronic.....	2	1		7	1	11		8			3	11	
Parenchymatous, acute.....				7	1	8		4			4	8	
Parenchymatous, chronic.....	1			4	5	10		5			5	10	
Neuralgia, intercostal.....				3		3		3				3	
Neurasthenia.....				2	4	6		6				6	
Opacity of cornea.....	1			1		2	1	1				2	
Osteomyelitis:													
Tibia.....	2			5		7		6			1	7	
Ankle.....				1		1	1					1	
Tarsus.....					1	1				1		1	
Femur.....				2		2		1		1		2	
Ovaritis.....					7	7	2	4	1			7	
Orchitis:													
Specific.....				1		1	1					1	
Acute.....				3		3		3				3	
Gonorrheal.....	1	1		11		13	8	5				13	
Otitis media sup.....				1		1		1				1	
Onychia.....		1		1	1	3		3				3	
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....				2	1	3	1	1				2	1
Papilloma.....				4	1	5	3	2				5	
Pharyngitis, chronic.....				1	2	3		3				3	
Prolapsus uteri.....					2	2	1		1			2	
Paraplegia.....				1		1		1				1	
Paraplegia, spastic.....					1	1		1				1	
Peritonitis:													
Acute.....				3	8	11	4	3			4	11	
Tubercular.....	1			2	4	7		5			1	6	1
Ptyalism.....				2		2	1			1		2	
Phimosis.....		1		18		19	10	8		1		19	
Pleurisy:													
Acute.....				5	2	7	6	1				7	
With effusion.....		1		2	2	5	2	2			1	5	
Pneumonia:													
Fibroid.....				1		1					1	1	
Lobar.....			1	35	10	46	29	3			14	46	
Lobular.....				3		3					2	2	1
Poisoning:													
Opium.....					1	1	1					1	
Camphor.....					1	1		1				1	
Carbolic acid.....					1	1	1					1	
Potas. hydroxide.....					1	1	1					1	
Prolapsus recti.....					1	1	1					1	
Paresis.....				1		1		1				1	
Polypus:													
Uterus.....					1	1	1					1	
Nose.....				1		1	1					1	
Pregnancy.....	15		2		217	234	208	1	4	7	2	222	12
Ptomaine poisoning.....					2	2		1				1	1
Pyosalpinx:													
Unilateral.....					10	10	8			1		9	1
Bilateral.....			1		10	11	5	5			1	11	
Cystic ovary.....					1	1		1				1	
Pertussis.....				1		1						1	
Pott's disease of spine.....				1		1			1			1	
Prematurity.....					1	1					1	1	
Punctured uterus.....					1	1	1					1	
Rape.....					1	1		1				1	
Retained placenta.....					7	7	6				1	7	
Retroverted uterus.....					8	8	5	3				8	
Ruptured uterus.....					1	1					1	1	
Ruptured spleen.....					1	1					1	1	
Rheumatism:													
Acute articular.....	2	3		28	22	55	10	35		2	1	48	7
Chronic articular.....		1		18	4	23	1	19				20	3
Acute muscular.....	2	1		5		8	5	3				8	
Chronic muscular.....	4	1		4	2	11		9	1		1	11	
Gonorrhœal.....				3	2	5	1	4				5	
Syphilitic.....				2		2		2				2	

Table showing admissions, discharges, and number remaining—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1901.	Admitted.				Total.	Discharged.					Total.	Remaining July 1, 1902.
		White.		Colored.			Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Rubeola				1		1	1					1	
Retention of urine		2		6		8	4	4				8	
Rachitis				2	2	4		4				4	
Sarcoma of—													
Testes	1			1		2		1				1	1
Face					1	1					1	1	
Sternum					1	1		1				1	
Osteosarcoma				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Salpingitis:													
Tubercular					1	1		1				1	
Acute					12	12	5			1		6	6
Sepsis, puerperal					3	3					3	3	
Scald			1		1	2		2				2	
Sciatica		1		1		2	1	1				2	
Strabismus, internal				1		1	1					1	
Synovitis of knee joint		1		3		4		4				4	
Stomatitis					2	2	1	1				2	
Stricture of—													
Urethra		3		16		19	5	10			2	17	2
Rectum					5	5	2	1	1		1	5	
Supernumerary digits					1	1	1					1	
Subinvolution of uterus					2	2	1	1				2	
Subluxation:													
Shoulder		1		1		2	2					2	
Wrist		1		4		5		5				5	
Ankle		4	1	7	2	14	7	7				14	
Clavicle		1				1	1					1	
Knee				4		4		4				4	
Fingers		1		3		4		4				4	
Inferior maxillary					1	1		1				1	
Syphilis:													
Primary		1		3	3	7		7				7	
Secondary	2	2	2	2	7	15		13				13	2
Tertiary	2			1	3	6		5				5	1
Tonsillitis:													
Acute				2		2	1	1				2	
Follicular				4		4	3	1				4	
Tuberculosis:													
Miliary, acute				13	9	22		14	1		7	22	
Pulmonary, chronic	5	2		25	22	54		25			24	49	5
Intestinal				2	1	3		2			1	3	
Ankle joint				1		1		1				1	
Elbow joint				2		2	1					1	1
Hip joint				2		2	1				1	2	
Shoulder joint				1		1		1				1	
Sternum					2	2	1	1				2	
Testicle				2		2			1			2	1
Teno-vaginitis				2		2	1	1				2	
Urethritis, simple				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Ulcer:													
Arm			1			1		1				1	
Face			1			1		1				1	
Foot				2		2	1	1				2	
Leg, chronic, indolent				9	14	23	3	19				22	1
Leg, varicose				3	4	7	2	5				7	
Chest wall					2	2		2				2	
Intestine				1		1	1					1	
Varicose veins					1	1	1					1	
Varicocele				1		1	1					1	
Wen					1	1	1					1	
Wounds:													
Infected		1		5	5	11	6	4				10	1
Contused wound of—													
Face		4		13	2	19	5	13				18	1
Foot		3		10	1	14	1	12		1		14	
Hand		4		16	2	22	2	20				22	
Back		1		6	3	10	2	7	1			10	
Abdomen					3	3	1	2				3	
Leg		8		8		16		13	3			16	
Deep urethra				1		1	1					1	
Scalp		3		4		7		6		1		7	
Thigh				3	1	4	1	3				4	
Arm		1		11	2	14	1	13				14	
Chest			1	2	2	5		5				5	
Kidney				1		1	1					1	

Table showing admissions, discharges, and number remaining—Continued.

Diseases.	Remaining July 1, 1901.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1902.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.								
Wounds—Continued.													
Incised wound of—													
Arm.....		1		6	1	8	2	6				8	
Hand.....		1	2	14	5	22	5	17				22	
Neck.....				3		3	1	2				3	
Face.....				18	3	21		21				21	
Thigh.....					1	1	1					1	
Foot.....		2		5	2	9	1	8				9	
Leg.....				2		2		2				2	
Scalp.....				10	1	11		11				11	
Chest.....				1	2	3	1	2				3	
Lacerated wound of—													
Arm.....		2			1	3		3				3	
Thigh.....		1		1		2		2				2	
Face.....		8		25	7	40	4	36				40	
Foot.....		1		6	2	9	2	7				9	
Hand.....		8		32	4	44	3	41				44	
Leg.....	1	2		7	1	11	3	8				11	
Scalp.....		9		33	7	49	6	43				49	
Gunshot wound of—													
Arm.....					1	1		1				1	
Foot.....				1		1	1					1	
Leg.....				1	1	2	2					2	
Hand.....				1		1		1				1	
Face.....				1		1	1					1	
Chest.....				1		1	1					1	
Thigh.....				2		2		2				2	
Brain.....		1				1					1	1	
Stab wound of—													
Abdomen.....					1	1		1				1	
Back.....				1		1		1				1	
Punctured wound of—													
Wrist.....		3	1	4	2	10		10				10	
Foot.....		3		7		10		10				10	
Total.....	127	181	21	1,065	958	2,352	853	1,129	32	32	194	2,240	112

Operations and results.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
Amputations of—										
Foot.....	Gangrene of foot.....			5		5	5			
Toes.....	Gangrene of toes.....			2		2	2			
Cervix uteri and salpingectomy.	Elongated cervix and left pyosal- pinx.....				1	1	1			
Lipoma.....	Lipoma of arm.....				4	4	4			
Leg.....	Crushed leg.....	1		1		2	2			
Leg (secondary).....	Gangrene.....			1		1	1			
Leg.....	Ununited fracture, old.....	1				1	1			
Fingers.....	Supernumerary digits.....				1	1	1			
Appendectomy.....	Appendicitis with purulent peri- tonitis.....			1		1				1
	Appendicitis with gangrene of cœ- cum.....			1		1	1			
Aspiration.....	Hydrocele.....			3		3	3			
Bassini's operation.....	Effusion in knee joint.....			1		1	1			
Cœliotomy:	Inguinal hernia.....			2		2	2			
Salpingo-oopho- rectomy.	Dermoid cyst of ovary and salpingitis.....				1	1	1			
	Pyosalpinx and cystic ovary, uni- lateral.....				8	8	8			
Salpingo-oopho- rectomy and ven- tral suspension.	Fibro-cystic ovary and salpingitis.....				4	4	4			
	Cystic degeneration of ovary and retroverted uterus.....				1	1	1			

Operations and results—Continued.

Operations.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
Coeliotomy—Continued.	Retroverted uterus with adhesions.				1	1	1			
Ventral suspension.	Submucous fibroid and bilateral pyosalpinx.				2	2	2			
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Myo-fibroma and bilateral pyosalpinx.				2	2	2			
	Multinodular fibroids of uterus.				11	11	11			
	Pyosalpinx and cystic degeneration of ovaries.				4	4	4			
	Multinodular fibroids and cystic degeneration of ovaries.				1	1	1			
Salpingectomy	Ectopic pregnancy.				1	1				1
	Pyosalpinx				1	1	1			
Ovariectomy	Ovarian cyst				4	4	4			
Oophorectomy	Cystic degeneration of ovary				1	1	1			
Exploratory	Tubercular peritonitis			1	1	2		1	1	
	Sarcoma of colon			1		1		1		
	Abscess of liver			1		1	1			
Curettement.....	Retained placenta				8	8	8			
	Retained placenta with septicemia.				1	1				1
Curettement and dilatation.	Dysmenorrhea				3	3	3			
Curettement.....	Endometritis				3	3	2	1		
Circumcision	Phimosis	1		15		16	16			
Cauterization.....	Dog bite	1		4		5	5			
Cauterization, thermocautery.	Carcinoma of cervix uteri.				2	2		1	1	
Clamp and cautery	Internal hemorrhoids.			1		1	1			
Cystotomy, suprapubic.	Stricture of urethra and retention of urine.			1		1	1			
Castration	Sarcoma of testicle.			1		1	1			
	Tuberculosis of testicle			1		1	1			
Extirpation	Inguinal adenitis, bilateral			7	2	9	9			
	Inguinal adenitis, unilateral			8	2	10	10			
	Cervical adenitis, bilateral			1	1	2	2			
	Cervical adenitis, unilateral			5	3	8	6	2		
	Submaxillary adenitis				4	4	4			
Excision and wiring	Ununited fracture of tibia	2				2	2			
Excision	Tubercular osteo-myelitis of radius.			3		3	1	1	1	
	Hypertrophy of tonsils.			1	2	3	3			
	Epulis				1	1	1			
	Keloids			2		2	2			
	External hemorrhoids			4	2	6	6			
	Onychia of great toe.			1	1	2	2			
	Tuberculosis of sternum			1		1		1		
	Carcinoma of tongue.			1		1				1
	Ingrown toe nail			2	1	3	3			
	Old cicatrix			1		1	1			
	Fibro-papilloma of lip			1		1	1			
	Fibro-papilloma of rectum.			1		1		1		
Excision, incision, and dilatation.	External hemorrhoids and stricture of rectum.				1	1	1			
Excision and curettage..	Tuberculosis of lumbar vertebra.			1		1			1	
Excision of veins.....	Varicocele			2		2	2			
Extraction	Bullet in hand			1		1	1			
Excision and curettage..	Tuberculosis of tibia			1		1		1		
	Tuberculosis of elbow joint.			1		1		1		
Paracentesisabdominalis	Hydro-peritoneum.	4		2	1	7		5	2	
Posterior colpotomy.....	Pelvic abscess.				4	4	4			
	Cyst in broad ligament				1	1				
Prostatectomy, suprapubic.	Hypertrophy of lateral lobes of prostate gland.			1		1	1			
Perineorrhaphy	Lacerated perineum				20	20	20			
Radical cure	Hydrocele			2		2	2			
	Strangulated inguinal hernia			3		3	2			1
	Inguinal hernia			4	2	6	6			
	Ventral hernia.			1	1	2	2			
Radical cure and appendectomy.	Bilateral inguinal hernia and appendicitis.			1		1	1			
Radical cure and circumcision.	Hydrocele and phimosis.			1		1	1			
Reduction.....	Fracture of radius and ulna	1				1	1			
	Fracture of tibia and fibula.				1	1	1			
	Fracture of ulna				1	1	1			
	Fracture of fibula.			1		1	1			
	Fracture of clavicle			3		3	3			
	Fracture of humerus.			1	2	3	3			
	Fracture of femur			1		1	1			

Operations and results—Continued.

Operations.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
Reduction.....	Fracture of fibular co. com.....			1		1	1			
	Fracture of ribs.....			2		2	2			
	Fracture of radius.....			1	1	2	2			
	Fracture of thumb co. com.....	1				1	1			
	Collie's fracture.....		1		1	2	2			
	Potts's fracture.....			2		2	2			
	Luxation of humerus.....			3		3	3			
	Luxation of radius.....			1		1	1			
	Luxation of femur.....	1				1	1			
	Luxation of inferior maxillary.....	1			1	2	2			
Suturing.....	Luxation of index finger.....	1		1		2	2			
	Lacerated wound of scalp.....	9		20	5	34	6	28		
	Lacerated wound of face.....	5		18	4	27	4	23		
	Lacerated wound of hand.....	4		12	1	17	3	14		
	Lacerated wound of thigh.....	1		1		2	1	1		
	Lacerated wound of foot.....	1		4	1	6	2	4		
	Lacerated wound of arm.....	2			1	3	1	2		
	Lacerated wound of leg.....	1		5	1	7	3	4		
	Incised wound of hand.....	1	2	10	3	16	5	11		
	Incised wound of face.....			12	2	14		14		
	Incised wound of chest.....			1	1	2	1	1		
	Incised wound of scalp.....			9	1	10		10		
	Incised wound of thigh.....				1	1	1			
	Incised wound of arm.....	1		4	1	6	2	4		
	Incised wound of foot.....	2		4	2	8	1	7		
	Incised wound of neck.....			3		3	1	2		
	Sequestrum of femur.....			1		1	1			
	Sequestrum of ribs.....			1		1	1			
	Ruptured spleen.....				1	1				1
	Carcinoma of breast.....				2	2	2			
Sequestrectomy.....	Ruptured uterus, septicemia, follow- ing abortion.....				1	1				1
Splenectomy.....										
Halstead's operation modified.										
Hysterectomy, vaginal..										
Incision and drainage...	Cullulitis of hand.....	1		2	10	13	10	3		
	Cullulitis of arm.....			2	1	3	3			
	Cullulitis of thumb.....			3	2	5	5			
	Cullulitis of thigh.....			4	2	6	5			1
	Ischio-rectal abscess.....			3	1	4	4			
	Abscess of vulva.....				2	2	2			
	Abscess of right arm.....			1	1	2	2			
	Abscess of breast.....				2	2	2			
	Abscess of back, lumbar region.....			2		2		1	1	
	Abscess of carotid gland.....			3		3	3			
	Abscess of submaxillary gland.....				4	4	4			
	Abscess of axillary glands.....			2	1	3	3			
	Abscess of liver.....			1		1	1			
	Abscess of chin.....				1	1	1			
	Fissure in ano.....			4	1	5	5			
	Fistula in ano.....			2	2	4	4			
Incision and curettage..	Carbuncle.....			5		5	5			
	Para-phimosis.....			2		2	2			
	Suppurating inguinal adenitis.....			4	1	5	5			
	Suppurating cervical adenitis.....			2	2	4	4			
Incision, drainage.....	Peri-rectal fistula.....				1	1	1			
	Splenic abscess.....				1	1	1			
	Ankyloglossia.....				2	2	2			
Incision, drainage, and dilatation.	Stricture of urethra and infiltration of urine.....			1		1	1			
Litholapaxy.....	Calculus.....									
Thoracotomy.....	Empyema.....			1		1	1			
Trepining.....	Cerebral abscess and septic menin- gitis.....			1		1				1
	Depressed fracture of skull.....				1	1	1			
	Bullet wound of skull and septic meningitis.....	1				1				1
Trachelorrhaphy.....	Bilateral laceration of cervix uteri.....				4	4	4			
Urethrotomy.....	Stricture of urethra and peri-ure- thral abscess.....			1		1	1			
	Stricture of urethra and infiltration of urine.....			3		3	1			2
	Stricture of urethra.....									
	do.....			4		4	4			
Ventral suspension.....	Retroversion of uterus.....			2		2	2			
Total.....		44	3	281	195	523	359	145	7	12

Obstetrical department.

Months.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Forceps.	Placenta previa.	Lacerations.	Post-partum hemorrhage.	Puerperal sepsis.	Presentations.					Podalic version.	Multigravida.	Primigravida.	Positions.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.							Head.	Face.	Breech.	Shoulder.	Hands.				Feet.	L. O. A.	R. O. A.	L. O. P.
July.....	1	...	5	13	19	...	1	2	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	8	11	12	5	1
August.....	...	1	6	9	16	2	...	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	7	9	16	...	...
September.....	8	8	16	...	1	3	1	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	10	6	14	2	...	
October.....	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	9	...	...
November.....	2	5	7	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...
December.....	8	8	16	2	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	10	4	2	
January.....	9	10	19	1	...	2	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	11	8	16	2	...	
February.....	3	15	18	...	...	3	...	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	9	9	15	2	...	
March.....	7	7	14	1	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	11	2	1	
April.....	7	10	17	...	...	2	2	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	6	11	16	1	...	
May.....	9	9	18	2	...	1	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	16	1	1	
June.....	...	1	4	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	5	9	12	1	...
Total...	1	2	75	105	183	9	2	17	3	1	177	1	2	1	1	1	3	89	94	154	20	5

Emergencies.

Months.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Months.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
July.....	5	1	35	8	49	February.....	1	0	22	11	34
August.....	5	4	30	10	49	March.....	4	1	30	4	39
September.....	7	1	32	9	49	April.....	9	2	31	12	54
October.....	7	2	35	2	46	May.....	3	...	15	7	25
November.....	6	0	24	6	36	June.....	8	...	19	6	33
December.....	4	1	24	5	34	Total.....	63	14	323	87	487
January.....	4	2	26	7	39						

Table showing number of refusals.

Months.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Months.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
July.....	4	...	14	11	29	February.....	...	...	7	4	11
August.....	2	...	23	10	35	March.....	1	1	5	6	13
September.....	...	...	9	4	13	April.....	1	...	16	3	20
October.....	1	...	6	4	11	May.....	2	...	9	3	14
November.....	...	...	4	5	9	June.....	2	...	7	5	14
December.....	...	...	2	2	4	Total.....	14	1	98	63	176
January.....	1	...	6	5	13						

Record of ambulance runs.

Trips to—													Total.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Northwest.....	21	14	10	6	4	8	6	10	6	11	14	13	128
Southwest.....	6	...	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	4	2	...	23
Northeast.....	2	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	16
Southeast.....	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	11
Central.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	8
Mount Pleasant.....	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	9
Meridian Hill.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
Eckington.....	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7
Georgetown.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Navy-yard.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Total.....	32	20	17	15	11	12	15	21	11	16	19	23	212

Causes of death and days in hospital.

Cause of death.	Date of admission.	Date of death.	Days in hospital.
	<i>Mo. Day. Yr.</i>	<i>Mo. Day. Yr.</i>	
Aortic regurgitation	11 20 1901	11 25 1901	5
Appendicitis, acute suppurative	5 15 1902	5 21 1902	6
Asphyxia	11 12 1901	11 14 1901	2
Asthma:	1 5 1902	1 5 1902	1
Bronchial	12 28 1901	1 7 1902	10
Cardiac	1 3 1902	3 5 1902	3 mos. 2 dys.
Bronchitis:			
Capillary	11 23 1901	12 22 1901	29
Pleurisy with effusion	12 27 1901	1 5 1902	9
Bullet wound of head	4 2 1902	5 10 1902	38
Burn of body, extensive	12 11 1901	12 12 1901	1
Carcinoma of cervix uteri	11 17 1900	7 27 1901	8 mos. 10 dys.
Carcinoma of peritoneum	6 7 1902	6 12 1902	5
Cardiac hypertrophy	11 4 1901	11 4 1901	1
Cellulitis, phlegmonous	11 11 1901	11 24 1901	13
Cerebral abscess	11 19 1901	11 21 1901	2
Childbirth	5 30 1902	5 31 1902	1
Diabetes mellitus	3 25 1902	5 2 1902	38
Diarrhea	11 9 1901	3 15 1902	4 mos. 6 dys.
	4 4 1902	4 7 1902	3
	7 26 1901	7 29 1901	3
	9 6 1901	9 13 1901	7
Ectopic gestation	10 29 1901	11 4 1901	7
Enterocolitis	7 15 1901	7 19 1901	4
Epithelioma of tongue	1 2 1902	1 5 1902	3
Extravasation of urine and uremia	11 20 1901	11 36 1901	6
Fecal fistula	1 8 1902	1 19 1902	11
Fever:			
Typhoid	7 25 1901	7 26 1901	1
	7 29 1901	8 15 1901	18
	8 12 1901	8 16 1901	4
	8 12 1901	8 16 1901	4
	8 9 1901	8 21 1901	12
	9 14 1901	9 20 1901	6
	9 2 1901	10 6 1901	1 mo. 4 dys.
	10 26 1901	10 26 1901	1
	10 29 1901	11 4 1901	7
	11 16 1901	11 18 1901	2
	11 26 1901	12 3 1901	7
	12 11 1901	12 17 1901	6
	12 27 1901	1 6 1902	10
	4 5 1902	4 8 1902	3
	5 7 1902	5 19 1902	12
	5 23 1902	5 25 1902	2
Intermittent, malarial	8 21 1901	8 29 1901	8
Tertian, malarial	8 19 1901	9 27 1902	1 mo. 8 dys.
Gastritis, chronic	8 9 1901	8 9 1901	1
Heat exhaustion	7 2 1901	7 3 1901	1
	7 7 1901	7 8 1901	1
Hemophilia	7 11 1901	7 11 1901	1
Hemorrhage:	3 28 1902	4 11 1902	15
Cerebral	11 18 1901	11 24 1901	6
	1 11 1902	1 13 1902	2
	10 9 1901	1 14 1902	1 mo. 5 dys.
	3 3 1902	3 4 1902	1
	3 28 1902	3 28 1902	1
	3 21 1902	3 30 1902	9
	3 28 1902	4 11 1902	14
	4 13 1902	4 20 1902	7
	11 5 1901	5 19 1902	6 mos. 14 dys.
Gastric	5 30 1902	6 2 1902	3
Umbilical	1 23 1902	1 28 1902	5
	12 24 1901	1 5 1902	11
Hepatic abscess	1 12 1902	1 14 1902	2
Hydrocephalus	4 7 1902	4 20 1902	13
	12 3 1901	3 5 1902	3 mos. 2 dys.
	6 27 1901	7 2 1901	5
	3 3 1902	3 4 1902	1
	12 17 1901	12 20 1901	3
La grippe	9 6 1901	9 9 1901	3
Leucemia	2 26 1902	3 8 1902	10
Lumbar abscess, tubercular	8 25 1901	9 5 1901	11
	8 15 1901	8 28 1901	13
	8 15 1900	7 7 1901	10 mos. 23 dys.
Malignant obstruction, intestinal	1 23 1902	2 20 1902	28
Malignant septicaemia	11 16 1901	11 17 1901	1
Marasmus	10 1 1901	10 12 1901	11
Meningitis:			
Cerebro spinal	11 28 1901	11 30 1901	2
Cerebral	3 17 1902	3 21 1902	4

Causes of death and days in hospital—Continued.

Cause of death.	Date of admission.	Date of death.	Days in hospital.
	<i>Mo. Day. Yr.</i>	<i>Mo. Day. Yr.</i>	
Mitral regurgitation.....	10 22 1901	12 22 1901	2 mos.
	12 11 1901	12 28 1901	17
	4 17 1902	4 19 1902	2
	1 22 1902	2 10 1902	19
	8 1 1901	9 9 1901	1 mo. 9 dys.
	9 8 1901	9 11 1901	2
	4 13 1902	4 23 1902	10
	5 1 1902	5 7 1902	6
	5 18 1902	6 24 1902	1 mo. 6 dys.
Mitral stenosis.....	9 30 1901	11 23 1901	1 mo. 24 dys.
Myocarditis.....	2 9 1902	4 4 1902	1 mo. 6 dys.
Nephritis.....	6 3 1901	7 1 1901	28
Acute.....	12 21 1901	12 26 1901	19
	3 23 1902	3 23 1902	1
	3 15 1902	4 14 1902	1 mo. 19 dys.
	1 25 1902	1 28 1902	3
Chronic.....	11 18 1901	1 1 1902	1 mo. 13 dys.
	10 28 1901	1 10 1902	2 mo. 13 dys.
	12 14 1901	1 18 1902	1 mo. 4 dys.
Chronic parenchymatous.....	8 1 1901	8 20 1901	19
	6 21 1901	7 11 1901	20
	2 18 1902	2 23 1902	5
	7 30 1901	9 9 1901	1 mo. 10 dys.
	9 23 1901	9 30 1901	7
	4 28 1902	5 1 1902	3
Osteomyelitis of tibia.....	2 10 1902	3 2 1902	20
Ovarian cyst.....	1 29 1902	1 29 1902	1
Pericarditis, chronic.....	4 23 1901	5 7 1902	14
Perirectal abscess.....	5 18 1902	5 20 1902	2
Peritonitis.....	7 6 1901	7 7 1901	1
	8 7 1901	8 8 1901	1
	1 22 1902	1 24 1902	2
	8 20 1901	8 22 1901	2
Tubercular.....	12 2 1901	12 7 1901	5
	8 5 1901	10 27 1901	2 mos. 22 dys.
Pernicious anæmia.....	1 1 1902	1 14 1902	13
Phlegmon of thigh.....	8 18 1901	8 20 1901	2
Pneumonia-broncho.....	10 14 1901	11 14 1901	1 mo.
	12 16 1901	12 17 1901	1
	12 15 1901	12 18 1901	3
Pneumonia, lobar.....	8 7 1901	12 31 1901	4 mos. 24 dys.
	12 30 1901	1 1 1902	2
	1 1 1902	1 4 1902	3
	1 10 1902	1 15 1902	5
	3 4 1902	3 7 1902	3
	4 5 1902	4 8 1902	3
	4 16 1902	4 16 1902	1
	1 16 1902	1 22 1902	6
	1 15 1902	1 26 1902	11
	1 17 1902	1 26 1902	9
	10 5 1901	10 13 1901	8
	4 11 1902	4 20 1902	9
	4 24 1902	4 27 1902	3
	5 5 1902	5 6 1902	1
	5 20 1902	5 20 1902	1
Premature birth.....	7 9 1901	7 9 1901	1
	8 15 1901	8 17 1901	2
	12 14 1901	12 14 1901	1
	4 14 1902	4 15 1902	1
	8 31 1901	9 1 1901	1
	10 15 1901	10 16 1901	1
	5 27 1902	6 2 1902	6
	6 10 1902	6 10 1902	1
	9 16 1901	9 16 1901	1
Puerperal eclampsia.....	7 12 1901	7 12 1901	1
	1 18 1902	1 30 1902	12
	5 13 1902	6 26 1902	1 mo. 13 dys.
	5 9 1902	5 11 1902	2
Puerperal septicæmia.....	7 4 1901	8 25 1901	1 mo. 21 dys.
	9 7 1901	9 12 1901	5
	8 27 1901	9 8 1901	12
Pyosalpinx, bilateral.....	12 4 1901	1 12 1902	1 mo. 8 dys.
Retained placenta with hemorrhage.....	4 14 1902	4 14 1902	1
Rheumatism, acute articular.....	4 12 1902	6 24 1902	2 mos. 12 dys.
Chronic.....	6 2 1902	6 27 1902	25
Ruptured uterus.....	12 18 1901	12 20 1901	2
Sarcoma (face).....	8 29 1901	9 3 1901	5
Senile debility.....	1 3 1902	1 6 1902	3
Strangulated inguinal hernia.....	9 1 1901	9 3 1901	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	7 15 1901	7 22 1901	7
	7 9 1901	8 25 1901	1 mo. 14 dys.
	9 9 1901	11 3 1901	1 mo. 25 dys.

Causes of death and days in hospital—Continued.

Cause of death.	Date of admission.	Date of death.	Days in hospital.
	Mo. Day. Yr.	Mo. Day. Yr.	
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	11 9 1901	11 22 1901	13
	11 20 1901	11 23 1901	3
	11 15 1901	12 3 1901	18
	11 22 1901	12 15 1901	23
	12 13 1901	12 15 1901	2
	1 12 1902	1 18 1902	6
	3 3 1902	4 14 1902	1 mo. 11 dys.
	3 31 1902	4 14 1902	14
	12 18 1901	1 23 1902	1 mo. 5 dys.
	10 22 1901	1 27 1902	1 mo. 5 dys.
	11 20 1901	2 4 1902	1 mo. 15 dys.
	1 20 1902	2 14 1902	25
	11 26 1901	2 16 1902	2 mos. 21 dys.
	8 27 1901	9 24 1901	28
	7 13 1901	9 26 1901	2 mos. 13 dys.
	9 25 1901	10 6 1901	11
	9 25 1901	10 10 1901	15
	7 6 1901	10 26 1901	3 mos. 20 dys.
	5 19 1902	6 17 1902	29
	6 10 1902	6 19 1902	9
Tuberculosis, intestinal.....	6 12 1901	8 8 1901	1 mo. 27 dys.
	5 3 1902	5 7 1902	2
Tuberculosis, general.....	6 19 1902	6 26 1902	7
	2 21 1902	2 24 1902	3
Tuberculosis, miliary.....	1 20 1902	2 7 1902	18
	2 17 1902	2 22 1902	5
	2 24 1902	3 3 1902	7
Tuberculosis, miliary, acute.....	4 6 1902	4 16 1902	10
Tubercular rectal abscess.....	2 3 1902	3 15 1902	1 mo. 12 dys.
Tubercular laryngitis.....	3 14 1902	4 3 1902	20
Tubercular abscess of hip.....	8 19 1901	1 22 1902	5 mos. 3 dys.
Tubercular abscess of axilla.....	2 9 1902	2 25 1902	16
Tubercular empyema.....	2 14 1902	2 27 1902	13
Traumatic rupture of spleen.....	1 24 1902	2 2 1902	9
Uremia.....	3 4 1902	4 9 1902	1 mo. 5 dys.
Urethral stricture—uremia.....	9 13 1901	9 18 1901	5
Total.....			194

Out-patient department.

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Anorexia.....			1	1							2
Amenorrhœa.....										21	21
Abrasions of—											
Penis.....							1				1
Face.....							2				2
Anæmia.....			18	34							52
Asthma:											
Cardiac.....	1		25	15							41
Bronchial.....	1		13	10							24
Adenitis:											
Cervical.....							8	20			28
Mammary.....								1			1
Inguinal.....							6	4			10
Abscess:											
Alveolar.....							2				2
Splenic.....								1			1
Abortion.....										6	6
Aphonia.....				4							4
Arthritis.....				1							1
Alcoholism.....		1	2	6							9
Adenoma.....							1	4			5
Ascaris:											
Lumbricoides.....	1		4	4							9
Vermicularis.....			2	1							3
Acne.....	1		6	3							10
Angina pectoris.....				1							1
Atresia vagina.....										1	1
Ascites.....				7							7
Anasarca.....			1								1
Bite, insect.....				2							2

Out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Bronchitis:											
Acute	2	4	150	173							329
Chronic	1	2	132	120							255
Bunion							1				1
Burn, hand							1	1			2
Bubo							3	1			4
Bursitis								1			1
Constipation	8	4	149	228							389
Cystitis:											
Acute	8		23	24							55
Chronic	3		4	2							9
Cholera morbus			1								1
Coryza			24	9							33
Conjunctivitis							2	5			7
Colic:											
Intestinal			8	2							10
Hepatic			1								1
Cephalalgia	1	2	11	33							47
Cellulitis:											
Finger								1			1
Pelvic										1	1
Contusions:											
Face							2	3			5
Hand							3	2			5
Side							1				1
Hip							1				1
Leg						1		3			4
Knee								1			1
Foot							1	1			2
Condyloma							2	3			5
Cancerum oris								1			1
Catarrh:											
Nasal			2	6							8
Post nasal				1							1
Intestinal			3	1							4
Gastric			1								1
Colitis				2							2
Carcinoma of uterus										1	1
Chancre							7				7
Chancroid							21	5			26
Corn on foot							1				1
Circumcision							1				1
Climacteric				2							2
Chorea	3		3								6
Cyst, meibomian							1				1
Dyspepsia:											
Acute	1		42	94							137
Chronic			23	57							80
Diarrhœa:											
Acute			24	11							35
Chronic			5	2							7
Debility:											
Nervous	2	2	33	54							91
Senile	2		17	15							34
Dysmenorrhœa										39	39
Dysentery			2	1							3
Dermatitis:											
Calorica			1	4							5
Venenata			2								2
Dyscrasia			1								1
Eczema			13	27							40
Epilepsy			1	47							48
Enteritis:											
Catarrhal			6	4							10
Croupous			2	4							6
Enuresis			33	5							38
Erythema:											
Simplex				3							3
Papulatum			2	1							3
Epistaxis							2				2
Epithelioma							1				1
Endocarditis			10	5							15
Emesis			2	3							5
Endometritis										6	6
Endocervicitis										3	3
Epididymitis							1				1
Enteralgia			1	1							2
Fever:											
Typhoid			2								2

Out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Fever—Continued.											
Rheumatic				1							1
Ephemeral			2	1							3
Intermittent malaria.....	3	6	62	24							95
Remittent malaria.....			38	43							81
Furuncle							2				2
Fistula, urethral.....										2	2
Fissure in ano.....							1				1
Fœtid breath.....				1							1
Frostbite							2	2			4
Gonorrhœa					11		164	28			203
Gastritis:											
Acute			11	14							25
Chronic		1	21	7							29
Gastralgia			14	12							26
Gastro-enteritis.....			1								1
Glaucoma							1				1
Gleet							3				3
Gum, lacerated.....							1				1
Gumma							2				2
Hysteria.....			3	13							16
Hyperæmia:											
Cerebral.....	5		2	1							8
Ovarian										5	5
Spinal				2							2
Heat exhaustion				3							3
Hæmorrhoids					1	1	10	2			14
Herpes:											
Zoster			3								3
Progenital.....			2								2
Labialis			3								3
Hæmoptysis	1		4								5
Hernia, inguinal					2						2
Hemiplegia			8	1							9
Heart:											
Fatty			2	2							4
Arythmia			3	7							10
Mitral stenosis			1	3							4
Mitral regurgitation			12	16							28
Hypertrophy of			8								8
Aortic stenosis	1		3	1							5
Aortic regurgitation			16	5							21
Neuralgia of				1							1
Tachycardia			3								3
Hæmaturia								1			1
Hepatitis			6	1							7
Hepatic torpor			3	1							4
Indigestion:											
Acute intestinal.....	4	3	52	50							109
Chronic intestinal.....		1	40	43							84
Infection, finger.....							2	2			4
Insomnia				3							3
Influenza		1	42	15							58
Impetigo			2								2
Impotence, sexual.....			2								2
Icterus			1	1							2
Leucorrhœa											
Lumbago			8	7						34	34
Laryngitis			1	4							5
Lymphangitis.....							1	2			3
Metrorrhagia.....											
Menopause		1		22						13	13
Metritis											6
Myalgia			48	18							66
Menorrhagia.....										15	15
Malaria, tertian			3	1							4
Marasmus			2								2
Meningitis, cerebral.....			1	5							6
Mastitis								9			9
Megrim		1	3	3							7
Miscarriage										1	1
Monoplegia			1								1
Mysositis			1								1
Nephritis:											
Acute	1		20	16							37
Chronic			15	12							27
Nephritic congestion.....			2	1							3
Neurasthenia	2	1	29	32							64

Out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecological.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Neuralgia:											
Facial			12	31							43
Ovarian										19	19
Intercostal			4	2							6
Neuritis		1	2	5							8
Narcoma, opium			1	1							2
Nausea			1	4							5
Nematoidea				1							
Orchitis							12				12
Ovaritis										19	19
Odontalgia				3							3
Osteoma							4				4
Otitis media								2			2
Pleurisy:											
Acute			4	15							19
Chronic				2							2
Ptyalism			4	3							7
Pregnancy				4							4
Pharyngitis		1	9	11							21
Prostate, hypertrophy of							2				2
Podarthrititis			2								2
Pleurodynia			2	20							22
Pericarditis			1	1							2
Prostatorrhœa					1		2				3
Paralysis:											
Facial			3								3
Rectal								3			3
Paraplegia				1							1
Parotiditis							2	1			3
Polypus, nasal							1				1
Proctitis							1				1
Phimosis					1		5				6
Pneumonia			2	1							3
Palate, lacerated							1				1
Pertussis		1	3	1							5
Procidentia										1	1
Prurigo		1									1
Pruritus:											
Universal				1							1
Vulvae										2	2
Prostration, nervous			3								3
Rheumatism:											
Acute articular	3		91	95							189
Chronic articular	3	3	95	65							166
Acute muscular		1	67	62							130
Chronic muscular			65	45							110
Gonorrhœal			11	1							12
Rachitis							1	2			3
Rhinitis			2	1							3
Retroversion										1	1
Rubeola			1								1
Synovitis:											
Hip							2				2
Knee								1			1
Syphilis:											
Primary							8	1			9
Secondary					16	10	260	125			411
Tertiary						8	11	1			20
Congenital							8	2			10
Spinal curvature								1			1
Strangury								2			2
Spermatorrhœa						1	1				2
Struma											
Stomatitis:											
Ulcerative			2	1							3
Simple			3	2							5
Vesicular			3	2							5
Sprain:											
Finger							1	1			2
Ankle							1	6			7
Sycosis			2								2
Sciatica			3								3
Seborrhœa				1							1
Suppression—menstrual										2	2
Scabies				1							1
Stricture, urethral							1				1
Subinvolution										2	2
Traumata of—											
Palate							1				1

Out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Medical.				Surgical.				Gynecolog- ical.		Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Traumata of—Continued.											
Abdomen							1				1
Testes							1				1
Kidney							1				1
Thorax							1				1
Tuberculosis			100	107							207
Tænia solium				1							1
Torticollis			2	5							7
Temulentia			1								1
Tinea:											
Circinata			3	1							4
Tonsurans			18	2							20
Thrush		1									1
Tympanitis			1	1							2
Tic douloureux				1							1
Tonsils, hypertrophy of								1			1
Tonsillitis:											
Acute						1	30	45			76
Catarrhal						1	1	2			4
Lacunar							3	4			7
Urticaria			1	9							10
Ulcer of—											
Throat								2			2
Leg						1	6	23			30
Foot							1	1			2
Urethritis							8	1			9
Uvulitis							1	1			2
Vertigo		1	5	8							14
Vaginitis										3	3
Varicella			1								1
Verruca							1				1
Total	58	40	1,840	1,941	32	24	644	330		203	5,112

Revisits, 2,337.

Eye and Ear—Out-patients.

Diagnosis.	Eye.					Ear.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Astigmatism:										
Hypermetropic	1		8	3	12					
Myopic		1	5	10	16					
Atrophy of optic nerve			3	1	4					
Abscess of cornea			1	1	2					
Blepharitis			4	2	6					
Ceruminous deposits							1	9	14	24
Conjunctivitis:										
Catarrhal	2		15	20	37					
Phlyctenular		1	8	6	15					
Purulent			2	4	6					
Cataract:										
Senile			1	1	2					
Inflammatory			2	1	3					
Catarrh:										
Acute aural						1		14	9	24
Chronic aural								8	4	12
Chalazion			2		2					
Cyst, meibomian		1	4	2	7					
Ectropium			1	1	2					
Epiphora				3	3					
Foreign body in—										
Ear								1	4	5
Eye			6	4	10					
Hordeolum	1		1	2	4					
Hypermetropia			4	3	7					
Iritis	1		12	9	22					
Keratitis			2	1	3					
Myopia			2	4	6					
Opacity of cornea	1		4	3	8					
Presbyopia			1	2	3					
Polypus of conjunctiva				1	1					

Eye and Ear—Out-patients—Continued.

Diagnosis.	Eye.					Ear.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pterygium.....			4		4					
Otorrhea.....						1		4	6	11
Otitis.....								1	3	4
Retinitis.....			2	1	3					
Tinnitus aurium.....								4	1	5
Strabismus:										
External.....		1	2	2	5					
Internal.....	1		1	3	5					
Ulcer, corneal.....			1	1	2					
Total.....	7	4	98	91	200	1	1	41	41	85

Table showing the number admitted who resided in the District one year or less.

July.....	44	February.....	29
August.....	34	March.....	50
September.....	30	April.....	27
October.....	34	May.....	41
November.....	28	June.....	41
December.....	35		
January.....	40	Total.....	433

Nativity of patients.

Nativity.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Nativity.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alabama.....			6	2	8	Pennsylvania.....	16		9	12	37
Arkansas.....			2	2	4	Rhode Island.....		1	2	3	6
Connecticut.....	2				2	South Carolina.....			16	5	21
Delaware.....	1	1		1	3	Tennessee.....			5	1	6
District of Columbia.....	52	4	291	236	583	Texas.....			10	4	14
Florida.....	1	1	2		4	Unknown.....	3		6	2	11
Georgia.....			15	7	22	Virginia.....	21	7	365	431	824
Illinois.....	2		3	6	11	West Virginia.....	2		7	8	17
Indiana.....	1		1		2	Austria.....	1				1
Indian Territory.....			2		2	Bermuda.....			1		1
Iowa.....			1		1	Brazil.....			1		1
Kansas.....	1		1		2	Canada.....	3	1	1	1	6
Kentucky.....			3	2	5	Germany.....	9				9
Louisiana.....	1		1	3	5	Ireland.....	19	1			20
Maryland.....	17	1	202	190	410	Italy.....	5	1			6
Massachusetts.....			3	3	6	Nova Scotia.....	1				1
Michigan.....				1	1	Russia.....	2	1			3
Mississippi.....		1	2	3	6	Scotland.....	1				1
Missouri.....			5		5	Switzerland.....	1				1
New Jersey.....	1		7	1	9	Wales.....	1				1
New Mexico.....				1	1	West Indies.....	1		4	2	7
New York.....	10		8	10	28						
North Carolina.....	1		69	17	87	Total.....	181	21	1,056	958	2,216
Ohio.....	5	1	5	4	15						

Occupation of patients.

Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Artist.....	1				1	Janitor.....			3		3
Baker.....			1		1	Jockey.....			2		2
Barber.....	1		19		20	Junk dealer.....			1		1
Barkeeper.....			1		1	Laborer.....	34		537		571
Bartender.....	2		2		4	Laundress.....				37	37
Bellman.....	1		5		6	Machinist.....	2		3		5
Blacksmith.....	2		3		5	Mail carrier.....	1		5		6
Boiler maker.....			1		1	Masseuse.....				2	2
Bootblack.....			3		3	Mechanic.....	1		2		3
Brakeman.....	1				1	Messenger.....			5		5
Brick mason.....	5		3		8	Miner.....			3		3
Bridge builder.....	1				1	Motorman.....	1				1
Broker.....			1		1	Musician.....			1		1
Broom maker.....	1				1	Newsboy.....			4		4
Butcher.....	2		3		5	No occupation.....	8	2	43	43	96
Butler.....			11		11	Nurse.....	1		2	15	18
Cabinetmaker.....			1		1	Oyster dealer.....			2		2
Carpenter.....	4		9		13	Painter.....	4		9		13
Chambermaid.....				1	1	Peddler.....	1		2		3
Clerk.....	8		3		11	Pharmacist.....			1		1
Coachman.....	2		10		12	Photographer.....	2		1		3
Collector.....			1		1	Physician.....	1		4		5
Cook.....	1	1	16	42	60	Piano repairer.....	1				1
Conductor.....	4				4	Plasterer.....	10		7		17
Contractor.....			1		1	Plate printer.....	1				1
Correspondent.....			1		1	Policeman.....	2		1		3
Dairyman.....			2		2	Porter.....	1		24		25
Decorator.....	1				1	Pressman.....	1				1
Dentist.....			1		1	Printer.....	1		5		6
Domestic.....		11		748	759	Pupil.....	17	3	128	52	200
Dredger.....			1		1	Saddler.....	1				1
Dressmaker.....		1		9	10	Sailor.....	1		2		3
Driver.....	3		42		45	Seamstress.....		2		4	6
Electrician.....	1				1	Shipbuilder.....	1		1		2
Elevator boy.....			2		2	Shoemaker.....	4		9		13
Engineer.....	6		2		8	Soldier.....	10		2		12
Errand boy.....			3		3	Stenographer.....	1				1
Expressman.....			4		4	Steward.....			1		1
Farmer.....	3		21		24	Stone mason.....	1				1
File maker.....	1				1	Tailor.....	1		1		2
Fireman.....	3		3		6	Teamster.....	2		3		5
Fish man.....			1		1	Teacher.....	1		2	3	6
Florist.....			1		1	Tile setter.....	1				1
Foreman.....	1				1	Tinner.....	1		1		2
Fruit dealer.....	2		1		3	Trainman.....	1				1
Gardener.....	1		1		2	Unknown.....	1		1	1	3
Hackman.....			1		1	Upholsterer.....	2		3		5
Hod carrier.....	1				1	Waiter.....			37		37
Hostler.....			10		10	Waitress.....		1		1	2
Huckster.....			2		2	Watchman.....			3		3
Ice man.....			2		2						
Iron worker.....	3				3						
						Total.....	181	21	1,056	958	2,216

Number admitted each year for the past twenty-eight years.

Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.	Year ending June 30—	Num-ber.
1875.....	190	1885.....	1,794	1895.....	2,476
1876.....	319	1886.....	1,923	1896.....	2,596
1877.....	500	1887.....	2,017	1897.....	2,815
1878.....	519	1888.....	1,997	1898.....	2,355
1879.....	642	1889.....	2,074	1899.....	2,374
1880.....	819	1890.....	2,392	1900.....	2,427
1881.....	892	1891.....	2,373	1901.....	2,414
1882.....	1,102	1892.....	2,331	1902.....	2,408
1883.....	1,373	1893.....	2,422		
1884.....	1,509	1894.....	2,801		

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL, *July 10, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the annual report of the training school for nurses connected with Freedmen's Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The regular graduating exercises were held at the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel on Monday evening, May 5. The graduating class numbered 13. Rev. J. E. Rankin, president Howard University, presented the diplomas, with a verse of Scripture, selected as a motto for each nurse.

During the year there were several nurses sick with la grippe in addition to many minor cases of illness, all of which were treated by Dr. E. A. Balloch.

Two nurses developed serious illness and were compelled to resign; one of these, Miss B. D. Washington, died of tuberculosis, of which she had a family history.

I beg to call your attention to the very excellent service to the cooking department of the school rendered by Miss Alice Pinyon, a graduate of Mrs. Rorer's Philadelphia Cooking School.

Miss Pinyon, at her own request, was permitted to demonstrate to the nurses, and gave them a varied and superior course of practical work in that important branch of their training.

The reduction of the nursing staff in October, 1901, from 32 to 30 frequently causes embarrassment when the wards are heavy, especially when there is sickness among the nurses or special cases requiring a detail from the wards.

It is a pleasure to state that the new matron, Miss Annie King, has been very helpful to the nursing department in various ways, particularly in looking after the personal comfort of the nurses.

Applications during the year.....	202
Applicants taken on probation.....	22
Accepted.....	18
Dismissed for cause.....	1
Graduated.....	13
Probationers.....	3
Male assistants.....	3
Resigned.....	3

We again return thanks to the visiting physicians for their continued assistance in various ways, especially in the matter of lectures and instruction to the nurses.

The faculty for the year was as follows:

W. A. Warfield, M. D., gynecology and abdominal nursing.
 E. A. Balloch, A. M., M. D., general surgery and bandaging.
 William H. Hughes, M. D., anatomy.
 W. A. Jack, jr., M. D., physiology.
 E. O. Belt, M. D., diseases of the eye and ear.
 N. R. Jenner, M. D., obstetrics and care of infants.
 J. W. Mitchell, M. D., materia medica.
 J. R. Francis, M. D., diseases of children.
 C. I. West, M. D., bacteriology and urinalysis.
 F. E. Maxcy, M. D., hygiene and general medical nursing.
 Miss Annie R. Combs, massage.
 Mrs. Sara I. Fleetwood, dietetics.

Graduates of 1902.

Miss E. C. Adams, still in the school.
 Miss B. I. Boone, still in the school.
 Miss V. L. Baker, Dudley, N. C.
 Miss M. S. Booth, still in the school.
 Miss A. V. Delisser, private nursing in Washington, D. C.
 Miss Frances Dias, still in the school.
 Miss Gertrude Johnson, still in the school.
 Miss M. E. Lee, still in the school.
 Miss Corrinna Mason, still in the school.
 Miss Florence Nichols, still in the school.
 Miss Amanda Rogers, still in the school.
 Miss Maggie Roper, still in the school.
 Miss R. A. Thompson, now Mrs. Thomas, Chicago; class of 1896.

Respectfully submitted.

SARA I. FLEETWOOD,
Superintendent of Training School.

Dr. W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

List of graduates and their present occupation and whereabouts.

1901.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Allen, Margaret A.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Barks, Susan C.....	do.....	Bedford, Pa.
Campbell, B. N.....	do.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Dey, Mary L.....	do.....	Virginia.
Hackley, Mamie E.....	do.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hanson, Carrie L.....	do.....	Baltimore, Md.
Harrell, Catherine S.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Hunter, Bessie.....	do.....	Do.
Jackson, Eliza A.....	do.....	Richmond, Va.
Jones, Mary J.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Powell, Gussie D.....	do.....	Richmond, Va.
Rhone, Charlotte S.....	do.....	Newbern, N. C.
Robinson, Frances A.....	do.....	Do.
Thomas, Bertha J.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Walcott, Louisa M.....	do.....	Rock Hill, S. C.
Whitley, Florence A.....	do.....	Newbern, N. C.

1900.

Clarke, Mary F.....	Private nurse.....	Richmond, Va.
Hamilton, Priscilla.....	do.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Hawkins, Nannie E.....	do.....	Charlotte, N. C.
Hunton, Mary A.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Johnson, Hattie B.....	do.....	Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Lewis, Eva P.....	do.....	Manassas, Va.
Moody, Annie L.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Mickens, Macella C.....	do.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Middleton, Haga H.....	do.....	Charleston, S. C.
Smith, Cora V.....	do.....	Petersburg, Va.
Winfield, Laura.....	do.....	Ware, Mass.

1899.

Banks, Effie P.....	Private nurse.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Brown, Agnes M.....	do.....	Meyersdale, Pa.
Coleman, Georgia A.....	do.....	Atlanta, Ga.
Dismond, S. Matthew.....	Head nurse, Provident Hospital.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Francies, Bertha A.....	Private nurse.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Hairston, Lula C.....	Nurse, Slater School.....	Winston, N. C.
Hankins, Mintha C.....	Private nurse.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
Hendricks, Eliza R.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Henry, Lillian M.....	do.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hoge, Carrie M.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Keemer, Jessie E.....	Head nurse, Dr. Francis's sanitarium.....	Do.
McEwen, Irene O.....	Now Mrs. Green.....	Pensacola, Fla.
Rich, Anna.....	Private nurse.....	Hartford, Conn.
Scott, Helen V.....	Now Mrs. Cole.....	Swansboro, Ga.
Thompson, Isabella.....	Private nurse.....	New Orleans, La.
Wilson, Emma C.....	do.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Williams, Almira E.....	do.....	Lansingburg, N. Y.

1898.

Bannister, Carrie J.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Bennett, Florence R.....	do.....	Baltimore, Md.
Cabannis, Martha E.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Carter, Edith M.....	do.....	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Davis, Annie M.....	do.....	Shelbyville, Tenn.
Ennis, Sarah J.....	Now Mrs. Brooks.....	Washington, D. C.
Gaines, Mary R.....	Head nurse, Providence Hospital.....	Baltimore, Md.
Geder, Isabella.....	Private nurse.....	Binghamton, N. Y.
Hurlong, Mary A.....	do.....	Asheville, N. C.
King, Carrie M.....	Now Mrs. Foreman.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Robinson, Amelia A.....	Private nurse.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Russell, Ruby E.....	do.....	Charlottesville, Va.
Stanton, Priscilla.....	Now Mrs. Todd.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Sumby, Lillie May.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Valentine, J. Ella.....	do.....	Lebanon, Ind.
Whitson, Clara E.....	do.....	Rhinecliff, N. Y.

List of graduates and their present occupation and whereabouts—Continued.

1897.

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Caldwell, Amanda J.....	Now Mrs. Darrell.....	Dallas, Tex.
Combs, Annie R.....	Massage specialist.....	Washington, D. C.
Green, Lucille.....	Now Mrs. Tibbs.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Griffin, G. Josephine.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Haithcock, Ada.....	do.....	Do.
King, Annie C.....	Matron, Freedmen's Hospital.....	Do.
Rollins, Willie M.....	do.....	Do.
Smith, S. May.....	Head nurse, Tuskegee Institute.....	Tuskegee, Ala.
Thomas, Annie M.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Thompson, Della R.....	Now Mrs. Davis.....	Vienna, Va.
Underhill, Katherine P.....	Now Mrs. Wm. Moten.....	Washington, D. C.
Webb, Eva P.....	Private nurse.....	Do.
Warner, Florence A.....	do.....	Springfield, Mass.
Young, Lola E. M.....	do.....	Greenville, S. C.

1896.

Ashton, Luci V.....	Superintendent of nurses, Douglas Hospital...	Kansas City, Mo.
Blackburn, N. L.....	Private nurse.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Burke, Julia.....	Now Mrs. Phillips.....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Fleetwood, Sara I.....	Superintendent of Training School, Freedmen's Hospital.	Washington, D. C.
Foust, Isabella L.....	Private nurse.....	Winston, N. C.
Gibson, Katherine C.....	Government Printing Office.....	Washington, D. C.
Green, Anna M.....	Private nurse.....	New York, N. Y.
Owens, Laura A.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.
Pierce, Letitia.....	Now Mrs. Blair.....	Do.
Ricks, Antoinette M.....	Assistant superintendent.....	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Robinson, Annie B.....	Superintendent and matron, Good Samaritan Hospital.	Charlotte, N. C.
Shorter, Sarah A.....	Private nurse.....	Washington, D. C.
Simms, Annie A.....	do.....	Do.
Smith, Gertrude.....	Now Mrs. Thorn.....	Do.
Tyler, Elizabeth.....	Private nurse.....	Northampton, Mass.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION SENT APPLICANTS.

The Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses is established to give a two years' course of training to women who desire to enter the profession of nursing.

Applicants may be received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, and printed instructions will be furnished respecting the personal information to be given by applicants. Letters of application should be accompanied by a statement from a clergyman testifying to good moral character, and from a physician certifying to sound health and unimpaired faculties. Applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, of at least average height and physique, and must give satisfactory evidence of a general fitness of disposition and temperament for the work of nursing. It has been the practice of the hospital to appoint only unmarried colored women (this term includes widows). Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the nurses and the approval of the surgeon in chief, they will be received one month on probation. During the month of trial and previous to being accepted as a pupil in the school the applicant must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English dictation. The examination is to test the applicant's ability to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to understand arithmetic as far as fractions and per cent, and take notes of lectures. This amount of education is indispensable for a member of the school, but applicants are reminded that women of superior education and cultivation will be preferred.

During the probationary month board, lodging, and laundry work are provided by the school. The probationer provides her own dress.

The training-school authorities reserve the right to terminate the connection of a pupil with the school at any time in case of misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. Those who prove satisfactory are accepted as pupils after signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, including the probationary month,

and during that time to obey the rules of the school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same. Pupils reside at the home and serve as assistants in various departments of the hospital for the full two years. They are also expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the superintendent of nurses.

After the month of probation pupils are required, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the hospital, which is a blue gingham, simply made, with white apron and cap and linen collar and cuffs. Probationers are not allowed to wear this dress.

In addition to their board and lodging, and a reasonable amount of laundry work, the nurses will be provided with uniforms, the necessary note and text books, also \$5 per month. This sum is not given as pay for services rendered, it being considered that their education during that time is a full equivalent for their services.

The day nurses are on duty from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. The pupils have a right to one-half of Sunday and are often given a half day in the week. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year during the summer. In sickness the pupils are cared for gratuitously, but the time lost must be made up.

The course of instruction is given by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients and by the superintendent and head nurse. A regular course of lectures, recitations, and demonstrations is also given, with examinations at stated periods. When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses receive, if they pass the examination and are otherwise satisfactory, a diploma certifying to the course of training and practice.

Course of training.

The instruction includes:

- (1) The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups.
- (2) The administration of enemias and use of catheter.
- (3) The management of appliances for uterine complaints.
- (4) The best method of friction to the body and extremities.
- (5) The management of helpless patients; making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bedsores, and managing positions.
- (6) Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints.
- (7) The preparing, cooking, and serving of delicacies for the sick.

They will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in the proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards, to keep all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence as to delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

The teaching will be given by visiting or resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and by the superintendent. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods.

When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses thus trained, on passing a satisfactory examination, each receive a diploma.

Questions to be answered by candidates.

- (1) Name in full.
- (2) Are you a single woman or widow?
- (3) If a widow, have you children; how many; their ages; how are they provided for?
- (4) Are you otherwise free from domestic responsibility so that you are not liable to be called away during the two-years' course?
- (5) Your present occupation or employment.
- (6) Your former employment, if any.
- (7) Your age on last birthday.
- (8) Date and place of birth.
- (9) Height.
- (10) Weight.
- (11) In what schools and places were you educated; and state what your advantages have been.
- (12) Have you ever been in any other hospital or training school?
- (13) Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
- (14) Are your sight and hearing good?
- (15) Have you any physical defects?

- (16) Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
- (17) Have you ever had any uterine disease?
- (18) The names in full of two persons to be referred to, not relatives; and state how long each has known you; if previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
- (19) Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

Contract signed by pupil nurses on entering the school.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 190—.

I, ———, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years from date a pupil of the above-named institution, and promise during that time to obey the rules of school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, September 8, 1902.

SIR: The board of visitors to the Freedmen's Hospital have the honor to state that it has made its annual inspection of the hospital and beg to report as follows:

Its affairs are being well administered under the direction and supervision of Dr. William A. Warfield, the surgeon in charge, and of his assistants, Drs. West and Hughes. On the day of our inspection, September 5, there were 130 patients in the hospital, the average number throughout the year being about 140 daily. These embrace medical and surgical cases, including the patients in the maternity ward. The whole number of patients admitted during the year was 2,408, with the addition of 127 remaining July 1, 1901, making a total of 2,535 treated during the year, of whom 1,792 purport to have been actual residents of the District of Columbia. Experience shows, however, that a liberal proportion of these were not bona fide residents of the District, not having perfected a residence here, but representing themselves as such so as to secure the privileges and benefits of this hospital. Such information has, in most cases, been secured from the patients themselves, after their admission, and when it would be inhuman to remove them. We mention this by way of emphasizing the fact that the bulk of the 2,535 patients treated are not residents of the District, as has been intimated sometimes in support of the plea that this hospital should become an annex of the municipal hospital of the District because its patients are largely from the District.

The sanitary conditions are as good as the circumstances will allow. In the several wards the appearance is that of cleanliness and order, giving token of careful oversight by those charged with the care thereof. The beds and bedding were neat, the floors clean, and the patients were cheerful and hopeful; showing the good results of proper nourishment and attention. The charts of the patients are full and complete, furnishing an intelligent and thorough history of each case. The duties of the clerk, the matron, and the superintendent of the nurses' training school are well and creditably performed and they are deserving of honorable mention. The nurses, whose term of service covers two years, perform their duties satisfactorily. They are young colored women, 30 in number, selected from the country at large, together with the internes, or resident physicians, who are here afforded an equipment of knowledge and experience both in the details of their professions and in the humanities, that they will take to the outside, as instruments alike for the alleviation and prevention of disease, and the dissemination of useful practical knowledge calculated to reduce the mortality in the colored race, and to assist in the development of the highest civilization therein. The apothecary's department we found in good order, and the duties of that office are being intelligently and practically performed.

The steward's office especially merits more than a mere perfunctory mention. The present steward we find to be a young man of excellent character, and of thorough intelligence and capacity for his place. He is prudent and careful in all the affairs of his office, and he has greatly economized the cost of food supplies. The character of the same has been vastly improved. The unsavory dishes that we formerly found in the hospital menu have entirely disappeared under his administration and in place thereof appetizing viands, relished by the sick, have been substituted and prepared in such manner as to nourish and aid in the recovery of patients; and that, too, at a considerably reduced cost.

The operations performed by the surgeon in chief and his assistants embrace many capital cases of the very first importance in the domain of surgery.

Especially have the cases of abdominal surgery been in a very gratifying degree successful.

Some new instruments have been obtained, and a valuable microscope has been added to the appliances for the systematic treatment of disease and for enlightened explorations in bacteriology.

The general sanitary conditions of the buildings are not such as we can confidently commend. The best efforts in this direction are necessarily handicapped by the character of these decaying wooden buildings that in the time of the civil war served as hospital barracks for Harewood Hospital. Widely detached in their relative positions they are difficult to manage and operate and their construction is of such nature that due regard can scarcely be paid to sewerage and drainage. These old buildings are rotten and decayed, and in our opinion to attempt to repair them would be a wasteful expenditure of the public funds. They are old and dry and are veritable tinder boxes, and are subject to instant ignition from a passing spark. Should fire occur in any one of them the impossibility of saving the entire group from total destruction would be very great, and the lives of the patients therein would be in imminent peril. The need for a new modern hospital building is imperative; and we renew our recommendation that Congress be asked to appropriate a sum sufficient for the construction of such a building as is necessary on grounds to be condemned or donated for that purpose.

There are some immediate urgent needs for the proper administration of the present hospital establishment. The most important of these are a new boiler and a new laundry outfit, and two new ranges for the kitchen. The boiler has been condemned and is really unsafe as well as unfit for present use. The kitchen ranges are burnt out and practically useless for certain important purposes. For instance, they will not bake or roast at all, which is a serious limitation upon the capacity of a hospital kitchen.

The laundry machinery is old, and broken beyond repair, and there is a great loss to clothing and bedding and other hospital laundry work on account of injury to which they are subjected by the broken and infirm mangles and machinery. All of these have been repeatedly repaired at great expense; and it is, in our opinion, imperatively necessary that a new outfit in the designated directions should be at once supplied. We understand that the cost of all these, upon careful estimate, will be within the sum of \$1,500; and an appropriation therefor by Congress would be wise and timely.

Every feature and working detail of the hospital show continual improvement, and reflect much credit on the intelligence and honest capability of the surgeon in chief and of those under him, in the discharge of their several duties. It is a pleasure to us to be able thus to report favorably upon the condition of the affairs at the hospital and to commend the administration of this institution, which is constantly under our scrutiny.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. EVANS,
JNO. J. DARBY, M. D.,
W. T. PIERSON,
Board of Visitors.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

Officers.—Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, president; E. Southard Parker, George Truesdell, vice-presidents; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., secretary; John D. McChesney, treasurer.

Medical board.—Gynecologists, Isaac S. Stone, M. D., J. Wesley Bovée, M. D., Julian M. Cabell, M. D.; obstetricians, H. D. Fry, M. D., John F. Moran, M. D.; medical superintendent, Julian M. Cabell, M. D., U. S. Army, retired.

Associate visiting surgeons.—Gynecologists, G. Brown Miller, M. D., W. Sinclair Bowen, M. D.; obstetricians, Wm. M. Sprigg, M. D., Edward E. Morse, M. D.

House staff.—James E. Gill, M. D., J. Lewis Riggles, M. D., John F. Kuhn, M. D.; dispensary physicians, Charles S. White, M. D., Clarence E. Yount, M. D.; superintendent of nurses, Mrs. Ella D. Cumberland; pharmacist, Frank McQuillan; matron, Miss M. G. Skinner.

Directors.—Hon. Louis E. McComas, United State Senate; Hon. John K. Stewart, House of Representatives; Hon. L. F. Livingston, House of Representatives; Hon. John W. Ross, District Commissioner; F. H. Smith, 1408 New York avenue; Louis D. Wine, 1304 F street NW.; John T. Mitchell, 3234 N street NW.; A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Nathaniel Wilson, 912 Seventeenth street NW.; John D. McChesney, United States Geological Survey; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., 920 Twenty-third street NW.; George Truesdell, Wyatt Building; Thomas R. Jones, 1216 Connecticut avenue NW.; Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army; Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., 1407 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, 1773 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Myron M. Parker, 1418 F street NW.; E. Southard Parker, 613 Fifteenth street NW.; Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U. S. Navy, 909 Sixteenth street NW.

Committees.—Executive: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army, president; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., secretary; John D. McChesney, treasurer; Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy; Myron M. Parker, Louis D. Wine, Nathaniel Wilson. Rules: the president of the board (ex officio), Hon. Louis E. McComas, Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army; George Truesdell. Expenditures: Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy; Hon. M. M. Parker, Louis D. Wine. Audit: Louis D. Wine, E. Southard Parker, M. M. Parker. Personal property: John T. Mitchell, Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army; Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy. Ways and means: the treasurer (ex officio), George Truesdell, Hon. John W. Ross, Hon. John K. Stewart, Hon. L. F. Livingston. Annual report: The president of the board (ex officio), Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., John D. McChesney. Lay visitors: Rt. Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, D. D., Nathaniel Wilson, John D. McChesney, M. M. Parker.

Visiting committees.—January, February, and March: John T. Mitchell, Hon. Louis E. McComas, Hon. L. F. Livingston, Hon. J. K. Stewart, Thomas R. Jones. April, May, and June: F. H. Smith, Hon. John W. Ross, A. S. Solomons, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. Army; George Truesdell. July, August, and September: Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Navy; John D. McChesney, Louis D. Wine, Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army; Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D. October, November, and December: M. M. Parker, E. Southard Parker, Nathaniel Wilson, Rt. Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, D. D.

Board of lady visitors.—Mrs. F. L. Moore, president, 1680 Thirty-first street NW.; Mrs. John D. McChesney, vice-president, 2903 Thirteenth street NW.; Mrs. Charles Moore, secretary, 2013 R street NW.; Mrs. Arthur Fendall, treasurer, 1729 P street NW.; Mrs. Louis Kingsley, 1823 I street NW.; Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson, 912 Farragut square; Mrs. Chas. H. Poor, 1614 Twenty-first street NW.; Mrs. John Poor, 1724 Connecticut avenue NW.; Miss Anna Abbot, 2926 P street NW.; Mrs. Chas. Bird, 2019 N street NW.; Mrs. Augustus Jackson, 2121 H street NW.; Mrs. Francis S. Nash, 1225 Fifteenth street NW.; Mrs. Joseph Beale, 2012 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. C. Powell Grady, 1521 Twenty-ninth street NW.; Mrs. William N. Suter, 911 Sixteenth street NW.; Mrs. Diana Powell, 1734 K street NW.; Mrs. Martha W. Goddard,

1630 Connecticut avenue NW.; Miss Viola W. Myer, 1627 I street NW.; Mrs. Clarence Green Mitchell, 1730 K street NW.; Mrs. J. V. R. Hoff, 1620 Rhode Island avenue NW.; Mrs. H. C. Wilkins, 1523 Twenty-eighth street NW.; Mrs. W. M. Beaman, The Maury; Mrs. Jacob H. Gallinger, The Dewey; Mrs. N. D. Sperry, The Buckingham; Mrs. J. C. Bell, 1135 Twelfth street NW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 19, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual reports for Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, as follows: Report of the medical board; reports of the medical superintendent; report of the school of nursing; report of the board of lady visitors; report of the treasurer.

The general condition of the hospital and the work accomplished during the year is shown in the report of the medical superintendent, from which it will be seen that the number of admissions to the hospital, the number of births, and the number of surgical operations continue to increase from year to year. Nine hundred and twenty-three patients were admitted, being 83 more than during any previous year; the daily average number of patients was 65.68, being 8.69 greater than any previous year; the number of births was 389, being 79 more than during the previous fiscal year.

The amount collected from pay patients was \$9,467.33, being an increase of \$2,233.58 over the amount collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

The number of surgical operations performed in the gynecological department was 349.

The number of visits to the dispensary was 6,177, an increase of 1,320 over last year, while the number of prescriptions compounded was 8,610, being 3,407 more than during the previous fiscal year.

A new 14-bed ward for the maternity department was erected during the year from money saved from the pay patient fund during the fiscal year 1900-1901. Repairs were made and painting done at the main building, the nurses' home, the cottage, the outbuildings, and the iron fence in front of the hospital.

It is urgently recommended that the allowance of \$1.12 per diem for adult patients be continued as heretofore and that the reduction to \$1 recently made by the Board of Charities be revoked. The cases brought to this hospital are those peculiar to the female sex, and the numerous surgical operations require expensive instruments, sponges, lint, antiseptics, bandages, etc. The medical superintendent estimates the cost per diem of adults at about \$1.20 per day.

The estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, are as follows:

First. For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, by the Board of Charities, \$20,000.

This sum, in the judgment of the Board of Directors and that of the medical Superintendent of the hospital, is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the institution, including the care of the patients, the heating, lighting, and care of the buildings.

As stated in the foregoing, the number of patients admitted during the past fiscal year was 923, being 83 more than during any previous year, and it seems highly probable that a corresponding increase will

occur annually hereafter. The number of visits to the dispensary was greater by 1,320 than during any previous year.

Second. For an additional hospital building, \$50,000.

The demands upon the hospital are annually increasing, the limit of its capacity has practically been reached, and the time has arrived when an additional building as an annex to the main structure is absolutely necessary.

The splendid work of the medical board, the faithful, skillful, and untiring attention of the corps of nurses, the executive and professional ability of the medical superintendent, and the excellent service of every character in the institution has brought Columbia to the attention of every class of the community.

The board of directors desires to place Columbia in the forefront of hospitals of its class in this country, and to aid in every way in alleviating the sufferings of the sex for which this hospital has been established. As already stated, the number of patients is rapidly increasing and was greater during the last fiscal year than ever before. The number of births was 389, over 20 per cent greater than during any previous year.

The medical superintendent states his views as follows:

I can not urge too strongly the addition of a new building for wards for free patients. The wards now in use are overcrowded and are not arranged according to modern ideas.

As president of the Board of Directors, I earnestly appeal to the Board of Charities to aid us in obtaining an appropriation for this new building. If economy is necessary in estimates of this character, let us begin elsewhere than upon a hospital for the weaker sex and let us strain every nerve to save the lives and alleviate the suffering of the women residing in and around the National Capital who from lack of means can not enter private hospitals.

Third. To provide suitable protection against disaster by fire to the buildings of the institution, \$2,500.

This estimate is submitted in order that the board of directors may comply with the very proper demand of the fire department of the District of Columbia, that sufficient fire escapes be erected, electrical wires, etc., placed in position, and necessary apparatus for immediate use in case of fire shall be at hand at any moment when required.

The estimate was prepared under the direction of the chief of the District fire department.

I earnestly hope that the Board of Charities will submit these estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury with recommendation for favorable consideration.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to express my high appreciation of the excellent and skillful work done by the medical board, of the energy, good judgment, skill, and executive ability of the medical superintendent, of the faithful and untiring work done by the house staff, the corps of nurses, and all the other employees of this admirable and important institution.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. WILSON,

President Board of Directors of Columbia Hospital.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES,

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 15, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: The medical board begs leave to herewith submit its report of the medical conduct of the hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Very respectfully,

I. S. STONE, M. D.
J. WESLEY BOVÉE, M. D.
HENRY L. FRY, M. D.
JNO. F. MORAN, M. D.
JULIAN M. CABELL, M. D.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, etc.

Classification of patients.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1901.....	65
Patients admitted during the year.....	923
Total.....	988
Discharged or left during the year.....	870
Died.....	42
Remaining under treatment July 1, 1902.....	76
Total.....	988
Death rate during the year.....per cent..	4.24
Prescriptions compounded.....	12,461
Daily average of patients.....	65.68
Daily average of babies.....	16.15
Total daily average.....	81.83

COLOR OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

White.....	490
Colored.....	433
Total.....	923

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Alabama.....	1	Michigan.....	2
Arabia.....	1	Mississippi.....	1
California.....	1	Massachusetts.....	2
Canada.....	4	Missouri.....	2
Connecticut.....	3	New Jersey.....	7
Cuba.....	1	New York.....	24
Delaware.....	5	North Carolina.....	18
District of Columbia.....	268	Norway.....	2
England.....	6	Ohio.....	13
France.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	19
Georgia.....	11	Russia.....	13
Germany.....	7	South Carolina.....	4
Greece.....	1	South Dakota.....	1
Illinois.....	7	Sweden.....	4
India.....	2	Tennessee.....	3
Indiana.....	3	Texas.....	2
Ireland.....	11	Turkey.....	1
Italy.....	6	Unknown.....	1
Kentucky.....	7	Virginia.....	290
Kansas.....	1	Washington.....	1
Louisiana.....	2	West Virginia.....	9
Maine.....	2		
Maryland.....	148	Total.....	923
Mexico.....	1		

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Alabama.....	1	New Jersey.....	2
Colorado.....	1	New York.....	5
Connecticut.....	1	North Carolina.....	1
District of Columbia.....	793	Pennsylvania.....	3
Florida.....	1	South Carolina.....	2
Georgia.....	3	South Dakota.....	1
Illinois.....	2	Tennessee.....	1
Indiana.....	2	Virginia.....	63
Kansas.....	2	West Virginia.....	4
Kentucky.....	1		
Louisiana.....	1	Total.....	923
Maryland.....	33		

Report of gynecological department.

Patients in house July 1, 1901.....	28
Patients admitted during year ending June 30, 1902.....	495
Total.....	523
Discharged or left.....	465
Died.....	26
In hospital July 1, 1902.....	32
Total.....	523

COLOR OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

White.....	306
Colored.....	189
Total.....	495

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES.

Diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Abortion.....	3						3
Abortion, missed:							
Adhesions.....	1				1		2
Malaria.....	1						1
Abscess:							
Appendicial.....	1						1
Ischio-rectal.....	1						1
Lumbar.....	1						1
Of back, tubercular.....	1						1
Of breast.....	1						1
Ovarian.....	1						1
Pelvic.....	1					1	2
Acute articular rheumatism.....		1					1
General suppurative peritonitis.....						1	1
Intestinal obstruction; chronic nephritis.....						1	1
Pyosalpinx.....					1		1
With reformation.....	1						1
Peri-hepatic.....		1					1
Tubo-ovarian.....	2					1	3
Subperitoneal abscess.....						1	1
Rubro-vaginal.....	1						1
Cyst of labium minora.....		1					1
Adenitis:							
Inguinal.....	2						2
Retroversion.....		1					1
Adeno-carcinoma:							
Of cervix uteri.....	1						1
Of left ovary and sigmoid.....		1					1
Adhesions:							
Of intestines; multiple ventral hernia, appendicitis.....		1					1
Pelvic; appendicitis.....	1						1
Anæmia.....		1					1
Undeveloped uterus and adnexa.....		1					1
Anteflexion.....	1	1			1		3
With retroversion, endometritis.....	1						1
Of cervix, endometritis, adhesions, appendicitis.....	1						1
Appendicitis.....	3						3
Complete laceration of perineum.....					1		1
Retroversion, prolapsed ovaries.....	1						1
Carcinoma of—							
Breast.....	4			2			6
Recurrent, enlarged glands.....		1					1
Cervix uteri.....						1	1
Liver.....			1				1
Uterus.....	2	3	3	1			9
Uterus and adnexa; intestinal obstruction.....						1	1
Uterus; pelvic adhesions; cystic ovary.....	3						3
Uterus; pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic.....			1				1
Rectum.....			1				1
Vagina, recurrent.....		1					1
Chancroids.....	1	1					2
Cholelithiasis.....	2	1					3
Colitis.....			1				1
Lacerated cervix.....		1					1
Constipation.....	3	1					4
Cyst of ovary.....	5				2		7
Appendicitis.....	2						2
Congenitally displaced, malignant.....	1						1

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Cyst of ovary—Continued.							
Degenerated and adherent appendages.....	1						1
Dermoid.....	1						1
Hydrosalpinx.....	2						2
Appendicitis.....	1						1
Large.....	1						1
Multilocular.....	2						2
Pelvic and omental adhesion, acute nephritis.....						1	1
Retroversion.....	4						4
Cystitis:							
Delirium tremens.....		1					1
Chronic, pneumonia.....						1	1
Contracted bladder.....		1					1
Cystocele, cystitis.....		1					1
Cystadenoma of ovary; appendicitis.....	1						1
Cysto-papillomata of ovary with ascites; umbilical hernia.....	1						1
Emesis gravidarum.....	1						1
Empyema; cholecystitis.....						1	1
Encienté:							
Haemorrhage.....	1						1
Anæmia.....		2					2
Endometritis.....	19	3	1	3			26
Cyst of ovary; elongation of cervix.....	1						1
Granular.....	1						1
Haemorrhagic.....	6						6
Hematoma of ovary.....	2						2
Hyperæsthesia ventral.....	1						1
Hypertrophy of cervix, lacerated perineum—							
Cystocele, procedentia uteri.....	1						1
Hemorrhoids.....	1						1
Lacerated cervix.....	7			1			8
Cystic ovary.....	1				1		2
Lacerated cervix and perineum.....	12	1		1			14
Cystic ovary.....	1	1					2
Coccygodynia.....	1						1
Cystocele.....	1						1
Hemorrhoids.....	1						1
Hemorrhoids, fistula in ano.....	1						1
Lacerated cervix and retroversion, prolapsed and cystic ovary.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx, ovarian abscess.....	1						1
Retroversion.....	3	1			1		5
Adhesions, ovaritis.....			1				1
Hemorrhoids.....					1		1
Ruptured perineum and utero-sacral ligaments, appendicitis.....	1						1
Salpingitis.....	1						1
Cystic ovaries, appendicitis.....	1						1
Senile, rectocele, and cystocele.....	1						1
Septic, pelvic abscess, appendicitis.....	1						1
Short anterior and relaxation of posterior vaginal wall.....	1						1
Stricture of vagina, vaginitis, chaneroids.....	1						1
Varicocele of broad ligament.....	1						1
Enteralgia.....	1						1
Enteritis, chronic.....			1				1
Epithelioma of cervix uteri.....		1					1
Phlebitis.....		1					1
Vesico-vaginal, fistula.....	1						1
Erosion of cervix, endometritis.....	1		1				2
Fibroid of breast.....	2						2
Fibroid of labia majora.....			1				1
Fibroid of uterus.....	11	1			2		14
Adherent appendages:							
Appendicitis.....	1						1
Cystocele.....	1						1
Adhesions of omentum and intestines.....	1						1
Cystic ovaries.....					1		1
Encienté.....	1						1
Hydrosalpinx, appendicitis.....	1						1
Intraligamentous, appendicial adhesions.....	1						1
Intrauterine polypus, chronic metritis.....	1						1
Large, adhesions.....					1		1
Metritis.....	1						1
Pedunculated, appendicitis.....	1						1
Pyosalpinx.....			1				1
Cyst of ovary, appendicitis.....	1						1

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Fibroid of uterus—Continued.							
Retroversion	1						1
Sloughing						1	1
Soft		1					1
Ventral hernia	1						1
Fibro-myoma of uterus	1						1
Fibro-sarcoma of ovary, cyst of ovary	1						1
Fistula:							
Abdominal, intestinal adhesions					1		1
In ano			1				1
Foreign body in esophagus	1						1
Gastritis:							
Acute	1						1
Chronic, malaria	1						1
Neurasthenia	1						1
Hemorrhoids	1						1
Cystocele, procedentia uteri		1					1
Neurasthenia			1				1
Perimetritis, metritis, endometritis	1						1
Hematoma of broad ligament	1						1
Hematoma of ovary	1						1
Hernia, femoral	2						2
Femoral, adherent tubes and ovaries	1						1
Hematoma of ovary	1						1
Inguinal, right oblique	1						1
Scrotal	1						1
Umbilical					1		1
Hydrosalpinx, cystic ovaries, appendicitis, endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum	1						1
Hypertrophy and elongation of cervix, pelvic adhesion	1						1
Hypertrophy of labia majora and minora, syphilitic		1					1
Hypospadias, deficiency of urethra			1				1
Hysteria	1		1				2
Impaction of bowel	1						1
Infiltration of uterine stump and utero-sacral ligaments	1						1
Influenza	2						2
Ingrowing toe nail	1						1
Lacerated cervix and perineum	1			1			2
Cystocele	1						1
Endometritis	1						1
Endometritis, retroflexion	1						1
Neurasthenia		1					1
Rectocele, fistula in ano	1						1
Lacerated cervix, myoma of uterus, neurasthenia		1					1
Leukæmia						1	1
Lipoma of hip	1						1
Lipoma of shoulder	1						1
Malaria	4						4
Metritis	1						1
Miscarriage, twins	1						1
Myofibroma of uterus	1				1		2
Myoma of uterus	1						1
Fungous endometritis	1						1
Pyosalpinx,						1	1
Necrosis of tibia—post-typhoid	1						1
Nephralgia	1						1
Neurasthenia	1						1
Nephritis, chronic, neurasthenia		1					1
Nephroptosis	1						1
Cyst of ovary, retained secundines	1						1
Neurasthenia	4	12	2				18
Constipation		1					1
Lipoma on hip		1					1
Retroversion					1		1
Neuritis multiple		1					1
Obstruction, intestinal	1					1	2
Ovaritis:							
Perisalpingitis, retroversion	1						1
Pyosalpinx, hemato-salpinx					1		1
Pancreatitis, interstitial		1					1
Papillomatous, carcinoma of cervix uteri		1					1
Pelvic congestion:							
Constipation	1						1
Gastritis	1						1
Pelvic peritonitis and cellulitis	1						1
Pelvic peritonitis, salpingo oophoritis					1		1
Peritonitis, pelvic		1					1

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES—Continued

Diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Pleurisy, dilatation of right heart						1	1
Pneumonia	1						1
Polypus of cervix uteri, fistula in ano	1				1		2
Polypus, intrauterine, endometritis	1						1
Procidentia uteri	1						1
Rectocele, cystocele	1						1
Prolapse of ovaries, neurasthenia		1					1
Prolapse of rectum, hemorrhoids, cystitis		1					1
Puerperal infection						1	1
Pyonephrosis					2		2
Pyosalpingitis, appendicitis	1						1
Pyosalpinx	10		1	8		2	21
Adhesions—							
Septic uterus, appendicitis	1						1
Varicocele of broad ligament	1						1
Appendicitis	5						5
Adhesions	1						1
Cystic ovary					1		1
Cystic ovaries, appendicitis, retroversion		1					1
Cyst of ovary, fibroid of uterus	1						1
Endometritis, lacerated cervix	1						1
Fibroid of uterus, appendicitis	1						1
Hemorrhage						1	1
Lacerated cervix and perineum, rectocele		1					1
My fibroma of uterus	2						2
Ovarian abscess	2						2
Adhesions	1						1
Appendicitis	3					1	4
Ovarian hematoma	2						2
Recto-vaginal fistula		1					1
Rectocele, hernia through Douglas' pouch, hemorrhoids	1						1
Relaxed vaginal outlet	1						1
Retained placenta	15						15
Retained secundines	11				2		13
Retained secundines:							
Hemorrhoids	1						1
Syphilitic condylomata		1					1
Retroflexion of uterus	2						2
Adhesions		1		1			2
Adhesions cystic ovaries, oophoritis	1						1
Appendicitis	1						1
Cystic ovaries, appendicitis	1						1
Retroversion of uterus	3	1	1				5
Retroversion:							
Adhesions	1						1
Adherent ovary	1						1
Adhesions, urethretis					1		1
Appendicitis	1						1
Pleurisy		1					1
Prolapsed and cystic ovary, endometritis	1						1
Prolapsed ovary, endometritis	1						1
Pulmonary tuberculosis					1		1
Relaxed vaginal outlet	1						1
Scabies		1					1
Salpingitis		3				2	5
Appendicitis, adhesions	1						1
Pelvic peritonitis		1					1
Salpingo-oophoritis:							
Chronic appendicitis, adhesions	1						1
Fibroid of uterus	1						1
Sarcoma of axillary and cervical glands	1						1
Septicæmia, puerperal			1				1
Sinus, tubercular of abdominal wall			1				1
Splenic hypertrophy, lacerated cervix	1						1
Stenosis of cervix	1						1
Stricture of rectum:							
Recto-abdominal fistula	1	1					2
Recto-vaginal fistula		1					1
Suppurating abdominal wound	1						1
Synovitis of knee joint					1		1
Tænia saginata	1						1
Tonsillitis, acute	1						1
Tubal abortion, threatened	1						1
Tubal pregnancy	1					1	2
Appendicitis	1						1
Pyosalpinx						1	1
Ruptured, salpingitis	1						1
Ruptured	1			1			2

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Tuberculosis:							
Abdominal, general.....						1	1
Of peritoneum, uterus, and adnexa.....		1					1
Pulmonary, chronic.....		1	1				2
Of rectum, stricture of rectum, rectal fistula.....			1			1	2
Typhoid fever.....	2						2
Ulcer of chest.....		1					1
Ulcer, venereal.....	1						1
Urticaria, general.....	1						1
Vaginitis.....	1						1
Antiflexion.....	1						1
Gonorrhœal.....	1	1					2
Senile.....		1					1

DISEASES FOR WHICH OPERATIONS WERE REQUIRED.

Diseases.	Operation.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Abortion:							
Incomplete.....	Removal of secundines.....	1					1
Missed.....	Curettage.....	2					2
Missed, adhesions.....	Curettage liberation of adhesions.....	1					1
Abscess:							
Appendiceal.....	Incision and drainage.....	1					1
Of back, tubercular.....	Incision, curetting, and drainage.....	1					1
Ischio-rectal.....	Do.....	1					1
Lumbar.....	Incision and drainage.....	1					1
Ovarian.....	Ovariectomy.....	1					1
Pelvic.....	Exploratory laparotomy, incision, and drainage.....					1	1
Do.....	Vaginal incision and drainage.....	4				1	5
Pelvic—							
General suppurating peritonitis.....	Incision and drainage dilatation of sinus rupture of abscess.....					1	1
Pyosalpinx.....	Vaginal incision.....				1		1
Do.....	Double salpingo-oophorectomy appendectomy.....				1		1
Perihepatic.....	Incision and drainage, exploratory coeleotomy.....		1				1
Tubo-ovarian.....	Exploratory laparotomy, incision and drainage.....	1					1
Do.....	Salpingo-oophorectomy.....					1	1
Do.....	Salpingo-oophorectomy, liberations of adhesions, excision of cornua of uterus.....	1					1
Do.....	Vaginal hysterectomy, salpingo-oophorectomy.....					1	1
Vulvovaginal.....	Incision and drainage.....	1					1
Adeno-carcinoma—							
Of cervix uteri.....	Vaginal hysterectomy, anterior colpotomy.....	1					1
Of ovary and sigmoid.....	Ovariectomy, intestinal anastomosis.....		1				1
Adenitis, inguinal.....	Incision, curetting and drainage.....	1					1
Adhesions pelvic, appendicitis.....	Liberation of adhesions, appendectomy.....	1					1
Anteflexion of cervix, endometritis, adhesions appendicitis.....	Resection of ovary, separation of adhesions, appendectomy, curettage, shortening utero-sacral ligaments.....	1					1
Anteflexion, with retroversion, endometritis.....	Curettage.....	1					1
Appendicitis.....	Appendectomy.....	3					3
Complete laceration of perineum.....	Appendectomy, perineorrhophy.....				1		1
Cyst of ovary.....	Appendectomy, salpingo-oöphorectomy.....	2					2
Retroversion.....	Shortening utero-sacral ligaments-retro-peritoneal appendectomy.....	1					1
Retroversion, prolapsed ovary.....	Appendectomy, ventro-suspension.....	1					1
Carcinoma of—							
Breast.....	Amputation of breast and axillary glands.....	2	1				3
Do.....	Amputation of breast, axillary, and subclavicular glands, skin-graft.....	1					1

DISEASES FOR WHICH OPERATIONS WERE REQUIRED—Continued.

Diseases.	Operation.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Carcinoma of—Continued.							
Breast, recurrent.....	Removal of pectoral muscle, old cicatrix, and axillary glands.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cervix uteri.....	Electro-cauterization, curettage	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Do.....	Excision of cervix, electro-cauterization.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Vaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Uterus.....	Catheterization of ureters, pan hysterectomy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Do.....	Vaginal hysterectomy	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Do.....	Vaginal hysterectomy, salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Uterus—							
Adhesions, ovarian cyst.....	Vaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cyst of ovary.....	Vaginal hysterectomy, oöphorectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Vagina, recurrent.....	Electro-cauterization	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cholelithiasis.....	Cholecystotomy, separation of adhesion	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Cholelithotomy, choledochotomy	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Removal of gallstones	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cyst of ovary.....	Salpingo-oöphorectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Adhesions.....	Digital rupture of cyst and liberation of adhesions.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Do.....	Excision of cyst, liberation of adhesions	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Appendicitis.....	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, resection of ovary, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Congenitally displaced, malignant?	Exploratory laparotomy, excision of sac.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Degenerated, adhesions.....	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, resection of tube and ovary.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dermoid.....	Salpingo-oöphorectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hemorrhagic.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hemorrhoids.....	Ovariectomy, excision of hemorrhoids.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hydrosalpinx.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Multilocular.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, supravaginal hysterectomy, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ruptured.....	Vaginal ovariectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Omental and pelvic adhesions, appendicitis.	Hysterectomy, double ovariectomy, appendectomy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pyosalpinx.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Retroversion.....	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, shortening round ligaments.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Twisted pedicle, hydrosalpinx	Double ovariectomy, appendectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cystic ovaries.....	Excision of cyst, puncture of cysts.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Double ovariectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Do.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cystitis.....	Exploration of bladder	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cystocele:							
Fibroid of uterus, prolapsed and adherent appendages.	Anterior colporrhaphy, hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lacerated cervix and perineum.	Trachelorrhaphy, colporrhaphy, and perineorrhaphy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cysto-poplumata with ascites, umbilical hernia.	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, herniotomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Empyema, cholecystitis.....	Paracentesis, incision and drainage of gall bladder.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Endometritis.....	Curettage	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Adhesions, hematoma of ovary	Curettage, liberation of adhesions, salpingo-oöphorectomy, resection of ovary, appendectomy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cyst of ovary, elongation of cervix.	Anterior colpotomy, salpingo-oöphorectomy, amputation of cervix.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Erosion of cervix.....	Curettage	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hæmorrhagic.....	do.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Do.....	Curettage, cauterization of cavity	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hematoma of ovary.....	Curettage, suturing of ovary through Douglas cul-de-sac.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hyperæsthesia vulvæ.....	Curettage, exsection of mucus membrane at vaginal orifice.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hypertrophy of cervix, lacerated perineum, cystocele, procidentia uteri.	Curettage, amputation of cervix, anterior and posterior colporrhaphy.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inflamed polypi uteri.....	Vaginal hysterectomy	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lacerated cervix.....	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Cyst of ovary.....	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, digital rupture of cyst.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Hemorrhoids.....	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, dilatation of sphincter ani.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

DISEASES FOR WHICH OPERATIONS WERE REQUIRED—Continued.

Diseases.	Operation.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Endometritis—Continued.							
Lacerated cervix and perineum	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy.	12					12
Do.....	Curettage	1					1
Lacerated cervix and perineum:							
Coccydynia	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, coccygectomy.	1					1
Cystic ovaries	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, exsection of ovaries.	1					1
Hemorrhoids	Curettage, amputation of cervix, perineorrhaphy, excision of hemorrhoids.	1					1
Do.....	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, excision of hemorrhoids.	1					1
Hemorrhoids, fistula in ano.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, excision of hemorrhoids, excision of fistula.	1					1
Rectocele.....	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, posterior colporrhaphy, and perineorrhaphy.	1					1
Lacerated cervix:							
Prolapsed cystic ovaries, retroversion.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, exsection of ovary, ovarian suspension, neutral suspension.	1					1
Pyosalpinx appendicitis...	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Relaxed vaginal outlet....	Curettage, amputation of cervix, perineorrhaphy.	1					1
Do.....	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy.	1					1
Lacerated perineum and utero-sacral ligaments, appendicitis.	Curettage, perineorrhaphy, transperitoneal shortening of utero-sacral ligaments, appendectomy.	1					1
Perimetritis, metritis, hemorrhoids.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, excision of hemorrhoids, supra-vaginal hysterectomy, double salpingectomy, and ovariectomy.	1					1
Retroversion	Curettage	1					1
Do.....	Curettage, shortening utero-sacral ligaments.	1			1		2
Do.....	Curettage, shortening round ligaments through vagina.	1					1
Do.....	Curettage, ventro-suspension.....		1				1
Retroversion, and prolapsed adherent ovary.	do	1					1
Salpingitis	Laparotomy, liberation of adhesions and curettage.	1					1
Cystic ovaries, appendicitis.	Curettage, exsection of ovary, salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Senile, rectocele and cystocele.	Curettage, anterior and posterior colporrhaphy, perineorrhaphy.	1					1
Septic	Curettage.....		1				1
Pelvic abscess, appendicitis.	Laparotomy, irrigation.....	1					1
Short anterior and relapsed posterior vaginal wall.	Anterior colporrhaphy, suturing transversely posterior colporrhaphy.	1					1
Varicocele of broad ligament..	Curettage.....	1					1
Enlarged spleen (leukæmia)	Exploratory incision					1	1
Fibroid of breast	Enucleation of tumor	1					1
Do.....	Excision of breast	1					1
Fibroid and polypus of uterus	Pan-hysterectomy	1					1
Fibroid of uterus.....	Curettage.....			1			1
Do.....	Hysterectomy	1					1
Do.....	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	3					3
Do.....	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1					1
Do.....	Myomectomy.....	1					1
Do.....	Pan-hysterectomy, appendectomy	1					1
Do.....	Vaginal hysterectomy.....	1					1
Adherent appendages, appendicitis.	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Appendicitis	Hysterectomy, salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	2					2
Cyst of ovary	Curettage, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, supra-vaginal hysterectomy, appendectomy.				1		1
Cystic ovaries, pyosalpinx, appendicitis.	Supra-vaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy	1					1

DISEASES FOR WHICH OPERATIONS WERE REQUIRED—Continued.

Diseases.	Operation.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Fibroid of uterus—Continued.							
Enciente	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, supra-vaginal amputation of uterus, appendectomy.	1					1
Hydrosalpinx	Supra-vaginal hystero-myomectomy salpingectomy.	1					1
Appendicitis	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Intra-ligamentus, appendicitis	do	1					1
Omental and intestinal adhesions.	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1			1		2
Pedunculated, appendicitis	Removal of fibroid, appendectomy.	1					1
Retroversion	Vaginal myomectomy, vaginal fixation.	1					1
Sloughing	Vaginal myomectomy.					1	1
Fibro-myoma of uterus.	Supra-vaginal hysterectomy, salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Fibro-sarcoma of ovary, cyst of ovary.	Supra-vaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Fistula, abdominal.	Enterectomy, liberation of adhesions, insertion of Murphy button.				1		1
Foreign body in cesophagus.	Cesophagotomy.	1					1
Hematoma of broad ligament.	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, extirpation of sac, repair of bowel.	1					1
Hemorrhoids:							
Cystocele, proccidentia uteri.	Excision of hemorrhoids, anterior colporrhaphy.		1				1
Internal and external.	Exsection of hemorrhoidal area.	1					1
Hernia:							
Femoral.	Herniotomy.	2					2
Adhesions.	Herniotomy, separation of adhesions.	1					1
Inguinal.	Herniotomy.	1					1
Adhesions of intestines, appendicitis.	Herniotomy, liberation of adhesions, appendectomy.		1				1
Scrotal.	Herniotomy, Bassini's.	1					1
Umbilical.	Herniotomy.				1		1
Ventral.	do	1					1
Hydrosalpinx, cystic ovaries.	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1					1
Appendicitis, endometritis, lacerated cervix and perineum.	Resection of ovary, liberation of adhesions, appendectomy and curettage, trachelorrhaphy and perineorrhaphy.	1					1
Hypertrophy of cervix, pelvic adhesions.	Amputation of cervix, resection of ovaries, appendectomy.	1					1
Hypospadias, deficiency of urethra.	Closure of urethra.			1			1
Infiltration of stump of uterus and utero-sacral ligaments.	Amputation of stump of uterus, exsection of utero-sacral ligaments.	1					1
Lacerated cervix and perineum.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy and perineorrhaphy.	1					1
Endometritis, retroflexion.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, urthra suspension.	1					1
Lacerated perineum, rectocele, fistula in ano.	Perineorrhaphy, posterior colporrhaphy, incision of fistula.	1					1
Lipoma of hip, degenerated.	Exsection of lipoma.	1					1
Lipoma of shoulder.	do	1					1
Myoma of uterus.	Infra and supra-vaginal hysterectomy.	1					1
Fungous endometritis.	Curettage, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1					1
Pyosalpinx.	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.					1	1
Myofibroma of uterus.	Myonectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Do.	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1					1
Cystic degeneration.	Supra-vaginal hysterectomy.	1					1
Necrosis of tibia, post typhoid.	Osteotomy, removal of sequestra.	1					1
Nephroptosis.	Nephrorrhaphy.	1					1
Retained secundines, cyst of ovary adhesions.	Curettage, hydropathy, liberation of adhesions, puncture of cyst.	1					1
Obstruction, intestinal.	Resection of bowel, insertion of Murphy button.					1	1
Adherent band.	Relief of adhesions, excision of stenosed portion, insertion of Murphy button.	1					1
Oöphoritis:							
Pensalpingitis, retroversion.	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, liberation of adhesions, suspension of ovary, and ventro-suspension.	1					1
Pyosalpinx, hemato-salpinx.	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1					1
Pancreatitis, interstitial.	Exsection of portion of pancreas, gall bladder sutured to wound, drainage.		1				1

DISEASES FOR WHICH OPERATIONS WERE REQUIRED—Continued.

Diseases.	Operation.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Papillomatus carcinoma of cervix uteri.	Excision of cervix, electro-cauterization.	....	1	....	....	....	1
Do.....	Electro-cauterization.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Pelvic peritonitis.....	Separation of adhesions, vaginal gauze drainage, appendectomy.	....	1	....	....	....	1
Pelvic peritonitis and cellulitis...	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Pelvic peritonitis, salpingo-oöphoritis.	Salpingo-oöphorectomy.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Polypus of cervix uteri, fistula in ano.	Removal of polypus, excision of fistula.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Polypus, intra uterine, endometritis.	Extraction of polypus, curettage.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Procedentia uteri.....	Ventro-fixation, posterior colporrhaphy	1	....	....	....	....	1
rectocele cystocele.....	Elevation of bladder, anterior colporrhaphy perinaeorrhaphy.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Prolapse of rectum, hemorrhoids...	Cauterization of rectum, removal of hemorrhoids.	....	1	....	....	....	1
Puerperal infection, purulent coruna uteri.	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, exsection of coruna.	....	....	....	....	1	1
Pyonephrosis.....	Nephrorrhaphy, nephrotomy, drainage.	....	....	....	2	....	2
Do.....	Catheterization of ureters.....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Pyosalpingitis.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Do.....	Enucleation of pus sac.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Pyosalpinx.....	Cæliotomy.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Do.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy.....	4	....	....	....	1	5
Do.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, partial hysterectomy.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Do.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, supra-vaginal amputation of cervix.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Do.....	Salpingo-oöphorectomy.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Do.....	Vaginal incision and drainage.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Adhesions, varicosities of broad ligament.	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, liberation of adhesions, ligation of veins.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Appendicitis.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	6	....	....	....	....	6
Do.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, supra-vaginal hysterectomy and appendectomy.	2	....	....	....	....	2
Cystic ovary.....	Supra-vaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Cystic ovaries—							
Fibroid of uterus.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, myomectomy, suturing of intestines.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Salpingitis, appendicitis, retroversion.	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	....	1	....	....	....	1
Fibroid of uterus.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, supra-vaginal, amputation of the cervix.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Appendicitis.....	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Hematoma of ovary.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Myofibroma of uterus.....	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Ovarian abscess.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy.....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Do.....	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Do.....	Supra-vaginal amputation of uterus, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Ovarian abscess, appendicitis...	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy, ventral fixation.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Do.....	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1	1	....	....	....	2
Do.....	Salpingo-oöphorectomy appendectomy.	....	....	....	....	1	1
Pelvic abscess.....	Vaginal incision and drainage.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Recto-vaginal fistula.....	Vaginal evacuation of pus.....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Septic uterus, adhesions.....	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Rectocele, hernia through Douglas pouch, hemorrhoids.	Anterior and posterior colporrhaphy, perineorrhaphy excision of hemorrhoids.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Relaxed vaginal outlet, lacerated cervix.	Curettage, trachelorrhaphy, posterior colporrhaphy.	1	....	....	....	....	1
Retained placenta.....	Curettage.....	8	....	....	....	....	8
Do.....	Removal of placenta, irrigation.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Adherent.....	Extraction of placenta.....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Septic.....	Curettage.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Retained secundines.....	do.....	10	2	....	....	....	12
Hemorrhoids.....	Curettage, excision of hemorrhoids....	1	....	....	....	....	1

DISEASES FOR WHICH OPERATIONS WERE REQUIRED—Continued.

Diseases.	Operation.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	In house.	Died.	Total.
Retroflexion of uterus:							
Adhesions, prolapsed and adherent ovary, endometritis.	Curettage, liberation of adhesions		1				1
Cyst of ovary, appendicitis....	Ventral suspension, puncture of cyst, appendectomy.	1					1
Retroversion of uterus	Ventro-suspension.....	1					1
Adhesions	do	1					1
Lacerated perineum	Ventro-suspension, liberation perineorrhaphy.	1					1
Oöphoritis, cystic ovaries..	Ventro-suspension, double oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Urethritis	Supra-vaginal hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy, dilatation of urethra.				1		1
Appendicitis	Ventro-suspension, appendectomy	1					1
Cyst of ovary	Ventro-suspension, puncture of cyst	1					1
Do	Ventro-suspension, removal of cyst	3					3
Endometritis, hemorrhoids....	Curettage, vaginal, shortening of round ligaments, excision of hemorrhoids.		1				1
Neurasthenia	Ventro-suspension.....		1				1
Prolapsed and cystic ovary, adhesion.	Ventro-suspension, shortening round ligaments, liberation of adhesions.	1					1
Relaxed vaginal outlet.....	Ventro-suspension, posterior colporrhaphy.	1					1
Salpingitis	Cœliotomy					1	1
Adhesions, appendectomy	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1				1	2
Salpingo-oöphoritis:							
Appendicitis, adhesions.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, excision of cornua, appendectomy, ventro-suspension.	1					1
Fibroid degeneration of uterus.	Hysterectomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.	1					1
Sarcoma of axillary and cervical glands.	Exsection of cervical and axillary glands.	1					1
Sinus, tubercular, abdominal	Incision, liberation of adhesion, drainage.		1				1
Stenosis of cervix	Curettage.....	1					1
Stricture of rectum.....	Dilatation of stricture.....		1				1
Recto-abdominal fistula	Exsection of fistula, resection of rectum and portion of sigmoid.	1					1
Recto-vaginal fistula	Dilatation of stricture.....		1				1
Tubercular	Proctectomy					1	1
Tubal abortion	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Tubal pregnancy.....	Salpingectomy				1		1
Do	Salpingo-oöphorectomy	1					1
Do	Salpingo-oöphorectomy, excision of cornua, ventro-suspension curettage.	1					1
Do	Vaginal incision, laparotomy, double salpingo-oöphorectomy.					1	1
Appendicitis	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, appendectomy.	1					1
Ruptured, salpingitis.....	Double salpingo-oöphorectomy, removal of foetus and sac.	1					1
Tuberculosis:							
General, abdominal	Exploratory laparotomy					1	1
Of peritoneum, uterus, and adnexa.	Exploratory laparotomy, separation of adhesions through vagina.		1				1
Ulcer on chest, granulating	Curetting.....		1				1
Ulcer, venereal	Cauterization.....	1					1
Total		272	34	2	18	23	349

Report of the obstetrical department.

Patients in house July 1, 1901:	
Delivered.....	18
Undelivered.....	19

Total	37
Patients admitted during the year.....	428

Total	465
-------------	-----

Patients in house June 30, 1902:	
Delivered.....	23
Undelivered.....	21

Total	44
Left undelivered during the year	27

Discharged undelivered.....	6
-----------------------------	---

Died, delivered.....	15
----------------------	----

Died, delivered before admission	1
--	---

Discharged, delivered in house	366
--------------------------------------	-----

Discharged, delivered before admission.....	6
---	---

Total	465
-------------	-----

Sex and color of children:	
Males—	
White	85
Colored.....	128

Females—	
White	76
Colored.....	94

Not known (abortions).....	6
----------------------------	---

Total	389
-------------	-----

Twins	4
-------------	---

Presentations:	
----------------	--

Head	366
------------	-----

Breech	14
--------------	----

Transverse, spontaneous evolution.....	1
--	---

Transverse, version.....	1
--------------------------	---

Not known (abortions).....	7
----------------------------	---

Total	389
-------------	-----

Operations:	
-------------	--

Abscess, arm, incision and drainage	1
---	---

Abscess, breast, incision and drainage	3
--	---

Abscess, head, incision and drainage	1
--	---

Abscess, ischiorectal, incision and drainage	2
--	---

Abscess, thigh, incision and drainage.....	1
--	---

Amputation, supernumerary digits	1
--	---

Venesection	1
-------------------	---

Circumcision	3
--------------------	---

Curettage.....	5
----------------	---

Episiotomy	3
------------------	---

Forceps, inferior strait.....	12
-------------------------------	----

Forceps, middle strait.....	6
-----------------------------	---

Forceps, superior strait.....	13
-------------------------------	----

Hematoma of scalp, incision and drainage	1
--	---

Perineonhaphy primary.....	75
----------------------------	----

Version, cephalic.....	3
------------------------	---

Version, podalic.....	1
-----------------------	---

Venous transfusion.....	1
-------------------------	---

Total	133
-------------	-----

Maternal diseases:	
--------------------	--

Abortion	10
----------------	----

Abortion, incomplete	1
----------------------------	---

Abortion, threatened.....	4
---------------------------	---

Adherent placenta	2
-------------------------	---

Albuminuria	10
-------------------	----

Albuminuria with casts	6
------------------------------	---

Anæmia	2
--------------	---

Asthma	1
--------------	---

Eclampsia	13
-----------------	----

Enteritis, catarrhal.....	2
---------------------------	---

Epilepsy	1
----------------	---

Gonorrhea.....	7
----------------	---

Hemorrhoids.....	3
------------------	---

Hysteria	1
----------------	---

Influenza.....	5
----------------	---

Maternal diseases—Continued.	
------------------------------	--

Malaria.....	6
--------------	---

Mastitis	2
----------------	---

Mastitis, suppurative.....	3
----------------------------	---

Morphine habit	1
----------------------	---

Myelitis	1
----------------	---

Nephritis, acute	3
------------------------	---

Organic heart lesions	4
-----------------------------	---

Placenta prævia, marginalis	1
-----------------------------------	---

Puerperal septicæmia—	
-----------------------	--

Staphylococcus albus with mixed infection	2
---	---

Streptococcus with mixed infection.....	1
---	---

Retained placenta.....	6
------------------------	---

Sapremia	11
----------------	----

Syphilis	1
----------------	---

Tonsillitis	1
-------------------	---

Ulcer, varicose	1
-----------------------	---

Total	112
-------------	-----

Infantile diseases:	
---------------------	--

Abscess, arm	1
--------------------	---

Abscess, head	1
---------------------	---

Abscess, breast	1
-----------------------	---

Acute enteritis	6
-----------------------	---

Congenital syphilis.....	1
--------------------------	---

Coryza.....	1
-------------	---

Fracture of humerus.....	1
--------------------------	---

Gastritis	3
-----------------	---

Hematoma of scalp	1
-------------------------	---

Icterus	5
---------------	---

Inanition	2
-----------------	---

Marasmus	4
----------------	---

Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	12
----------------------------	----

Ophthalmia neonatorum, gonorrheal.....	7
--	---

Phimoses	3
----------------	---

Talipes valgus	1
----------------------	---

Scrotal hernia	1
----------------------	---

Total	51
-------------	----

Infantile mortality:	
----------------------	--

Acute enteritis	2
-----------------------	---

Atelectasis.....	1
------------------	---

Asphyxia neonatorum	1
---------------------------	---

Compression of brain.....	1
---------------------------	---

Acute congestion of lungs	1
---------------------------------	---

Eclampsia	4
-----------------	---

Premature births.....	12
-----------------------	----

Total	22
-------------	----

Cause of still births:	
------------------------	--

Abortion	2
----------------	---

Accidental hemorrhage	1
-----------------------------	---

Asphyxiated	1
-------------------	---

Eclampsia	3
-----------------	---

Hydrocephalus	2
---------------------	---

Miscarriage.....	4
------------------	---

Placenta prævia marginalis.....	1
---------------------------------	---

Premature separation of placenta.....	2
---------------------------------------	---

Pressure on cord.....	2
-----------------------	---

Prolapse cord	1
---------------------	---

Prolapse cord, breech presentation	4
--	---

Unknown	17
---------------	----

Total	40
-------------	----

Maternal mortality:	
---------------------	--

Acute myelitis.....	1
---------------------	---

Acute nephritis.....	4
----------------------	---

Eclampsia.....	5
----------------	---

Mitral insufficiency with œdema of lungs, admitted in labor	1
---	---

Placenta prævia marginalis, admitted in labor	1
---	---

Pulmonary embolism	1
--------------------------	---

Rupture of uterus, admitted in labor.....	1
---	---

Septic endometritis, admitted in labor.....	1
---	---

Septic endometritis, double pyosalpinx and double pyonephrosis, admitted in labor.....	1
--	---

Total	16
-------------	----

Report of dispensary.

Quarter.	New cases.	Total number of visits.	Prescriptions compounded.
First.....	382	1,554	1,915
Second.....	319	1,494	2,086
Third.....	270	1,376	2,526
Fourth.....	374	1,753	2,083
Total.....	1,345	6,177	8,610

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT RELATIVE TO THE HOSPITAL.

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: The number of admissions, the number of births, the daily average, and the amount collected from pay patients were again all greater than in any previous year. Nine hundred and twenty-three patients were admitted during the year, 83 more than in any previous year. The daily average of patients was 65.68, 8.69 more than any previous year. The number of births was 389, 79 more than any previous year. The amount collected from pay patients was \$9,467.30, an increase of \$2,233.58. One thousand three hundred and twenty more visits were made to the dispensary than were made during last year.

A 14-bed ward was added to the maternity department during the year, which was paid for from the pay-patient fund saved during the preceding year. The maternity service continues to increase, however, and it is now necessary that we should have another small ward.

The rear of the main building, the exterior of the cottage, the exterior and interior of the nurses' home, and the exterior of the outhouses were painted during the year. The iron fence in front of the hospital was repaired.

I can not urge too strongly the addition of a new building for wards for free patients. The wards now in use are overcrowded and are not arranged according to modern ideas.

Very respectfully,

JULIAN M. CABELL, *Medical Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED FROM PAY PATIENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of moneys received from pay patients and from the dispensary during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

	Dispensary.	Pay patients.	Total.
1901.			
July.....		\$814.00	\$814.00
August.....		570.00	570.00
September.....		499.00	499.00
October.....		813.00	813.00
November.....		713.00	713.00
December.....		520.00	520.00
1902.			
January.....	\$22.65	969.00	991.65
February.....	16.20	615.00	631.20
March.....	27.42	803.00	830.42
April.....	29.93	873.00	902.93
May.....	29.10	1,112.00	1,141.10
June.....	31.00	1,010.00	1,041.00
Total.....	156.30	9,311.00	9,467.30

Very respectfully,

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C.

JULIAN M. CABELL,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING OF COLUMBIA AND THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to again present the report of the training school, covering the period of twelve months ending June 30, 1902.

More than 300 applications were made during the year for entrance to the school, which shows an increase over all preceding years. Five nurses were granted their diplomas on May 23 at the annual commencement held in the Columbian University hall. A most eloquent and interesting address was made by Mr. A. B. Duvall, attorney for the District of Columbia.

One hundred and five nurses have now been graduated from the school, and we follow the latest graduates with all good wishes for the highest success in their calling.

The increase in the number of patients has made it necessary to add to our staff of nurses, and we have been granted two more than last year.

Miss Myrta Woodson, who has had charge of the maternity department for the past year, has been appointed superintendent of nurses at the Homeopathic Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

In closing, I wish again to tender thanks to the physicians for their kindness throughout the year. They have shown great interest in the welfare of the school, and their lectures have been inspiring as well as instructive.

Respectfully submitted.

ELLA D. CUMBERLAND,
Superintendent of Nurses of Columbia Hospital.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

APRIL 30, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: The board of lady visitors submits the report for the year as follows:

The monthly meetings of the board have been held from November up to the present date with an average attendance of 13 members, the final meeting for the season occurring on the second Friday in May, too late for its proceedings to be included here.

As has been mentioned in a former report, no meetings are held later than May, most of the members of the board being absent from the city during the summer and early autumn. So far as possible, however, the visiting and Sunday services are continued by those who are in the vicinity through the hot season.

The weekly visits of inspection have been regularly and conscientiously made, and the ladies believe that the domestic administration of the house is as well conducted as is possible under the existing conditions of the present building and appliances. The appearance of the wards and care of the patients is also satisfactory, and, although in one or two instances complaints regarding the food provided have been made, a quiet, and so far as possible a thorough, observation has proven these strictures to have little or no real foundation.

At the instance of some of the visitors a bill was introduced into the Senate to provide at St. Elizabeth's a ward for the detention and care of epileptic and feeble-minded women, to the end that such persons, many of whom come from time to time under the care of this hospital in the maternity wards, be safely kept, both from and suffering by themselves, and from being through their offspring a further charge upon and menace to the community at large. This bill failed to pass both houses, but is to be again brought up, when it is hoped that legislation in larger and much-needed form may be secured.

A home and medical attendance have been provided during the year for one such discharged patient from the maternity ward, and the superintendent has been requested to report similar cases to the president of the board.

The supply box has continued its usefulness, 274 garments having been given out since June 1 last, as against 152 the year previous. Attention has been also given to securing places in domestic service and otherwise for needy and unemployed outgoing patients.

Sabbath services have been regularly held with an increased attendance. The work of the board of lady visitors, auxiliary as it is, is necessarily not a large one, but endeavor has been made to be of practical use in the smaller details of hospital management, and to give a woman's comfort and sympathy to other women.

Respectfully,

Alice W. M. Moore,
Secretary, Board of Lady Visitors.

The Board of Directors of Columbia Hospital.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Washington, D. C., July 31, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements of moneys on account of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Items.	United States appropriation, 1902.		Pay patient fund.	Total.
	For maintenance, 1902.	For repairs, 1902.		
RECEIPTS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1901			\$2,748.01	\$2,748.01
Amount received from the District Commissioners (District act approved Mar. 1, 1901), July 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.....	\$18,558.36			18,558.36
Amount received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.....			9,311.00	9,311.00
Amount received from dispensary patients, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1902.....			156.30	156.30
Amount received from Treasurer of the United States (District act approved Mar. 1, 1901).....		\$1,000.00		1,000.00
Total amount on hand and received	18,558.36	1,000.00	12,215.31	31,773.67
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Services.....	7,366.94		2,420.72	9,787.66
Marketing	3,251.00		1,373.80	4,624.80
Rent of telephone	25.00		25.00	50.00
Gas	115.70		148.80	264.50
Fuel	2,073.62		373.18	2,446.80
Ice	80.38		492.54	572.92
Milk	529.81		582.10	1,111.91
Groceries and provisions	1,130.80		972.39	2,103.19
Repairs to buildings	162.35	1,000.00	412.34	1,574.69
Furniture and housekeeping supplies	794.89		913.86	1,708.75
Books, journals, stationery, and printing	125.23		111.17	236.40
Medical and surgical supplies	1,876.54		1,073.79	2,950.33
Electric lighting and supplies	594.44		160.45	754.89
Insurance on furniture			92.55	92.55
Incidentals	16.60		265.83	282.43
Engineer supplies.....	413.74			413.74
Erection of additional cottage			2,765.47	2,765.47
Total amount expended	18,557.04	1,000.00	12,183.99	31,741.03
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	1.32		31.32	32.64
Total.....	18,558.36	1,000.00	12,215.31	31,773.67

ESTIMATES.

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities	\$20,000
For additional hospital building.....	50,000
To provide suitable protection against disaster by fire to the buildings of the institution, to be immediately available	2,000

Jno. D. McChesney, Treasurer.

The Board of Directors Columbia Hospital
for Women and Lying-in Asylum,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Directors.—F. L. Moore, president, 1413 G street NW.; S. H. Kauffmann, vice-president, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue; W. P. Young, secretary, 419 Tenth street NW.; James B. Lambie, treasurer, 1415 New York avenue; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; Wm. H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue; Mrs. C. H. Davis, Naval Observatory; J. Maury Dove, Twelfth and F streets NW.; J. Holdsworth Gordon, 330 Four-and-a-half street NW.; Charles C. Glover, Riggs National Bank; William B. Gurley, 1335 F street NW.; James M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank; H. B. Looker, Surveyor's Office; F. B. McGuire, 1419 G street NW.; Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street NW.; James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets NW.; Mrs. Robert K. Stone, 1345 F street NW.; J. Ford Thompson, M. D., 804 Seventeenth street NW. Expiration of term of service: 1903, Messrs. Beck, J. M. Johnston, Miss Miller, and Mrs. Davis; 1904, Drs. Acker, Thompson, W. P. Young, and Mr. Gordon; 1905, Messrs. Dove, Gurley, Kauffmann, and McGuire; 1906, Messrs. Looker, Moore, and Mrs. Stone; 1907, Messrs. Glover, Lambie, and Norris.

Executive committee.—Dr. George N. Acker, chairman; Mrs. C. H. Davis, Miss Virginia Miller, F. L. Moore, ex officio; Jas. B. Lambie, ex officio; W. P. Young, ex officio.

Finance committee.—Jas. M. Johnston, chairman; W. B. Gurley, F. B. McGuire, C. C. Glover, Jas. B. Lambie, W. P. Young.

Medical staff.—Officers: J. Ford Thompson, M. D., chairman; G. N. Acker, M. D., secretary. Consulting staff: A. F. A. King, M. D., Franck Hyatt, M. D., Geo. M. Kober, M. D., Joseph Taber Johnson, M. D., H. C. Yarrow, M. D. Attending staff: J. Ford Thompson, M. D., 804 Seventeenth street NW.; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont circle; Swan M. Burnett, M. D., 916 Seventeenth street NW. Assistants to attending staff (hospital dispensary service): John R. Wellington, M. D., 1335 N street NW.; Joseph S. Wall, M. D.; Frank Leech, M. D., 1715 Fourteenth street NW.; W. P. Malone, M. D., 1516 H street NW. Pathologist and bacteriologist: William B. French, M. D., 506 East Capitol street. Outdoor physician: Joseph S. Wall, M. D., 1228 Fourteenth street NW. (June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902). Resident physician: T. S. D. Grasty, M. D. (June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902.) Pharmacist: E. L. Mason, M. D. (June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902). Resident student: Mr. K. B. Turner (June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902). Superintendent: Miss Peron E. Jennings.

Board of lady visitors.—Mrs. C. H. Davis, president, Naval Observatory; Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, first vice-president, 336 C street; Mrs. J. F. Leech, second vice-president The Grafton; Mrs. Postlethwaite, treasurer, 1520 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. William Hammond, recording secretary, corner Thirteenth and Princeton streets; Mrs. Horace Westcott, corresponding secretary, 1310 Sixteenth street; Mrs. A. E. Bates, 1816 N street; Mrs. Charles J. Bell, 1327 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. G. L. Bradley, 1503 Twenty-first street; Mrs. H. C. Corbin, corner Twenty-second and K streets; Miss Maude Davidge, corner Seventeenth and H streets; Mrs. C. G. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, 1626 K street; Mrs. A. W. Ferguson, 3004 Q street; Mrs. S. R. Franklin, 1338 Nineteenth street; Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 1314 L street; Mr. C. C. Glover, 1703 K street; Miss Ruth Harlan, Euclid Place; Miss Caroline Henry, 1406 M street; Mrs. James Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street; Mrs. F. W. Huidekoper, 1705 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. J. M. Johnston, 1628 K street; Miss Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Mary Lay, 1820 N street; Mrs. Ludington, 1818 Q street; Mrs. McAboy, 3106 N street; Mrs. Edward McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. J. McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue; Mrs. A. G. McClintock, 1227 Nineteenth street; Mrs. T. B. M. Mason, 1606 Twentieth street; Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street; Mrs. William Merriam, 1414 Sixteenth street; Mrs. F. L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street; Mrs. Noble, The Grafton; Mrs. R. Ross Perry, 1309 P street; Mrs. Phillips, 1517 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Charles Rae, 1827 Jefferson place; Mrs. Reyburn, 1301 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Z. C. Robbins, 1750 M street; Mrs. J. F. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Ruggles, Soldiers'

Sabbath services have been regularly held with an increased attendance. The work of the board of lady visitors, auxiliary as it is, is necessarily not a large one, but endeavor has been made to be of practical use in the smaller details of hospital management, and to give a woman's comfort and sympathy to other women.

Respectfully,

Alice W. M. Moore,
Secretary, Board of Lady Visitors.

The Board of Directors of Columbia Hospital.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Washington, D. C., July 31, 1902.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements of moneys on account of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Items.	United States appro- priation, 1902.		Pay patient fund.	Total.
	For mainte- nance, 1902.	For repairs, 1902.		
RECEIPTS.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1901			\$2,748.01	\$2,748.01
Amount received from the District Commissioners (District act approved Mar. 1, 1901), July 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.....	\$18,558.36			18,558.36
Amount received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.....			9,311.00	9,311.00
Amount received from dispensary patients, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1902.....			156.30	156.30
Amount received from Treasurer of the United States (District act approved Mar. 1, 1901).....		\$1,000.00		1,000.00
Total amount on hand and received	18,558.36	1,000.00	12,215.31	31,773.67
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Services.....	7,366.94		2,420.72	9,787.66
Marketing	3,251.00		1,373.80	4,624.80
Rent of telephone	25.00		25.00	50.00
Gas	115.70		148.80	264.50
Fuel	2,073.62		373.18	2,446.80
Ice	80.38		492.54	572.92
Milk	529.81		582.10	1,111.91
Groceries and provisions	1,130.80		972.39	2,103.19
Repairs to buildings	162.35	1,000.00	412.34	1,574.69
Furniture and housekeeping supplies	794.89		913.86	1,708.75
Books, journals, stationery, and printing	125.23		111.17	236.40
Medical and surgical supplies	1,876.54		1,073.79	2,950.33
Electric lighting and supplies	594.44		160.45	754.89
Insurance on furniture			92.55	92.55
Incidentals	16.60		265.83	282.43
Engineer supplies.....	413.74			413.74
Erection of additional cottage			2,765.47	2,765.47
Total amount expended	18,557.04	1,000.00	12,183.99	31,741.03
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	1.32		31.32	32.64
Total.....	18,558.36	1,000.00	12,215.31	31,773.67

ESTIMATES.

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities	\$20,000
For additional hospital building	50,000
To provide suitable protection against disaster by fire to the buildings of the institution, to be immediately available	2,000

Jno. D. McChesney, Treasurer.

The Board of Directors Columbia Hospital
for Women and Lying-in Asylum,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Directors.—F. L. Moore, president, 1413 G street NW.; S. H. Kauffmann, vice-president, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue; W. P. Young, secretary, 419 Tenth street NW.; James B. Lambie, treasurer, 1415 New York avenue; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; Wm. H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue; Mrs. C. H. Davis, Naval Observatory; J. Maury Dove, Twelfth and F streets NW.; J. Holdsworth Gordon, 330 Four-and-a-half street NW.; Charles C. Glover, Riggs National Bank; William B. Gurley, 1335 F street NW.; James M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank; H. B. Looker, Surveyor's Office; F. B. McGuire, 1419 G street NW.; Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street NW.; James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets NW.; Mrs. Robert K. Stone, 1345 F street NW.; J. Ford Thompson, M. D., 804 Seventeenth street NW. Expiration of term of service: 1903, Messrs. Beck, J. M. Johnston, Miss Miller, and Mrs. Davis; 1904, Drs. Acker, Thompson, W. P. Young, and Mr. Gordon; 1905, Messrs. Dove, Gurley, Kauffmann, and McGuire; 1906, Messrs. Looker, Moore, and Mrs. Stone; 1907, Messrs. Glover, Lambie, and Norris.

Executive committee.—Dr. George N. Acker, chairman; Mrs. C. H. Davis, Miss Virginia Miller, F. L. Moore, ex officio; Jas. B. Lambie, ex officio; W. P. Young, ex officio.

Finance committee.—Jas. M. Johnston, chairman; W. B. Gurley, F. B. McGuire, C. C. Glover, Jas. B. Lambie, W. P. Young.

Medical staff.—Officers: J. Ford Thompson, M. D., chairman; G. N. Acker, M. D., secretary. Consulting staff: A. F. A. King, M. D., Franck Hyatt, M. D., Geo. M. Kober, M. D., Joseph Taber Johnson, M. D., H. C. Yarrow, M. D. Attending staff: J. Ford Thompson, M. D., 804 Seventeenth street NW.; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont circle; Swan M. Burnett, M. D., 916 Seventeenth street NW. Assistants to attending staff (hospital dispensary service): John R. Wellington, M. D., 1335 N street NW.; Joseph S. Wall, M. D.; Frank Leech, M. D., 1715 Fourteenth street NW.; W. P. Malone, M. D., 1516 H street NW. Pathologist and bacteriologist: William B. French, M. D., 506 East Capitol street. Outdoor physician: Joseph S. Wall, M. D., 1228 Fourteenth street NW. (June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902). Resident physician: T. S. D. Grasty, M. D. (June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902.) Pharmacist: E. L. Mason, M. D. (June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902). Resident student: Mr. K. B. Turner (June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1902). Superintendent: Miss Peron E. Jennings.

Board of lady visitors.—Mrs. C. H. Davis, president, Naval Observatory; Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, first vice-president, 336 C street; Mrs. J. F. Leech, second vice-president The Grafton; Mrs. Postlethwaite, treasurer, 1520 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. William Hammond, recording secretary, corner Thirteenth and Princeton streets; Mrs. Horace Westcott, corresponding secretary, 1310 Sixteenth street; Mrs. A. E. Bates, 1816 N street; Mrs. Charles J. Bell, 1327 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. G. L. Bradley, 1503 Twenty-first street; Mrs. H. C. Corbin, corner Twenty-second and K streets; Miss Maude Davidge, corner Seventeenth and H streets; Mrs. C. G. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, 1626 K street; Mrs. A. W. Ferguson, 3004 Q street; Mrs. S. R. Franklin, 1338 Nineteenth street; Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 1314 L street; Mr. C. C. Glover, 1703 K street; Miss Ruth Harlan, Euclid Place; Miss Caroline Henry, 1406 M street; Mrs. James Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street; Mrs. F. W. Huidekoper, 1705 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. J. M. Johnston, 1628 K street; Miss Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Mary Lay, 1820 N street; Mrs. Ludington, 1818 Q street; Mrs. McAboy, 3106 N street; Mrs. Edward McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. J. McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue; Mrs. A. G. McClintock, 1227 Nineteenth street; Mrs. T. B. M. Mason, 1606 Twentieth street; Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street; Mrs. William Merriam, 1414 Sixteenth street; Mrs. F. L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street; Mrs. Noble, The Grafton; Mrs. R. Ross Perry, 1309 P street; Mrs. Phillips, 1517 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Charles Rae, 1827 Jefferson place; Mrs. Reyburn, 1301 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. Z. C. Robbins, 1750 M street; Mrs. J. F. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Ruggles, Soldiers'

Home; Miss S. S. Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Selfridge, 1867 Kalorama avenue; Mrs. P. H. Sheridan, 1617 Rhode Island avenue; Miss Sheridan, 1617 Rhode Island avenue; Miss M. J. Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue; Vicomtesse de Sibour, 927 Farragut square; Mrs. R. K. Stone, 1345 F street; Mrs. N. S. Simpkins, 1637 Connecticut avenue; Miss Mary Todd, The Bancroft; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Le Roy and Phelps place; Mrs. Westinghouse, Dupont circle; Mrs. A. Willard, 1333 K street; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street; Mrs. W. S. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue

Honorary members of the ladies' board.—Mrs. F. L. Ashford, 1763 P street; Mrs. J. C. Audenreid, 1023 Vermont avenue; Mrs. A. Graham Bell, 1336 Nineteenth street; Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, 1722 I street; Mrs. Justice Gray, 1601 I street; Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Dupont circle; Mrs. T. W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. R. A. Park, Westchester, Pa.; Mrs. Charles Payson, 1439 K street.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL:

The reports of the medical staff, the superintendent, the treasurer, and the board of lady visitors, herewith presented, show the excellent work done by the hospital during the past year.

The number of patients treated in the hospital and dispensary during the past year was 2,938, being 1,593 in excess of the previous year. With the consequent increase in labor and expense, the generous contributions, including several legacies, and the excellent work of the board of lady visitors, have enabled the treasurer to show a balance to the credit of the hospital.

The value of the services of these ladies is thoroughly appreciated by all interested in the welfare of this institution, as its success is in a great measure attributable to their earnest and efficient efforts.

The report of the school of nursing presented by the superintendent of the hospital attests its usefulness not only to the hospital, but to the general public.

The thanks of the board of directors are due to Mr. James G. Hill and Mr. J. Rush Marshall, the architects, for their kind advice and assistance relating to repairs at the hospital.

The hospital has suffered a great loss during the past year in the death of three members of the board of directors—Dr. W. W. Johnston, Mr. W. S. Thompson, and Mrs. M. A. B. Kennedy. Dr. Johnston had been for a number of years a member of the board of directors and also of the medical staff, being the chairman of the latter at the time of his death. Mr. W. S. Thompson was one of the most valuable members of the board and for many years the treasurer of the hospital, which position he held when he died. Mrs. Kennedy was not only a member of the board of directors, but also of the board of lady visitors, in which positions she rendered valuable service. All were among the original members who incorporated the hospital, and will be greatly missed.

Other valuable members who have died during the year are Judge Andrew C. Bradley, who was for a short time a member of the board of directors, Messrs. Calderon Carlisle, Edward Clark, William Galt, Dr. T. Ritchie Stone, and Mrs. Samuel F. Phillips.

While we have cause to be thankful for the financial showing for the past year, we must not be unmindful of the fact that not only the work, but the expenses, increase with each year. The District Com-

missioners have ordered repairs to fire escapes and plumbing, which will cost about \$1,500. This, with the running expenses of the hospital, will call for an extra effort on the part of each and every one, which effort, I have no doubt, will be cheerfully made.

F. L. MOORE, *President.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Balance reported June 30, 1901	\$1,473.79	Pay roll	\$5,643.95
Legacy of James G. Berret.....	100.00	Table supplies.....	5,874.66
Legacy of Mrs. Matilda A. Williamson.....	500.00	Medical and surgical supplies.....	943.73
Legacy of Jane P. Cox.....	920.00	Fuel and light	2,212.81
Legacy of Katherine H. Taylor.....	2,000.00	Repairs.....	302.34
Miss Helen Hay, to name bed	500.00	Interest on mortgage	800.00
Miss Lucretia Beam, for name plate.....	25.00	Miscellaneous expenses	2,728.05
Mrs. A. S. Thompson, to name bed	500.00	Error to balance .....	.03
St. Mary's Guild, for name plate.....	28.00		
Through Miss V. Miller, for memorial cot.....	500.00	Balance on hand July 1, 1902.....	18,505.57
From K. F. R. Society, in memory of deceased members.....	500.00		4,435.50
Sale of disinfectants, thermometers, etc.....	22.28		
Hall funds.....	2,000.00		
Board of lady visitors (charity ball).....	2,648.50		
For signing insurance certificate	1.00		
Contributions.....	768.50		
Pay patients	451.00		
Congressional appropriations.....	10,000.00		
Total receipts.....	22,941.07		22,941.07

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES B. LAMBIE, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL:

As chairman of the medical staff of the Children's Hospital, I herewith submit the following report, prepared by the resident physician, in which will be found a detailed statement of the work of the hospital during the past year.

Very respectfully,

J. FORD THOMPSON, M. D.

Report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Number of patients in the hospital July 1, 1901	38
Admitted during the year	440
Total treated.....	478
Number of patients treated in the baby ward during the year.....	82
Total treated in hospital and baby ward	560

	Admitted.	Discharged.			Died.	Remain- ing.
		Cured.	Improved.	Unim- proved.		
White:						
Male	169	105	28	2	7	13
Female	78	66	18	2	6	12
Colored:						
Male	96	59	18	4	18	17
Female	97	53	12	7	18	13
Total.....	440	283	76	15	49	55

Monthly average attendance in hospital.

July	49	January	58
August	64	February	59
September	68	March	59
October	57	April	60
November	57	May	69
December	55	June	57

Number of dispensary cases.

White:		
Male		378
Female		412
Total white		790
Colored:		
Male		630
Female		958
Total colored		1,588
Grand total		2,378

Condensed statement.

Total number of patients treated in hospital, dispensary, and baby ward	2,938
Surgical operations:	
Hospital and dispensary	634
Prescriptions compounded:	
House	6,432
Dispensary	2,597
Outdoor	159
Percentage of deaths:	
Including tuberculosis	10.20
Excluding tuberculosis	6
Number of deaths from tuberculosis	20
Total number of deaths	49
Percentage of deaths, including baby ward	13.75
Percentage of deaths in baby ward	31.70

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1902.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Re- main- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
SPECIFIC, INFECTION'S.						
Acute:						
Fever—						
Intermittent (malarial).....	16	15				1
Remittent	2	2				
Enteric	48	41			a 4	3
Influenza, epidemic	1	1				
Rheumatism, acute, articular	2	1	1			
Malarial coma	1		1			
Pertussis	1		1			
Chronic:						
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary	11		3		8	
General, miliary.....	2				2	
Syphilis, congenital.....	7	2	5			
CIRCULATORY.						
Endocarditis, acute.....	1				1	
RESPIRATORY.						
Lungs:						
Bronchitis—						
Single.....	2	2				
Diffuse.....	7	6			b 1	
Pneumonia—						
Lobar	13	10			b 2	
Lobular.....	2	2				
Pleura.						
Pyothorax	3	2			c 1	
Pleurisy, with effusion.....	2	1	1			

a Gangrenous stomatitis (1).

b Pulmonary cedema.

c Admitted moribund.

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1902—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Re- main- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Mouth:						
Gingivitis, specific	1	1				
Stomatitis—						
Apthous	2	2				
Catarrhal	1	1				
Ulcerosa	2					2
Tonsillitis, hypertrophic	4	3	1			
(Esophagus:						
Stricture of œsophagus	1				1	
Stomach:						
Gastritis, acute	4	4				
Intestines:						
Appendicitis	11	9			2	
Constipation	2	2				
Enteritis	2	2				
Enterocolitis	1		1			
Indigestion, intestinal	8	5			1	2
Ileo-colitis	1	1				
Animal parasites:						
Taenia saginata	1	1				
Ascaris lumbricoides	2	2				
Peritoneum:						
Ascites, tubercular	3		3			
Peritonitis—						
Tubercular	4		1		2	1
With rupture of adrenals	1				1	
Liver:						
Jaundice, catarrhal	1	1				
URINARY ORGANS.						
Kidneys:						
Nephritis—						
Acute	1	1				
Chronic	1					1
Bladder:						
Enuresis	6	4	2			
Vaginitis	3	2	1			
SKIN.						
Eczema—						
Capitis	3	2				1
Corporis	1	1				
Facialis	1	1				
Rubrum	1	1				
Impetigo contagiosa	2	2				
Pemphigus	1					1
Purpura, hemorrhagica	1	1				
Syphilide, miliary	1					1
Tinea capitis	2	1				1
NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Diplegia, infantile	1		1			
Sixth nerve paralysis	1					1
Meningitis, tubercular	4				4	
Anterior poliomyelitis	7	1	3	2		1
Chorea, minor	7	7				
Hydrocephalus	1				1	
Petit mal	3					3
Grand mal	1		1			
Paralysis (post diphtheritic)	1	1				
Alcoholic intoxication	1				1	
Torticollis	1		1			
Neuritis, peripheral	1		1			
Tic-habit, spasm	1		1			
Opium narcosis	1	1				
HERNIA.						
Inguinal (oblique)	2	2				
MENTAL DISEASES.						
Insanity, post typhoid	1				1	
Nymphomania	2	2				
Malingering	2	2				

a Rupture.

Disease treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1902—Continued.

Disease.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Re- main- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
RECTUM.						
Prolapsus recti.....	3	2	1			
Prolapsus, ani.....	1	1				
BONES.						
Caries, vertebræ.....	7	1	1		2	3
Osteomyelitis.....	1		1			
Pereostitis.....	1	1				
Sacro iliac disease ..	1			1		
JOINTS.						
Arthritis, elbow, tubercular.....	1				1	
Arthritis, knee, tubercular.....	4	1	1	1		1
Morbus coxæ.....	16	1	4	1		10
Synovitis, simple.....	1	1				
DEFORMITIES.						
Deflected septum.....	1	1				
Genu varum.....	1	1				
Genu valgum.....	5	2			a 1	2
Harelip, single.....	1		1			
Adhesion, finger (cicatrix).....	1		1			
Hypospadias.....	1		1			
Para-phimosis.....	3	1				2
Phimosis.....	19	19				
Anterior tibial curvature.....	1			1		
Talipes equino varus.....	3	1				2
Palydactylism.....	2	2				
CONSTITUTIONAL.						
Myxœdema.....	1				1	
NUTRITIONAL.						
Inanition.....	4	1			1	2
Rachitis.....	10	2	3		3	2
Scrofulosis.....	1					1
SURGICAL DISEASES.						
Atresia vagina.....	1	1				
Abscesses:						
Hip.....	3	2	1			
Cervical.....	1					1
Ischio rectal.....	1	1				
Pelvic.....	1	1				
Psoas.....	2				1	1
Axilla.....	1	1				
Leg.....	1					1
Mastoid.....	1					1
Cellulitis:						
Finger (deep).....	1					1
Ulcers:						
Leg.....	1	1				
Sinus:						
Neck (curetted).....	1	1				
Hip (curetted).....	1	1				
Tumors:						
Gumma of jaw.....	1	1				
Angioma, face.....	1		1			
Sarcoma, post nasal.....	1		1			
Cyst, eyelid.....	1	1				
Cerebellum.....	1			1		
Cerebrum.....	1		1			
UNCLASSIFIED.						
Imperforate anus.....	1				a 1	
Lye poisoning.....	1	1				
Lymphatics:						
Adenitis, cervical.....	18	10	4		2	2
Adenitis, inguinal.....	1	1				
DISEASES OF GENITALS.						
Gonorrhœa.....	2	2				
Stricture, urethra.....	1		1			
Hydrocele.....	3	2			b 1	
Vaginitis.....	10	6	4			

a Surgical shock.

b Intestinal indigestion.

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1902—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Re- main- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
SURGICAL INJURIES.						
Fracture:						
Forearm	1	1				
Femur	5	5				
Tibia	1	1				
Nasal bones	1		1			
Humerus	1	1				
Contusions:						
Spine	1	1				
Head	1	1				
Abdomen	1	1				
Sprains:						
Ankle	2	1	1			
Wrist	1	1				
Foot (with contusion)	1	1				
Wounds:						
Lacerated	2	2				
Infected	5	5				
Incised	1	1				
Punctured	2	1	1			
Gunshot of chest	1	1				
Burns:						
First degree	1				1	
Second degree	3	1	1		1	
Brush burn	1	1				
Of cornea	3	2	1			
EYE.						
Leucoma	1		1			
Prolapse iris	2		2			
Ophthalmia neonatorum	7	4	3			
Blepharitis	1	1				
Conjunctivitis	6	6				
Spring catarrh	1	1				
Strabismus, internal	7	2	2	3		
Cataract	1			1		
Keratitis:						
Simplex	2	1	1			
Interstitial	6	1	4			1
Serofulosa	6	2	2			2
Phlyctenular	4	4				
EAR.						
Otitis media:						
Suppurative	3	2		1		
Nonsuppurative	1	1				
Otorrhœa:						
Acute	2		1	1		
Chronic	2	1		1		
Mastoid disease	1	1				
FOREIGN BODIES.						
Bullet in arm (paralysis)	1			1		
Total	478	283	76	15	a 49	55

a Five in house only 48 hours.

Surgical operations done in the house.

Abscesses incised and drained:		Fractures:	
Arm	2	Femur	
Leg	1	Tibia	
Shoulder	1	Epiphyseal separation (coxitis)	
Cervical	3	Circumcision:	
Pelvic	1	Phimosis	29
Groin (morbus coxæ)	2	Para phimosis	3
Knee (tubercular arthritis)	1	Curettement of:	
Ischio rectal	1	Glands (adenitis)	2
Thigh	2	Ankle joint (tubercular)	1
Mastoid	1	Sinus (tubercular arthritis)	2
Psoas	6	Neck	1
Adhesions broken up	4	Infected wound	5
Atresia of vagina	1	Extension applied, morbus coxæ	10
Application of plaster casts:		Erasion, knee joint (tubercular arthritis) ..	1
Spondylitis		Exploratory incision of elbow joint	1
Morbus coxæ	15	Excisions:	
Talipes	5	Sarcoma of face	1
Cellulitis, incision	1	Cyst of eyelid	1

Surgical operations done in the house—Continued.

Excisions—Continued.		Plastic operations—Continued.	
Hip joint	2	Prolapse rectum	2
Rib (empyema)	3	Brush burn	2
Bones of tarsus (talipes)	1	Skin graft	3
Extirpation of—		Resection of rib (pyothorax)	4
Glands (adenitis)	11	Splints applied and fractures reduced:	
Sarcoma (post-nasal)	1	Clavicle	1
Herniotomy, inguinal hernia	2	Fore arm	1
Ireductomy (lencoma)	1	Humerus	1
Injection into—		Femur	2
Joint	1	Strapping ulcer of leg	1
Hydrocele—		Strapping talipes	1
Tunica vaginalis	3	Sinus of hip curetted	1
Cord	1	Spondylitis, abscess incised	1
Ligation jugular vein	1	Tenotomy:	
Laparotomy:		Talipes	3
Appendicitis	5	Internal strabismus	4
Peritonitis	2	Torticollis	1
Necrosis of molar bone	1	Tonsillotomy	3
Osteomyelitis drained	2	Talipes (Phelp's)	3
Osteotomy:		Vicious lesion (corrected)	2
Genu valgus	6	Wounds:	
Genu valgum	3	Punctured	1
Curved tibia	1	Infected	2
Talipes, equino varus	1	Incised	3
Plastic operations:		Lacerated	2
Hypospodias	2		
Polydactylism	1	Total	212
Harelip	2		

Nativity of dispensary patients.

District of Columbia	1,897	New York	4
Maryland	85	West Virginia	13
Virginia	295	Georgia	1
North Carolina	64	Alabama	2
Pennsylvania	9	New York	8

Diseases treated in baby ward.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Re- main- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved	Unim- proved.		
SPECIFIC.						
Fever, intermittent.....	1	1				
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	2		1		1	
DIGESTIVE.						
Stomatitis, parasitica.....	1		7			
Intestinal indigestion.....	19	8	3	1	5	2
Enteritis.....	7	5	1		1	
Gastro-enteritis.....	9	3	1		5	
RESPIRATORY.						
Bronchitis.....	1	1				
Pneumonia:						
Lobar.....	8	1			1	1
Broncho.....	1	1				
NUTRITIONAL.						
Inanition.....	19	4	1	3	5	7
Rachitis.....	1		1			
NERVOUS.						
Hydrocephalus.....	1				1	
Meningitis, tubercular.....	2				2	
UNCLASSIFIED.						
Syphilis, congenital.....	1				1	
Anasarca, general.....	1	1				
Thermic fever.....	3				3	
SURGICAL.						
Mastoid abscess.....	1	1				
Fracture femur.....	1	1				
Hydrocele.....	1				a 1	

a Enterocolitis.

Diseases treated in baby ward—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Dead.	Re- main- ing.
		Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.		
DEFORMITIES.						
Phimosis.....	2	2				
Harelip	1	1				
DISEASES OF EAR.						
Otitis media, suppurative.....	1		1			
DISEASES OF EYE.						
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	1	1			
Keratitis, interstitial	1		1			
Total.....	82	31	11	4	26	10

Patients located in dispensary.

SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES.		RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	
Gonorrhea.....	19	Adenoids.....	3
Malaria:		Bronchitis:	
Intermittent fever.....	43	Acute.....	286
Remittent fever.....	8	Subacute.....	109
Measles.....	11	Chronic.....	7
Parotitis, epidemic.....	3	Broncho-pneumonia.....	2
Pneumonia, lobar.....	5	Coryza, acute.....	16
Scarletina.....	3	Nasal catarrh:	
Influenza, epidemic.....	8	Acute.....	13
Syphilis, congenital.....	29	Chronic.....	2
Tuberculosis:		Laryngitis, spasm.....	1
Pulmonary.....	12	Pneumonia, lobar.....	17
Lymphatic system.....	63	Pleurisy, acute.....	1
Meningeal.....	1	Rhinitis, hypertrophic.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	9	DISEASES OF BLOOD AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.	
Varicella.....	23	Anæmia:	
Whooping cough.....	57	Primary.....	1
DISEASES DUE TO ANIMAL PARASITES.		Secondary.....	1
Helminthiasis.....	32	Purpura hemorrhagica.....	1
Tænia saginata.....	1	DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.	
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		Mitral incompetency.....	2
Inanition.....	14	Endocarditis, acute.....	1
Marasmus.....	6	DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.	
Rachitis.....	62	Anuria.....	1
Rheumatism, muscular.....	2	Enuresis.....	21
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.		Polyuria.....	1
Colitis.....	1	Nephritis:	
Constipation.....	62	Acute, desquamative.....	3
Enteritis.....	94	Chronic, parenchymatous.....	1
Enterocolitis.....	9	Vaginitis.....	18
Gastralgia.....	1	DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	
Gastritis, acute.....	26	Aphonia, congenital.....	1
Gastro-duodenitis.....	4	Cephalalgia.....	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	15	Chorea, acute (minor).....	9
Gastric indigestion.....	58	Epilepsy (petit mal).....	3
Gastro-intestinal indigestion.....	12	Eclampsia (infantile).....	7
Gingivitis.....	3	Idiocy.....	3
Intestinal indigestion.....	183	Laryngismus stredulous.....	1
Pharyngitis:		Masturbation.....	2
Acute.....	20	Neuralgia.....	3
Chronic.....	16	Neuritis (local).....	2
Tonsillitis:		Paleo myelitis, anterior.....	3
Acute.....	72	Paralysis, post diphtheritic.....	1
Chronic.....	19	Tetany.....	2
Follicular.....	15	Torticollis.....	1
Stomatitis:		DISEASES OF SKIN.	
Apthous.....	11	Acne vulgaris.....	1
Parasitic.....	5	Bromidrosis.....	1
Catarrhal.....	6	Dermatitis simplex.....	7
Ulcerative.....	5		

Patients located in dispensary—Continued.

DISEASES OF SKIN—continued,	
Dermatitis vesiculosa.....	2
Eczema squamosa.....	3
Eczema capitis.....	13
Eczema auriculæ.....	4
Eczema facialis.....	28
Eczema papulosa.....	3
Eczema pustulosa.....	12
Eczema vesiculosa.....	7
Erysipelas facialis.....	1
Furunculosis.....	2
Herpes labialis.....	4
Herpes simplex.....	1
Herpes zoster.....	2
Impetigo.....	4
Impetigo contagiosum.....	33
Intertrigo.....	5
Leucoderma.....	1
Pediculosis capitis.....	2
Pernio.....	1
Pemphigus.....	1
Psoriasis.....	3
Rhus toxicodendron.....	3
Sudamina.....	1
Scabies.....	3
Seborrhœa.....	3
Tinea capitis.....	51
Tinea circinata.....	1
Tinea facialis.....	3
Tinea tonsurans.....	1
Verticaria.....	7

DISEASES OF EYE.	
Abscess lid.....	1
Blepharitis marginalis.....	1
Blepharitis squamosa.....	2
Conjunctivitis:	
Catarrhal.....	43
Chronic.....	1
Edematous.....	2
Phlyctenular.....	5
Purulent.....	1
Serofulosa.....	1
Traumatic.....	4
Corneal ulcer (facet).....	5
Contusion of lid.....	1
Granular lids.....	4
Foreign body in eye.....	3
Hordeolum.....	2
Hyperopia.....	1
Iritis.....	1
Keratitis:	
With eczema of auricle.....	1
Facet.....	3
Interstitial.....	2
Phlyctenular.....	26
Ulcerosa.....	9
Leucoma.....	2
Meibomian cyst.....	3
Spring catarrh.....	3
Strabismus, internal.....	2
Ophthalmus, neonotorum, with eczema auriculæ.....	1
Ophthalmus, gonorrhœal.....	7

DISEASES OF EAR.	
Abscess ex. and auditory canal.....	1
Eczema auriculæ.....	4
Otalgia.....	1
Otitis media.....	7
Acute, nonsuppurative.....	8
Acute, suppurative.....	9
Chronic, suppurative.....	2
Otorrhœa:	
Acute.....	27
Chronic.....	8

UNCLASSIFIED.	
Alcoholic coma.....	1
Granulating cord.....	2
Epistaxis.....	3
Malingering.....	9
Opium poisoning.....	1

UNCLASSIFIED—continued.	
Stramonium poisoning.....	1
Insect bite.....	5
Thermic fever.....	4
Vaccination.....	74

SURGICAL DISEASES.	
Abrasion.....	2
Prolapsus recti.....	1
Cellulitis.....	1
Excoriation, face.....	1
Tonsillitis, chronic.....	3
Adhesio fræni lingual.....	5
Sinus, neck.....	1
Abscess:	
Alveolar.....	1
Ankle.....	1
Buttock.....	1
Cervical.....	4
Hand.....	2
Head.....	1
Hip.....	1
Inguinal.....	1
Ischio-rectal.....	1
Jaw.....	2
Knee.....	2
Thigh.....	1
Peri-tonsillar.....	1
Sternum.....	1
Scalp.....	3

SURGERY OF JOINTS AND BURSAE.	
Arthritis:	
Knee.....	1
Tubercular—	
Knee.....	2
Hip.....	3

SURGERY OF GENITO-URINARY TRACT.	
Balanitis.....	1
Gonorrhœa.....	4
Para-phimosis.....	1
Phimosis.....	33
Testicle undescended.....	1

HERNIA AND HYDROCELE.	
Hernia:	
Inguinal—	
Single.....	8
Double.....	1
Umbilical.....	8
Hydrocele.....	2

TUMORS.	
Cyst:	
Sebaceous.....	2
Congenital, of eyelid.....	1

UNCLASSIFIED.	
Anterior polio myelitis.....	1
Adenitis:	
Cervical.....	
Inguinal.....	3
Rachitis.....	2
Verruca filiaformis.....	1
Fissure ani.....	1
Burn:	
First degree.....	5
Second degree.....	1

SURGICAL INJURIES.	
Fractures:	
Clavicle.....	3
Humerus.....	2
Femur.....	4
Tibia.....	1
Radius.....	3
Radius and ulna.....	3
Sprains:	
Elbow.....	2
Ankle.....	5

Patients located in dispensary—Continued.

SURGICAL INJURIES—continued.		DEFORMITIES—continued.	
Sprains—Continued.		Scoliosis	1
Finger	2	Spondylitis	8
Arm	2	Toe	1
Side	1	Talipes equino varus	5
Wrist	2	Infantile paralysis (contracture)	1
Contusion:		FOREIGN BODIES.	
Ankle	1	Foot	1
Knee	1	Hand	1
Wounds:		Ear	1
Contused	14	Throat	1
Contused and lacerated	3	BONE DISEASES.	
Incised	14	Caries inferior maxilla	1
Lacerated	8	Arthritis hip, tubercular	1
Infected	23	Osteo-myelitis	1
Punctured (dog bite)	6	Periostitis	1
Punctured and lacerated	8	Necrosis finger	1
DEFORMITIES.		Total medical and surgical diseases treated in dispensary	2,378
Cleft palate	1		
Genu valgum	1		
Genu valgus	2		
Kyphosis	1		
Polydactylism	3		

Surgical operations in dispensary during year ending June 30, 1902.

Acupressure	1	Fractures reduced and splint applied—Continued.	
Abscesses incised and drained:		Radius (Colle's)	1
Hip	2	Radius and ulna	3
Auditory canal	2	Potts' (tibia)	1
Hand	4	Hemorrhage, secondary	1
Knee, tubercular	6	Hypospadias	1
Peritonsillar	3	Hernia (inguinal, 3; umbilical, 2)	5
Inferior maxilla	1	Luxations:	
Scalp	5	Humerus	1
Shoulder	2	Ankle	4
Neck	6	Thumb	1
Mastoid	2	Phimosis	29
Axilla	4	Paraphimosis	5
Buttock	1	Sinus of neck curetted	2
Leg	2	Paronychia	4
Foot	4	Stitches removed (cases)	41
Adhesio fraeni linguae incised	6	Suturing	15
Adhesio prepuce incised	4	Staphylorrhaphy	1
Amputations:		Sprain, finger	1
Finger	1	Tonsillotomy	8
Toe	1	Ulcers:	
Supernumerary fingers	1	Neck	1
Burn:		Arm	4
First degree	7	Foot	4
Second degree	4	Leg	9
Casts applied	38	Verruca removed	2
Plaster jackets	17	Wounds:	
Contracture from anterior polio myelitis	1	Contused	6
Cauterization of wounds	11	Incised	18
Deformity of forearm (corrected)	1	Infected	21
Epistaxis (stopped)	7	Lacerated	7
Exuberant granulations	4	Punctured	9
Furuncles incised	19	X-ray (incomplete):	
Foreign bodies removed	9	Fluoroscopic	15
Fissure ani	1	Radiographs	7
Fractures reduced and splint applied:		Electro-therapeutics	3
Barton's	1	Total surgical operations	422
Femur	4		
Clavicle	5		
Humerus	3		

THOMAS S. D. GRASTY, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING CONNECTED WITH THE CHILDREN'S AND COLUMBIA HOSPITALS.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the school of nursing for the school year ending June 30, 1902, as given at the tenth annual commencement.

The exercises were held at the Columbian University Hall May 23, 1902.

Gen. J. M. Wilson, president of the board of directors, Columbia Hospital, presiding.

The nurses of this class were the first to be presented serving the three years' course; two and one-half years at the Children's and Columbia Hospitals and six months at the Columbian University Hospital.

The Rev. Alfred Harding opened the exercises with prayer; a pleasing address was delivered by Mr. A. B. Duvall, of Washington, D. C., and the announcement of graduates, and conferring of diplomas, by Dr. G. N. Acker, dean of the training school.

Classes are held weekly for the benefit of the pupil-nurses, supplementary to the lectures of the attending staff of both hospitals; also in addition to their instruction on the wards, they receive each 18 special lessons in cooking (through the kindness of the ladies' board of visitors of the Children's Hospital), which is of great value to them in preparing food for the sick.

At present there are 42 pupil-nurses in the training school; 18 on duty at each hospital and 6 to supply the Columbian University Hospital with nurses, thereby giving them a wider field for experience, and practical work. There has been a large number of applicants during the past year; 20 accepted into the school, 6 resigned, and 3 dismissed.

The school has now 100 graduates, not including this year's class. Twenty-four holding hospital positions; 2 doing army hospital nursing at the Presido Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., 1 district nursing in this city; 16 married and 1 deceased, a member of the first class. The remainder doing private nursing in this city and elsewhere. The registries for nurses at both hospitals are in a flourishing condition. Although the nursing list increases each year, there are frequently more calls than can be supplied with nurses.

The Alumnae Association of the training school has 50 members, and is now represented in the National Associated Alumnae of the United States.

Very sincere thanks are extended to the board of directors, and the ladies' board of visitors, for all their kindness shown the nurses the past year, and to the lecturers for their interest and instructions to the pupils, which have made the nurses feel that they were not only their teachers but friends, and to the medical staff for their care and attention to the pupil-nurses during illness.

Respectfully submitted.

PERON E. JENNINGS, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Graduates, 1902.

Children's Hospital.—Angelo Dakota Smith.

Columbia Hospital.—Josephine Flagg, Elizabeth Miller, Amy Frothingham Kane.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
July 1, 1901, balance forward	\$594.75	Cooking lessons	\$79.50
Charity ball, net receipts	2,648.50	Hospital supplies	58.24
Fines	203.50	Dry goods	257.91
Charity box	13.94	Seamstress	132.00
Interest on deposits	15.90	Kindergarten	72.00
General donations	1,659.90	Painting	12.00
Thanksgiving offerings	589.50	Printing	22.00
		Ice cream and delicacies for sick children	187.85
		Sterilizer	14.00
		Nurses' entertainments	34.85
		X-ray machine, on account	350.00
		Miss Helen Hay, memorial bed, paid to Mr. J. B. Lambie	500.00
		Net proceeds of charity ball, paid to Mr. J. B. Lambie	2,648.50
		Balance on hand July 1, 1902	1,356.24
Total	5,725.99	Total	5,725.99

C. E. BATES, *Acting Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

Following out the line of improvement contemplated last year, the ladies' board has this year installed a Waite & Bartlett X-ray machine at a cost of \$500, the firm donating \$125 in attachments and materials, with a five years' guaranty.

The machine is already considered indispensable at the hospital, and has been used with great success.

The full payment has not been made, but the ladies' board has had many contributions toward this object through Miss Miller, "The Arrow," and others.

All last summer the Children's Hospital was taxed to its utmost to care for the many sick children sent in through the Associated Charities, that board now receiving Congressional appropriations and having charge of charity admissions to all hospitals in the District of Columbia.

The customary Thanksgiving Day donations were exceptionally large, \$561 having been received in cash alone.

At Christmas and Easter the children were deprived of their usual entertainments, owing to contagion in the hospital on both dates. However, at Christmas, stockings were filled and toys given, while the Easter eggs and dainties were enjoyed as usual.

On Whitmonday an outdoors entertainment, combining all the other projected feasts, compensated fully the little patients who had so hopefully waited.

Owing to our new helpers, the "Little Women," it was possible this year to appropriate \$150 for ice cream during the summer, while the purchase by our board of a large freezer enables the superintendent to supply extra treats on extra hot days.

The charity ball, given at the New Willard, surpassed in financial success all its predecessors, netting the large sum to the board of directors of the Children's Hospital of \$2,648.50. As a ball, the usual flattering success crowned the efforts of the committee. Only those who know of the untiring, zealous work of the chairman, Mrs. A. E. Bates, and her enthusiastic coworkers, can realize what it means to arrange for and conduct to its realization this annual charity ball.

The "Little Women" held their second fair at the residence of Senator McMillan, and brought as its result \$500 to the treasurer of our board.

The Junior Sewing Class, St. Mary's Guild, Children's Hospital Guild, the Cooperative Sewing Guild, and many other associations and individuals have come to our aid. To each and all we extend sincere thanks.

At Christmas \$50 were realized from the sale of a booklet donated by its author.

In looking over the records of the year one finds the ladies' board has contributed paint and paper, new shades, and renewal of bedding and clothing, with many other items, uniting to make a grand total necessary to the success of such an institution as we aim to maintain.

Besides the continuation of the kindergarten instruction, the cooking classes have been carried on, and the diet kitchen is now an indispensable part of the hospital, and is the recipient of as generous donations as in the past.

The graduation of five nurses this year, with fine averages, is one of the incitements to continued labor in our chosen work.

The note of sadness comes at the end. Death has removed from the ladies' board two of its oldest members and most conscientious and valued workers. Mrs. M. A. B. Kennedy, a charter member, for many years our faithful recording secretary, and Mrs. Samuel F. Phillips. "They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

For ESTHER D. HAMMOND,
Secretary,
MARGARETTA PARK LEECH,
Acting Secretary.

Cash donations on Thanksgiving Day.

Woodward & Lothrop, Eleventh and F streets	\$10.00
Mrs. Postlethwaite, 1520 New Hampshire avenue.....	5.00
Miss Boardman, 1801 P street	5.00
Mrs. Morris Murray, 930 Sixteenth street	10.00
Mrs. Thomas Walsh, Phelps and LeRoy streets	10.00
Saks & Co., Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street	5.00
Gen. Maxwell Woodhull, 2033 G street	25.00
Bishop and Mrs. Mackay-Smith, 1325 Sixteenth street	100.00
Mrs. C. H. Davis, Naval Observatory	5.00

422 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mrs. N. B. Noble, Kalorama Heights	\$5.00
Mrs. Hay, 800 Sixteenth street	10.00
Mary B. Macomber, 1725 P street	2.00
Miss Julia D. Strong, 3 Dupont Circle	2.00
Mrs. H. C. Lodge, 1765 Massachusetts avenue	2.00
Mr. James E. Fitch, 1406 G street	5.00
Mr. C. C. Glover, Riggs National Bank	50.00
Miss E. B. Bliss, 1621 Twenty-first street	5.00
Mrs. Pellew, 1637 Massachusetts avenue	2.00
Mrs. Justice Fuller, 1801 F street	5.00
Mrs. Ffoulke, 2013 Massachusetts avenue	5.00
Mrs. O. B. Wilcox, 2022 R street	1.00
Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue	5.00
James B. Lambie, 1415 New York avenue	5.00
Mrs. Yarrow, 814 Seventeenth street	5.00
Mrs. R. Ross Perry, 1309 P street	5.00
R. Ross Perry, jr., 1309 P street	5.00
Dr. G. N. Acker, 913 Sixteenth street	5.00
Mrs. Cole, 1709 N street	2.00
Mrs. Huff, 1315 16th street	10.00
Mrs. Luquer, 1443 Rhode Island avenue	10.00
Mrs. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street	10.00
Mrs. H. Westcott, 1310 Sixteenth street	3.00
Anonymous	3.00
Miss Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue	5.00
Mrs. Teel, 1765 R street	1.00
Conrad Becker, 1328 F street	5.00
Mrs. Norment, 928 M street	10.00
Crosby S. Noyes, Star Office	5.00
Mrs. Woodward, Wyoming avenue	5.00
McGill & Wallace, 1107 E street	5.00
Mrs. H. B. F. Macfarland, 1816 F street	5.00
Mrs. F. L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street	5.00
Mr. F. L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street	5.00
Mrs. Arthur Lee, 1812 N street	2.50
Mr. J. A. Kasson, 1740 G street	5.00
Gen. F. J. Lippitt, 1827 Jefferson place	1.00
Mrs. W. H. Fox, 1826 Jefferson place	1.00
Mr. Swartzell, 916 F street	5.00
Mr. E. J. Stellwagen, 1803 Baltimore street	5.00
Mrs. E. J. Stellwagen, 1803 Baltimore street	5.00
Mrs. T. M. Gale, 1314 L street	5.00
Mrs. Ruggles, Soldiers' Home	3.00
Mrs. Townsend, 2121 Massachusetts avenue	25.00
Mrs. Warder, 1515 K street	100.00
St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown	10.00
J. G. Granger, 1838 Connecticut avenue	5.00
Mrs. J. H. Crawford, 1532 Park street	1.00
Mrs. Rochester, 1320 Eighteenth street	3.00
Mrs. Throop, 1701 Twentieth street	25.00

General donations.

Mrs. Hopkins, from children's entertainment	9.00
Mrs. C. C. Glover	10.00
Miss Helen Hay, memorial bed	500.00
Mrs. James Hopkins	100.00
Mrs. V. L. W. Fox	100.00
Mrs. Elkins	25.00
G. L. Bradley	60.00
Mrs. Simpkins	5.00
Mrs. Arthur Copeland	5.00
Miss Bertha Looker, St. Mary's Guild	150.00
Mrs. T. J. Coffey	10.00
Mrs. Tenny, Mary's Hat	50.64
The Misses Horstman	10.00

Little Women's Club	\$500.00
Mrs. Charles Dulin	50.00
Master Clarence Rice .....	.26
Mask and Wig Club	25.00
Mrs. H. V. Johnston	25.00
Mrs. Elkins	25.00
Total	1,659.90

ENDOWMENTS.

[By-Laws, 60 to 67.]

60. Every contribution of \$5,000 shall entitle the contributor to confer a name upon a bed, which shall ever thereafter bear the name selected; and the contributor shall be entitled, from time to time, during his or her life, to designate the patients, one at a time, to occupy said bed.

61. Every contribution of \$5,000 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday-school, corporation, or association shall entitle the contributor to confer a name in perpetuity upon a bed, and from time to time, during the period of twenty-five years immediately following the receipt of the contribution, to designate the patients, one at a time, to occupy said bed.

62. Every contribution of \$25,000 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday-school, corporation, association, or individual shall entitle the contributor to confer a name in perpetuity upon a ward of eight beds, and from time to time, during the period of twenty-five years immediately following the receipt of such contribution, to designate the patients to occupy the beds therein, one patient at a time in each of said beds.

63. Every contribution of \$5,000 by will shall entitle the testator or testatrix in and by such will likewise to confer a name in perpetuity upon one bed; and every contribution of \$50,000 to confer a name in perpetuity upon a ward of eight beds; and to nominate one person in whom shall be vested, from time to time, during his or her life, after the receipt of such legacy, the right to designate the patients to occupy such bed or beds, as the case may be, one patient at a time in each bed.

64. All endowment funds shall be so invested as to yield an income, and only the income arising therefrom shall be used for the current expenses of the hospital. Every name conferred upon a bed or ward shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors, and the name selected, as well as the name of the contributor, shall be engraved upon a tablet to be placed over the bed or door of the ward respectively.

ANNUAL RENTAL OF BEDS.

65. Every contribution of \$200 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday-school, corporation, or association shall entitle the contributor from time to time, during the period of one year immediately following the receipt of the contribution, to designate the patients, one at a time, to occupy one bed.

MEMORIAL BEDS.

66. Every contribution of \$500 by a State, city, town, church, Sunday-school, corporation, association, or individual shall entitle the contributor to confer a name in perpetuity upon one bed; and every contribution of \$10,000, to confer a name in perpetuity upon a ward of eight beds.

67. Every name conferred upon a bed or ward shall be subject to the approval of the board of directors, and the name selected, as well as the name of the contributor, shall be engraved upon a tablet to be placed over the bed or door of the ward respectively.

Contributions for the year ending June 30, 1902.

Anderson, Mrs. N. L	\$10.00	McAboy, Mrs. T. N	\$5.00
Armstrong, Mrs	10.00	McClintock, Mrs. A. G	5.00
Ashford, Mrs. Isabella W	5.00	McGill & Wallace	5.00
Audenreid, Mrs. J. C	5.00	McGuire, F. B	5.00
Beam, Miss Lucretia S., for name plate in memory of Henry Semken	25.00	McGuire, Mrs. F. B	5.00
Berret, Jas. G., legacy, by Den- nis and George, executors	100.00	McKeever, Miss	5.00
Beck, Wm. H	20.00	McMillan, Mrs. James	5.00
Bradley, Mrs. G. L	5.00	Mason, Mrs. T. B. N	5.00
Carlisle, Mrs. Kate T	10.00	Mayer, Theodore J	30.00
Chatard, Mrs. T. M	5.00	Merriam, Mrs	5.00
Corbin, Mrs. H. C	5.00	Miller, Miss Virginia	10.00
Cox, Miss Jane P., legacy, by R. Ross Perry, executor	920.00	Memorial cot, named by those whose loved ones are in the paradise of God, by Miss Virginia Miller	500.00
Cox, Judge W. S	25.00	Moore, F. L	5.00
Davidge, Mr. Rezin	5.00	Moore, Mrs. F. L	5.00
Davis, Mrs. C. H	15.00	Norris, Jas. L	15.00
Donation	3.00	Norris, Master Jas. L., jr	5.00
Do	2.00	Orme, Jas. W	10.00
Edwards, Miss A. L	5.00	Packard, Rev. Thos. J	5.00
Fendall, Mrs. R	5.00	Packard, Miss Martha C	5.00
Fitch, James E	5.00	Parke, Miss Ellen	10.00
Mrs. Flynn and Mrs. Towers, for basins, stands, etc	21.00	Perry, Mrs. Mary Farr	5.00
Flynn, C. O., for surgical in- struments	20.00	Perry, Mrs. M. J	5.00
Franklin, Mrs. Admiral	5.00	Perry, R. Ross	10.00
Gale, Mrs. Thomas H	5.00	Postlethwait, Mrs. W. M	5.00
Galt, Norman	5.00	Rae, Mrs. C. W	5.00
Galt, William	5.00	Reyburn, Mrs. John E	5.00
Gilman, Mrs. W. S	10.00	Robbins, Mrs. Z. C	5.00
Glover, Mrs. C. C	5.00	Rodgers, Mrs. John	5.00
Hagner, Judge A. B	5.00	Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore	10.00
Hammond, Mrs. Wm. A	5.00	Ruggles, Mrs. George V	5.00
Harlan, Miss Ruth	5.00	Saks & Co.	5.00
Hay, Miss Helen, to name bed in memory of her brother, Adelbert L. Hay	500.00	Schenck, Miss Sallie	5.00
Henry, Miss	5.00	Selfridge, Mrs	5.00
Hoeke, Mrs. W. H	5.00	Sheridan, H. C	5.00
Hopkins, Mrs. James H	5.00	Sheridan, Mrs. I. R	5.00
Huidekoper, Mrs. V. C	5.00	Sheridan, Miss Mary	5.00
Hyde, Thomas, 4th	5.00	Sherrill, Miss M. J	5.00
James, C. A	5.00	Shiras, Mrs. George	5.00
James, Miss E. F	5.00	de Sibour, Mme	5.00
James, Miss Matilda	5.00	Simkins, Mrs. N. S	5.00
Johnston, James M	50.00	Stone, Mrs. R. K	5.00
Johnston, Miss Mary B	5.00	St. Mary's Guild, for name plate, by Miss Virginia Miller	28.00
K. F. R. Society, for bed in memory of deceased mem- bers, by A. K. Parris	500.00	St. Paul's P. E. Church, J. McKinney, treasurer	5.00
Kauffmann, S. H	10.00	Taylor, Katherine H., legacy, by George A. Kettell, execu- tor	2,000.00
Kauffmann, S. H., 2d	10.00	Thompson, Mrs. Annie, to name bed in memory of W. S. Thompson	500.00
Kauffmann, Miss Barbara	10.00	Thompson, Mrs. Annie	5.00
Kauffmann, Miss Louisa	10.00	Walsh, Mrs. Thomas F	5.00
Kauffmann, Max R	10.00	Watmough, Gen. J. H	5.00
Kauffmann, Philip C	10.00	Westcott, Mrs. Horace	5.00
Kibbey, Miss Bessie	25.00	Willard, Mrs. H. A	5.00
Kober, Dr. George M	5.00	Williamson, Mrs. Matilda A., legacy, by Mrs. Mary J. Shriver	500.00
Lambie, James B	5.00	Woodhull, Miss Ellen	5.00
Lambie, Mrs. James B	5.00	Woodhull, Gen. M. V. Z	5.00
Larcombe, John S	5.00	Heirs of M. W. Galt, 8 shares Union Turnpike stock, 4 shares Coalville and Ashton Turnpike stock.	
Lay, Miss Mary	10.00		
Leech, Mrs. J. F	5.00		
Lenman, Mrs. Jennette R	25.00		
Lenman, Miss Isabel H			

DONATIONS, 1901.

- July 1.*—Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street, 1 dozen oranges.
- July 3.*—Board of lady visitors, Children's Hospital, 3 garden benches; Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, 336 C street, 1 garden bench.
- July 4.*—Board of lady visitors, through Mrs. McGuire and Miss Schenck, ice cream and cake for the children.
- July 5.*—Mrs. G. T. Hough, 502 T street, baby carriage.
- July 6.*—Mrs. H. D. Young and Mrs. H. Polkinhorn, 1017 K street, water cooler for nurses' floor; Miss J. O. Hall, Ashfield, Mass., picture cards; Mrs. Horace Wylie, Thomas circle, in memory of Horace Wylie, jr., a cot and furnishings for baby ward, with 12 gowns, 12 shirts, 12 petticoats, 12 pairs socks, 12 bibs, 2 sacques, 2 flannel wrappers, 1 pair blankets, 3 bed pads, 12 linen sheets, 12 linen pillowcases, 6 pieces of bird's-eye, 1 rubber sheet.
- July 9.*—Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street, toys and books; Sterling Galt, through Mrs. R. Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue, 2 shirt waists, 2 pairs trousers, 3 undervests.
- July 10.*—St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., \$10, to be used for summer pleasures for the children.
- July 12.*—Mrs. Ross Perry, 1309 P street, \$5, for delicacies for sick children; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, D. C., 16 nightgowns.
- July 13.*—Mrs. C. C. Glover, Paul Smiths, Adirondacks, N. Y., \$10, for ice cream and toys for sick children.
- July 25.*—National Flower and Fruit Guild, 811 G street, flowers.
- August 5.*—American Rose Company, 909 F street, roses; Mrs. Gilmore, Fort Myer, Va., toys.
- August 30.*—Mrs. Whitehead, Port Chester, New York, games and toys.
- September 5.*—National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, 811 G street, flowers.
- September 6.*—American Rose Company, 909 F street, flowers; St. Margaret's Church, books and cards.
- September 21.*—Mrs. Farden, roller chair, 2½ gallons ice cream.
- October 3.*—National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, 811 G street flowers; Colonel Bingham, the Propagating Gardens, flowers.
- October 4.*—Mrs. Colonel Johnston, 1752 Q street, barrel flour, 1 strip bacon, 3 pounds rolled oats, 5 pounds granulated sugar, 6 jars jam, 4 cans corn, 4 cans peas, 4 cans tomatoes.
- October 11.*—Mrs. M. M. Parker, 1020 Vermont avenue, 5 guimpes, 4 pairs linen trousers, 1 pair shoes, 2 nightshirts, 1 hat, games.
- October 14.*—Helen and Isabel Harban, 1335 T street, toys.
- October 16.*—Mrs. C. H. Davis, Naval Observatory, flowers; Colonel Bingham, the Propagating Gardens, flowers; Mrs. Lowe, 2006 Fifteenth street, books; Mrs. Henderson, 1426 Ninth street, picture books.
- October 17.*—Mrs. E. I. Renick, 2016 G street, box of toys.
- October 24.*—Colonel Bingham, the Propagating Gardens, flowers.
- October 30.*—Mrs. Ross Perry, 1309 P street, \$2, to be used for luxuries for sick children; "Little Margaret and Little Henry," 9 pairs shoes, 1 pair overshoes; ladies' board of visitors, through Mrs. McGuire and Miss Schenck, ice cream for children every Sunday from June 1 to October 1.
- November 6.*—Miss Edith Patten, 2122 Massachusetts avenue, ice cream and cake for the children.
- November 14.*—St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, picture cards and toys.
- November 15.*—Miss Helen Hay, 800 Sixteenth street, German favors; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, 811 G street, flowers.
- November 16.*—Mrs. Cole, 1537 Park street, Mount Pleasant, picture books, cards.
- November 19.*—Colonel Bingham, the Propagating Gardens, flowers.
- November 20.*—Mrs. Abram Lisner, 1723 Massachusetts avenue, 5 union suits, 6 pairs hose, one shirt and drawers.
- November 22.*—Miss Lamberton, 1319 N street, 14 balls.
- November 23.*—Miss M. I. Hess, 1460 Kenesaw avenue, 3 pairs wool slippers.
- November 26.*—Maryland Avenue Christian Endeavor Society, Sunday school papers and cards; Ralph Dowden, 641 D street NE., picture cards.
- November 27.*—Mrs. Nogarrd, The Columbia, Fourteenth street, gcart; Children's Junior Endeavor, First Presbyterian Church, Four-and-a-half street, muslin picture books.

THANKSGIVING DONATIONS.

- November 25.*—Mrs. J. F. Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue, 1 quart sherry, 1 quart brandy, 2 dozen oranges; Mrs. K. U. Moorhead, 1522 Connecticut avenue, one-half peck meal, 5 pounds oatmeal, 2 pounds evaporated apricots, 5 pounds prunes, 5 pounds animal crackers.

November 26.—J. C. Ergood Company, 614 Pennsylvania avenue, 1 box California raisins, 10 pounds figs, 27 pounds mixed nuts; Frank Hume, 454 Pennsylvania avenue, barrel flour; Charles A. James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, barrel flour; the Misses McCammon, 1324 Nineteenth street, one-half bushel apples; Mrs. Charles W. Rae, 1827 Jefferson place, 24 pounds rolled oats; National Biscuit Company, 616 E street, 27 pounds ginger snaps.

November 27.—Mrs. Frank J. Lewis, 1307 L street, 2 dozen oranges, turkey, 2 boxes grapes; Mrs. Johnston, 1752 Q street, turkey; Mrs. Young, 1517 Howard avenue, 4 gallons milk; Mrs. Munn, Scott circle, turkey, quart cranberries, 5 heads celery; Miss Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue, one-quarter barrel flour; Unity public school, Unity, Md., 30 glasses home-made jellies; Kindergarten, Phelps school, Vermont avenue, basket fruit; Charles and W. C. Brunger, Center Market, turkey; Kindergarten class, Harrison school, Thirteenth street, 9 pounds granulated sugar, 3 quarts cranberries, 6 pounds hominy, pound coffee, pound tea, quart beans, 8 pounds rolled oats, one-half bushel vegetables, 2 cans tomatoes, 2 pounds saltine biscuits, squash, pound of cake, cabbage, head celery; Vicomtesse de Sibour, 927 Farragut square, turkey; Mrs. H. A. Willard, 1333 K street, turkey; W. M. Galt & Co., Indiana avenue and First street, barrel flour; Miss C. Henry, 1406 M street, 1 dozen cream of wheat, 1 dozen cans tomatoes; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street, 30 pounds cut sugar; Miss James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, barrel potatoes; Colonel Johnston, 1752 Q street, 5 pounds granulated sugar, barrel flour, strip of bacon, 3 packages rolled oats, 6 jars assorted jam, 4 cans corn, 4 cans peas, 4 cans tomatoes; Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson, 912 Seventeenth street, barrel potatoes; Miss Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue, barrel cut sugar; Mrs. Samuel Phillips, 1517 Rhode Island avenue, turkey; H. W. Heider & Son, 457 Center Market, 12 bunches celery; Miss Mary Lay, 1820 N street, 4 pounds dates, 4 pounds prunes; Mrs. V. R. Berry, 1512 H street, one-half barrel flour, 2 jars currant jelly, 2 jars raspberry jam, 2 jars apricot jam; Mrs. Thomas Hyde, 1537 Twenty-eighth street, one-half crate oranges, 5 packages breakfast food, 5 packages farina; Mrs. J. M. Johnston, 1628 K street, barrel flour; Lansburgh & Bro., 420 Seventh street, bolt canton flannel; George Bares, Riggs Market, turkey; Mrs. Selfridge Johnston, 2013 I street, 24 pounds Quaker oats; Mrs. William B. Orme, 1623 Twenty-eighth street, 20 pounds granulated sugar, bushel potatoes, one-quarter barrel flour; Never Falter Circle, King's Daughters, 3208 Seventeenth street, 3 dozen oranges; Mrs. J. Heath Dodge, Bethesda, Md., turkey; Mrs. James Hopkins, 1328 Eighteenth street, bushel potatoes; Mrs. John J. Stephens, 1312 Thirteenth street, 12 cans corn; John A. Hughes, Dupont Market, 1245 Twenty-first street, one-half bushel apples; Mrs. N. S. Simpkins, 1637 Connecticut avenue, 2 turkeys, dozen oranges, dozen bananas, 2 pineapples, 4 quarts cranberries; Mrs. Selfridge Johnston, 2013 I street, 2 chickens; Mrs. E. McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue, bushel potatoes; Mrs. F. Huidekoper, 1705 New Hampshire avenue, turkey; C. Engel's Sons, Twenty-second and P streets, bunch bananas, one-half bushel sweet potatoes, 21 heads celery, peck apples, peck oranges; Mrs. W. A. Gordon, 6 Cooke place, 2 dozen oranges; Mrs. E. K. Goldsborough, 1331 K street, 12 cans corn, 12 cans peas, 12 cans tomatoes; Mrs. William Sanger, 1014 Vermont avenue, toys; Mrs. D. C. Phillips, 1600 Twenty-first street, 3 dozen oranges, 3 pounds prunes, 5 pounds crackers, 5 packages farina, 5 packages oatmeal; Mrs. Albert Ray, 1200 Eighteenth street, one-quarter barrel flour; Mrs. Isham Hornsby, 1715 I street, dozen assorted jams; Miss Edwards, 1633 Massachusetts avenue, 3 boxes ginger snaps, dozen oranges, 10 pounds tea crackers; Mrs. Horace Wylie, Thomas circle, crate oranges; William Galt, 720 Ninth street, 2 barrels apples; C. Engel's Sons, Center Market, crate oranges; California Fruit Company, basket of fruit; Miss Patty Stanton, picture cards; Mrs. Young, 1517 Howard avenue, 3 gallons milk; Mrs. William Sanger, 1014 Vermont avenue, 7 undershirts, blocks, books; Miss Cobb, 1910 Sunderland place, 4 packages waferettes, 3 packages Uneda ginger wafers, 3 packages Uneda Graham wafers; Miss Miller, 1729 P street, 10 pounds granulated sugar; Havenner Baking Company, 476 C street, box crackers; Mrs. Charles Lanman, 3035 R street, dozen wash cloths; Henry Thomfordt, Center Market, 2 chickens; Miss Katharine Leech, the Grafton, 2 nightgowns, sacque, dolls, toys; Mrs. Dyer's dancing class, 1517 R street, quart grape juice, bushel potatoes, chicken, 2 loaves bread, 2 packages Uneda biscuits, pound cornstarch, 11 pounds rolled oats, 2 packages ginger snaps, package cream of wheat, one-half pound baking powder, one-half pound cocoa, pound buckwheat, 2 packages gelatin, pound raisins, one-half pound dates, 2 pounds beans, can condensed milk, 6 pounds coffee, one-eighth barrel flour, 35 pounds granulated sugar, 3 pounds mixed nuts, picture books.

November 30.—Mrs. Gibson, 1335 R street, 3 shirtwaists, 2 pairs trousers, 2 cotton shirts, 2 pairs drawers, 7 pairs hose, 2 pillow cases; Byron S. Adams, 512 Eleventh street, printing 625 postal cards.

December.—Medical board and ladies' board of visitors, Children's Hospital, cumol catgut sterilizer for operating room, value \$36.

December 12.—In memory of Charlie Teel, year's subscription to St. Nicholas; Miss Clabaugh, flowers; Mrs. S. Reeves, 1209 F street, 17 loaves bread, 11½ dozen rolls; Christian Endeavor, Fourth Presbyterian Church, Columbia Heights, cake, bananas, apples; Cooperative Sewing Society, making 21 dresses and 5 wrappers; John P. Breckinridge, 1314 Connecticut avenue, picture books, cards; Mrs. J. Maury Dove, 1740 New Hampshire avenue, 13 boys' shirtwaists, 21 pairs summer trousers.

December 14.—Little Marion Whiting Estes, 1244 Kenesaw avenue, afghan, 2 sacques, hood, pair kid shoes, pair kid mittens, toys, picture books, dolls, doll carriage.

December 15.—John Staats, Sunday school papers and cards.

CHRISTMAS DONATIONS.

December 16.—Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street, toys for Christmas tree; Mrs. Galt, Greencastle, Pa., dress, sacque; Sterling Galt, Greencastle, Pa., 2 shirtwaists, 2 pairs pants, pair drawers, 6 drawer waists, 4 nightgowns, 3 pairs shoes, pair leggings, sweater, bonnet, 2 pairs bathing pants, doll and clothes; Epworth League, Metropolitan M. E. Church, Four-and-a-half and C streets, papers.

December 17.—Miss Poindexter, 806 Seventeenth street, 4 nightgowns, 2 under-vests, 6 pairs hose.

December 20.—Egbert A. Clark, DD.L., 600 Thirteenth street, 17 Christmas books; Mrs. J. A. Johnston, 1752 Q street, check for \$25; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, check for \$5, to purchase Christmas greens for wards; Mrs. Sue Perry and Mrs. S. Howall, through St. Mary's Guild, Christmas decorations for wards; J. C. Ergood Company, 614 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 pounds almonds, 5 pounds mixed chocolates, 30 pounds mixed creams, box raisins; Mrs. Robinson, 1819 Nineteenth street, flowers; Mrs. Babcock, 603 Second street NE., picture cards, Sunday school papers, and 50 cents; Miss Brown's kindergarten class at Harrison School, Thirteenth and W streets, toys, books, ½ dozen oranges, ½ dozen apples; Miss M. C. McFarland's kindergarten class, Phelps School, W street and Vermont avenue, books, toys, 2 dolls, doll carriage, and Christmas tree.

December 22.—Allison F. Scott, 532 Third street, cards and papers; Wm. Rasner Ellis, 1833 K street, pair worsted slippers, pair gloves, cards, toys, picture books; Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 1314 L street, afghan for baby ward.

December 21.—Mrs. R. C. Harley, Forest Glen, Md., Christmas tree and 2 picture books.

December 22.—Miss Alice Campbell, 2236 Thirteenth street, decorations for Christmas tree.

December 23.—Mrs. Kennedy, through Miss Schenck, 5 winter undervests; Ruth and Ethel Osgood, 1713 P street, dozen oranges, cards; Gladys A. Brown, Omaha street, 2 scrapbooks; Mrs. Hammond, Princeton street, toys and decorations for Christmas tree.

December 24.—Mrs. Rafferty, 1740 Q street, large number of toys for all children; Miss Gertrude Bell, books; Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, Market space, turkey; Thomas Hyde, 4th, 2727 Q street, check for \$5, contents of hospital bank; Miss Falkenberg, 1110 P street, Christmas books; Helen Chew, 1311 S street, 6 Christmas books; Sunday school children from Church of Our Father, Thirteenth and L streets, books and toys; Mrs. M. A. Wright, 1110 P street, paper dolls, 2 dolls, kid ball; Mrs. J. J. Stephens, 1812 Thirteenth street, picture cards, games, toys, 25 new pennies, 2 handkerchiefs; Mrs. C. A. Ketcham, 2208 Thirteenth street, 5 pairs worsted slippers, pair rubbers, dress, picture books; Mrs. Edward McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue, bushel potatoes; Charles Schneider, 5 pounds fruit cake; Mrs. Truitt, 1325 Wallach place, picture cards; H. W. Heider, Center Market, bunch of celery; Mrs. Louise Duane, toys; Master Franklin Blye, 1440 V street, books, balls, toys; William H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue, barrel flour; Hilda Eberly Jansen, 5 pounds candy; Metropolitan Baptist Church, Sixth and A streets NE., Miss Hunt's Sunday school class, grab basin, with toys; Miss May Catlin, 1428 Euclid place, scrapbook; Miss Ruth Harlan, 1401 Euclid place, scrapbook; Galloway & Ward, 923 Louisiana avenue, crate of oranges; Mrs. Selfridge Johnson, 2013 I street, 2 chickens; Miss Ada Mixon, 1615 Florida avenue, 5 dolls; Mrs. E. C. Abbott, 1615 Florida avenue, toys; Havenner Baking Company, 476 C street, large cake; Calvary Baptist Christian Endeavor, toys and books; Miss Mabel Thompson, 1322 New Jersey avenue, 10 dolls; Mary Thompson Fisher, 1322 New Jersey avenue, 10 Christmas books; Little Marion Whiting Estes, 1424 Kenesaw avenue, picture books, dolls, toys; Sterling F. Larrabee, 1514 Twenty-second street, books, pair shoes, pair slippers; Clifford R. White, 1329

R street, toys; Miss Bliss, 1621 Twenty-first street, pound crackers, jar jam, jar ginger, 2 pounds nuts, pound raisins, 5 pounds candy; Mrs. J. Heath Dodge, Bethesda, Md., 50 pounds granulated sugar; Mrs. Ramsay, 1923 N street, turkey; Mrs. Leiter, Dupont circle, 4 packages alphabetical vermicelli, 2 packages macaroni, 2 packages tea; Demonet's, 1714 Pennsylvania avenue, 2 cakes; Mrs. Selfridge, 1867 Kalorama avenue, crate of oranges; W. M. Galt & Co., Indiana avenue, barrel flour; Miss Mary McPhearson Russell, 1702 R street, worsted toys and cards; Mrs. H. C. Corbin, the Arlington, 43 oranges; Ladies of Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine, 168 boxes candy; from a "Little Sunshine Society," through Miss Hall, 1100 M street, dolls and toys; Mrs. T. B. Meyers and Mrs. Julian James, 1602 Twentieth street, crate of oranges; Mrs. R. Edwin Joyce, 1319 Kenesaw avenue, toys, books, go-cart, chair; Mrs. Lowrey, 1512 Sixth street, games; Robert Blair, 1524 Columbia Road, papers; Mrs. Vernon Bailey, 1834 Kalorama avenue, toys; J. F. Oyster, 900 Pennsylvania avenue, 10 pounds butter; Mr. Landell, the Gladstone, toys; Evelyn Evans, the Cairo, gown, 2 pairs drawers, 2 shirts, drawers waist, pair slippers, cards, Christmas stocking, muff and collarette, one-half dozen bananas, candy, one-half dozen dolls, book; Mount Pleasant Christian Endeavor, Congregational Church, picture books, scrapbooks, 3 dolls, games, books.

December 29.—Mrs. Young, 1517 Howard avenue, 3 gallons milk.

DONATIONS, 1902.

January 1.—Mrs. Young, 1517 Howard avenue, 3 gallons milk; Donald Manning, 2231 Thirteenth street, games and toys; Mr. Charles Flynn, 2608 Pennsylvania avenue, 2 sets of triple standing basins for operating room, value \$20.

January 3.—Sunday school of First Congregational Church, $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel apples.

January 7.—Colonel Bingham, the Propagating Gardens, flowers; "The Vine Branches," Western Presbyterian Church, picture cards and papers; Constance Adams, 937 N street, 4 dresses, wrapper.

January 9.—National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, 811 G street, fruit; Miss M. R. Nourse's infant class, Congregational Sunday School, Falls Church, Va., scrap book.

January 15.—Mrs. George Elliott, 1603 O street, baby chair, 3 bands, 5 yards white flannel, 3 winter vests, pair shoes, 3 outing wrappers, pair rubbers, pair hose, afghan, 13 diapers; Sterling Galt, Greencastle, Pa., shirt waist, pair trousers, wrapper, 2 pairs shoes, pair rubbers, 5 pair hose, 6 picture books; Mrs. Horace Wylie, Thomas circle, 6 baby shirts, afghan for Tommy's cot, 2 pairs babies' hose.

January 17.—Mrs. C. E. Lewis, Fort Myer Heights, Va., 3 dolls, toys, picture books; Mrs. Young, 1517 Howard avenue, $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons milk.

January 18.—Mrs. Young, 1517 Howard avenue, 3 gallons milk.

January 20.—Mrs. Colonel Johnston, 1752 Q street, barrel flour, strip of bacon, 3 packages oats, 5 pounds granulated sugar, 6 jars assorted jams, 4 cans corn, 4 cans peas, 4 cans tomatoes.

January 22.—Mrs. Bryant, 307 D street, flowers.

January 30.—Mrs. Roberts, 715 G street SE., doll's trunk and clothes, doll's carriage, doll's house, camp chair, books, toys.

February 5.—St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, 10 nightgowns.

February 6.—Mrs. Charles A. Ketcham, 2208 Thirteenth street, 2 shirt waists, jacket, pair hose, 2 aprons, drawers waist, 2 gowns, picture book.

February 7.—Mrs. John Hay, flowers.

February 8.—Mrs. Crossman, 1223 Harvard street, toys and games.

February 10.—Primary class of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Bible School, rolling bed for surgical ward, value \$40; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, 10 nightgowns.

February 11.—St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, 23 nightgowns.

February 12.—National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, flowers; Mr. Schaeffer, 81; the Cooperative Sewing Society, 3416 M street, 7 dozen dresses, 5 boys' shirt waists, $2\frac{1}{2}$ dozen petticoats, 3 cotton-flannel drawers, 19 shirt waists, 11 aprons.

February 15.—The Misses Eastman, 930 Eighteenth street, valentines.

February 18.—Mrs. Miller, 927 Ninth street, picture cards; Mrs. Moorhead, 1522 Connecticut avenue, toys.

February 20.—McGill & Wallace, 1107 E street, calendars; Mrs. C. J. Bell, 1327 Connecticut avenue, german favors.

February 21.—Mrs. C. F. Fitts, 1749 Corcoran street, 8 baby dresses, 4 nightgowns, 2 bibs, 7 pairs drawers, shawl, 6 wool bands, 2 shirt waists, 2 caps, toys.

February 22.—St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, 18 nightgowns, 12 wash cloths; X-ray apparatus, by Board of Lady Visitors, St. Mary's Guild and "The Arrow."

March 3.—Through Miss Riggs, 1617 I street, from the Friday Morning Sewing Society, 42 sheets, 48 diapers (36 baby ward, 12 wards); The Girls' Friendly, through Miss Ruth Harlan, 1401 Euclid place, 4 scrap books, 2 dolls.

March 4.—Mrs. May, 85 R street, \$2.

March 5.—Mrs. Moorhead, 1522 Connecticut avenue, 5 pounds of animal crackers, calendars and cards.

March 9.—Frances Constance Adams, 937 N street, child's coat, 2 pairs shoes, hat, 2 pairs hose, vest, pair rubbers.

March 13.—Mrs. M. M. Parker, 1020 Vermont avenue, 2 pairs shoes, pair slippers.

March 15.—Miss Caroline Stone, 2009 I street, rocking horse and toys; Little Marion Estes, 1244 Kenesaw avenue, 8 baby dresses, hat, 2 waists, skirt.

March 21.—Mrs. M. M. Parker, 1020 Vermont avenue, coat, pair trousers.

March 24.—The kindergarten children of Grace Church, Georgetown, through St. Mary's Guild, picture screen for baby ward; Mr. L. Dieter, 913 F street, through Mrs. F. T. Moore, furnishing paper and work on ceiling and walls of linen room; Mrs. W. W. Johnston, 1603 K street, flowers.

March 27.—Mr. William Galt, 720 Ninth street, 50 dozen eggs.

March 29.—Miss James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, 4 dozen oranges; Miss Miller, 1729 P street, 7 dozen eggs; Miss Louise Horstman, 1710 Rhode Island avenue, \$5 (check); Miss Ethel Dallas Horstman, 1710 Rhode Island avenue, \$5 (check); Mrs. C. C. Glover, 1703 K street, 4 knitted worsted hoods.

March 30.—Mrs. Dall, 1119 Twelfth street, flowers; primary class of First Congregational Church, through Miss Steward 3 pots of Easter lilies.

March 31.—Mrs. Brown, 1720 I street, toys; Mrs. H. V. Johnston, 1752 Q street, check for \$25; Belmont Dairy, Fourteenth street, 15 dozen colored eggs; the Cooperative Sewing Society, making 10 dresses, hemming 26 sheets and 54 diapers; Henrietta McCrea and Pauline Torrence, Chevy Chase School, 3 dresses, 3 gowns, 5 sacques, 3 hoods, shirt waist, vest, 6 pairs booties.

April 1.—Mrs. Ruggles, Soldiers' Home, 2 dozen fresh eggs; Epiphany Church, G street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, 7 potted plants.

April 9.—Mrs. May, 85 R street, \$1; Arleen Bankert, 1318 Wallach place, books; Helena Zepp, 1843 Fourteenth street, books.

April 4.—Teachers of Sewing School of Covenant Church, through Miss Ella Moore, 3 picture books, 4 paper dolls; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, 811 G street, flowers.

April 11.—Through Miss Miller, 1729 P street, an Easter donation of sheets by the following ladies: Miss Miller, 2 sheets; Miss Eliza Titus Ward, 2 sheets; Miss Ida Moore, 4 sheets; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, 2 sheets; Mrs. C. D. Merwin, 2 sheets; Mrs. J. A. Johnston, 1752 Q street, barrel of flour, 3 pounds rolled oats, 5 pounds granulated sugar, 6 jars jam, 4 cans corn, 4 cans peas, 4 cans tomatoes, strip of bacon.

April 14.—The Friday Morning Sewing Class, through Mrs. McGuire, 4 sheets, 24 dish towels, 24 ward towels, 24 baby diapers, 24 ward diapers, 21 dusters; Mrs. Bowling, 265 N street, bed spread, baby-crib blanket; through Dr. J. R. Wellington, musical toy; Mrs. W. H. Bayly, 2125 N street, toys and magazines.

April 17.—Mrs. J. F. Paret, 1327 Columbia road, toys; Mrs. Cobb, 1761 N street, Christmas tree ornaments; Mrs. Gibson, 1335 R street, 4 shirt waists, 6 pants, 2 pairs shoes, 2 drawers waists.

April 18.—Mrs. Condit-Smith, Lanier place, picture cards.

April 20.—Little Marion Estes, 1244 Kenesaw avenue, 12 baby dresses.

April 21.—Mrs. M. M. Parker, 1020 Vermont avenue, 2 dresses.

April 23.—C. C. Pursell, 418 Ninth street, calendars and cards; Mrs. May, 85 R street, \$1.

April 24.—Col. T. A. Bingham, the Propagating Gardens, flowers; Miss Mae Dashville, 1311 M street, pound tea; St. Mary's Guild, Georgetown, dozen towels; Miss Elizabeth Stevens, games.

May 1.—Mrs. Towers, 1432 Stanton street, toys; Mrs. M. M. Parker, 1020 Vermont avenue, 4 shirts, boy's vest, coat, cap, pair white hose.

May 3.—A member of the infant class of Gurley Memorial Sunday School, scrapbook; Unity School, Montgomery County, Md. (Blanche E. Braddock, teacher), flowers; Girls' Friendly Society of St. Margaret's Church, 6 muslin scrapbooks, 4 baby kimono's, 3 baby dresses, toys.

May 6.—Mrs. K. J. Hammond, Wilmington, Del., with young ladies of Emmanuel Parish, 16 baby slips, 16 sheets, 15 gowns, 24 diapers.

May 8.—The National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, 811 G street, flowers; Mr. Sterling Galt, Greencastle, Pa., coat, hat, 5 pairs hose, 2 bathing suits, 6 dresses, 4 boys' shirt waists, 3 combinations, 2 night drawers, sweater.

May 9.—Mrs. Horace Wylie, Thomas circle, for Tommy's cot in baby ward, 6 white dresses, 6 white skirts, 6 flannel skirts, 3 silk vests, 4 bed pads, 3 spreads, 12 shirts, 4 pairs of shoes, 6 pairs white stockings.

May 10.—Sunshine Society, 612 H street NE., picture books.

May 11.—A friend, 3 picture books.

May 12.—Mrs. Bright, 1536 T street, 3 games.

May 13.—Mrs. J. A. Johnston, 1752 Q street, barrel flour, 1 strip bacon, 3 packages oats, 5 pounds sugar, 6 jars jam, 4 cans tomatoes, 4 cans corn, 4 cans peas.

May 15.—St. Mary's Guild, through Mrs. Ellis, picture books.

May 17.—Mrs. Phillips, 1517 Rhode Island avenue, table for reception room.

May 19.—Mrs. C. H. Davis, Naval Observatory, flowers for the children's party.

May 20.—Little Mabel Goodwin, 1005 H street, flowers.

May 22.—Genevieve L. E. Hosley, the Concord, doll house and furniture.

May 24.—Board of lady visitors, Children's Hospital, refreshments for the nurses; Dr. H. F. Harding, 2750 Fourteenth street, through Miss Mackay-Smith, 8 outing gowns, 2 dresses, scrapbooks, 5 dozen oranges; board of lady visitors, Children's Hospital, commencement flowers.

June 2.—Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street, dozen palm-leaf fans for the children.

June 4.—Mrs. S. C. Hill, 1230 Roanoke street, magazines; Royal Hyde, 3217 Sixteenth street, flowers; Mrs. S. S. Howland, 1731 I street, flowers; from the "Little Cup-bearers Circle of King's Daughters," Lawrenceville, Va., dolls, scrapbooks.

June 10.—Mrs. Brewer, 1321 M street, \$1 for car rides for the children; Mrs. May, 85 R street, \$2.

June 12.—Mrs. Barney, 1626 Rhode Island avenue, books, toys, pictures.

June 14.—Miss Mackay-Smith, 2 tackdowns; Mrs. Harban, 1335 F street, games, toys, child's desk; Mrs. K. U. Moorhead, 1522 Connecticut avenue, paper dolls; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, 811 G street, flowers.

June 20.—Lucy Crane, 2008 Thirteenth street, toys; Helen Nabel, 2211 Thirteenth street, toys; Mrs. Brice Moses, 2147 N street, toys.

June 23.—Mrs. J. A. Johnston, 1752 Q street, barrel flour, strip of bacon, 2 packages rolled oats, 5 pounds sugar, 6 jars jam, 4 cans corn, 4 cans peas, 4 cans tomatoes.

June 26.—For fresh-air excursion for children, under auspices of Pioneer Council, No. 4, Sons of Jonadab, through H. C. Willis, 47 H street, 4 tickets for children to Chesapeake Beach and return; Dwight C. Ball, 942 T street, toys; Mrs. Lee R. Grabill, 55 Quincy street NE., toys.

June 27.—Donald Manning, 2231 Thirteenth street, toys.

MEMBERS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Mrs. E. K. Anderson, 1530 K street. | 18. Mrs. George Dewey, 1747 Rhode Island avenue. |
| 2. Mrs. Isabella W. Ashford, 1763 P street. | 19. Mr. J. Maury Dove, Twelfth and F streets. |
| 3. Mrs. Mary C. Audenreid, 1027 Vermont avenue. | 20. Mrs. Annie A. Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue. |
| 4. Mr. Charles B. Bailey, 1424 Staughton street. | 21. Mrs. Sally C. Miller Fendall, 1729 P street. |
| 5. Mr. John A. Baker, 1819 H street. | 22. Mr. James E. Fitch, 1406 G street. |
| 6. Mr. Charles Baum, 116 W. Seventy-first street, New York City. | 23. Mr. William Gibson, 1238 Pennsylvania avenue. |
| 7. Mr. William H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue. | 24. Mr. C. C. Glover, Riggs National Bank. |
| 8. Miss Beckwith, 1757 N street. | 25. Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon, 330 Four-and-a-half street. |
| 9. Mr. C. J. Bell, 1405 G street. | 26. Mr. William B. Gurley, 1335 F street. |
| 10. Mrs. Laura Benet, 1717 I street. | 27. Mrs. Louisa Hagner, 1818 H street. |
| 11. Mrs. C. V. R. Berry, 1512 H street. | 28. Mrs. W. T. Harris, 1733 I street. |
| 12. Major H. L. Biscoe, 813 Twenty-first street. | 29. Mr. J. William Henry, 3241 N street. |
| 13. Mr. J. W. Boteler, 1328 Massachusetts avenue. | 30. Mrs. Kate K. Henry, 2040 F street. |
| 14. Mrs. A. J. Brown, care Mr. G. W. Brown, 1406 G street. | 31. Mr. Christian Heurich, 1223 Twentieth street. |
| 15. Mr. N. Landon Burchell, 1325 F street. | 32. Mrs. Angeline Hillyer, 2124 Massachusetts avenue. |
| 16. Mrs. Mary K. Coffey, 1713 K street. | 33. Mr. William H. Hoeke, Eighth and Market space. |
| 17. Mr. Lewis J. Davis, 1315 F street. | |

MEMBERS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL—Continued.

34. Mrs. Caroline B. Hornblower, 1402 M street.
35. Mr. C. W. Howard, Seventh and Louisiana avenue.
36. Mr. Charles A. James, National Bank of Washington.
37. Mr. J. M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank.
38. Miss Mary Belle Johnston, 1704 Rhode Island avenue.
39. Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
40. Mr. S. H. Kauffman, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
41. Mr. James B. Lambie, 1415 New York avenue.
42. Mr. Gustave Lansburgh, 1018 Vermont avenue.
43. Mr. John S. Larcomb, 808 Seventeenth street.
44. Mr. Blair Lee, 344 D street.
45. Mrs. Jennie Gould Lincoln, 1514 H street.
46. Mr. James Lowndes, 1505 Pennsylvania avenue.
47. Mr. T. N. McAboy, 3106 N street.
48. Mrs. Emily McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue.
49. Mr. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue.
50. Mr. George W. McLanahan, 1601 Twenty-first street.
51. Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith, 1325 Sixteenth street.
52. Mr. Henry S. Matthews, 1410 G street.
53. Mr. Theo. J. Mayer, First street and Indiana avenue.
54. Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street.
55. Mr. F. L. Moore, 1413 G street.
56. Mr. William H. Moses, Eleventh and F streets.
57. Mr. George L. Nicolson, 3059 Q street.
58. Mrs. Mary G. Niles, 1733 I street.
59. Mr. James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets.
60. Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
61. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Noyes, care Mr. Crosby S. Noyes.
62. Mr. William B. Orme, 1623 Twenty-eighth street.
63. Mrs. Ellen Parke, 16 Jackson place.
64. Mr. A. K. Parris, Wyatt Building, Fourteenth and F streets.
65. Mrs. Mary J. Perry, 1312 Rhode Island avenue.
66. Mr. R. Ross Perry, 344 D street.
68. Mr. Thomas Russell, 1021 Connecticut avenue.
69. Mr. Isadore Saks, Seventh street, corner Market space.
70. Miss Sallie Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue.
71. Mr. A. R. Shepherd, Batopilas, Chihuahua, Mexico.
72. Mrs. Irene R. Sheridan, 1617 Rhode Island avenue.
73. Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue.
74. Miss Florence P. Spofford, 1621 Massachusetts avenue.
75. Mr. E. J. Stellwagen, 1414 F street.
76. Mrs. Jennie K. Stickney, 1340 Vermont avenue.
77. Mrs. R. K. Stone, 1345 F street.
78. Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street.
79. Mr. H. O. Towles, 914 H street.
80. Mrs. A. O. Townsend, 2011 I street.
81. Mr. B. H. Warner, 916 F street.
82. Mrs. E. G. Watmough, 1711 I street.
83. Gen. J. H. Watmough, 1711 I street.
84. Mr. John B. Wight, 1767 Q street.
85. Mr. C. C. Willard, Fourteenth and P street.
86. Mr. Joseph E. Willard, Wyatt Building.
87. Mrs. Lucy Parker Willard, care Mr. C. C. Willard.
88. Mrs. Sarah B. Willard, 1333 K street.
89. Gen. Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull, 2033 G street.
90. Mr. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue.
91. Dr. W. P. Young, 419 Tenth street.

May 9.—Mrs. Horace Wylie, Thomas circle, for Tommy's cot in baby ward, 6 white dresses, 6 white skirts, 6 flannel skirts, 3 silk vests, 4 bed pads, 3 spreads, 12 shirts, 4 pairs of shoes, 6 pairs white stockings.

May 10.—Sunshine Society, 612 H street NE., picture books.

May 11.—A friend, 3 picture books.

May 12.—Mrs. Bright, 1536 T street, 3 games.

May 13.—Mrs. J. A. Johnston, 1752 Q street, barrel flour, 1 strip bacon, 3 packages oats, 5 pounds sugar, 6 jars jam, 4 cans tomatoes, 4 cans corn, 4 cans peas.

May 15.—St. Mary's Guild, through Mrs. Ellis, picture books.

May 17.—Mrs. Phillips, 1517 Rhode Island avenue, table for reception room.

May 19.—Mrs. C. H. Davis, Naval Observatory, flowers for the children's party.

May 20.—Little Mabel Goodwin, 1005 H street, flowers.

May 22.—Genevieve L. E. Hosley, the Concord, doll house and furniture.

May 24.—Board of lady visitors, Children's Hospital, refreshments for the nurses; Dr. H. F. Harding, 2750 Fourteenth street, through Miss Mackay-Smith, 8 outing gowns, 2 dresses, scrapbooks, 5 dozen oranges; board of lady visitors, Children's Hospital, commencement flowers.

June 2.—Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street, dozen palm-leaf fans for the children.

June 4.—Mrs. S. C. Hill, 1230 Roanoke street, magazines; Royal Hyde, 3217 Sixteenth street, flowers; Mrs. S. S. Howland, 1731 I street, flowers; from the "Little Cup-bearers Circle of King's Daughters," Lawrenceville, Va., dolls, scrapbooks.

June 10.—Mrs. Brewer, 1321 M street, \$1 for car rides for the children; Mrs. May, 85 R street, \$2.

June 12.—Mrs. Barney, 1626 Rhode Island avenue, books, toys, pictures.

June 14.—Miss Mackay-Smith, 2 tackdowns; Mrs. Harban, 1335 F street, games, toys, child's desk; Mrs. K. U. Moorhead, 1522 Connecticut avenue, paper dolls; National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, 811 G street, flowers.

June 20.—Lucy Crane, 2008 Thirteenth street, toys; Helen Nabel, 2211 Thirteenth street, toys; Mrs. Brice Moses, 2147 N street, toys.

June 23.—Mrs. J. A. Johnston, 1752 Q street, barrel flour, strip of bacon, 2 packages rolled oats, 5 pounds sugar, 6 jars jam, 4 cans corn, 4 cans peas, 4 cans tomatoes.

June 26.—For fresh-air excursion for children, under auspices of Pioneer Council, No. 4, Sons of Jonadab, through H. C. Willis, 47 H street, 4 tickets for children to Chesapeake Beach and return; Dwight C. Ball, 942 T street, toys; Mrs. Lee R. Grabill, 55 Quincy street NE., toys.

June 27.—Donald Manning, 2231 Thirteenth street, toys.

MEMBERS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Mrs. E. K. Anderson, 1530 K street. | 18. Mrs. George Dewey, 1747 Rhode Island avenue. |
| 2. Mrs. Isabella W. Ashford, 1763 P street. | 19. Mr. J. Maury Dove, Twelfth and F streets. |
| 3. Mrs. Mary C. Audenreid, 1027 Vermont avenue. | 20. Mrs. Annie A. Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue. |
| 4. Mr. Charles B. Bailey, 1424 Staughton street. | 21. Mrs. Sally C. Miller Fendall, 1729 P street. |
| 5. Mr. John A. Baker, 1819 H street. | 22. Mr. James E. Fitch, 1406 G street. |
| 6. Mr. Charles Baum, 116 W. Seventy-first street, New York City. | 23. Mr. William Gibson, 1238 Pennsylvania avenue. |
| 7. Mr. William H. Beck, 1424 New York avenue. | 24. Mr. C. C. Glover, Riggs National Bank. |
| 8. Miss Beckwith, 1757 N street. | 25. Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon, 330 Four-and-a-half street. |
| 9. Mr. C. J. Bell, 1405 G street. | 26. Mr. William B. Gurley, 1335 F street. |
| 10. Mrs. Laura Benet, 1717 I street. | 27. Mrs. Louisa Hagner, 1818 H street. |
| 11. Mrs. C. V. R. Berry, 1512 H street. | 28. Mrs. W. T. Harris, 1733 I street. |
| 12. Major H. L. Biscoe, 813 Twenty-first street. | 29. Mr. J. William Henry, 3241 N street. |
| 13. Mr. J. W. Boteler, 1328 Massachusetts avenue. | 30. Mrs. Kate K. Henry, 2040 F street. |
| 14. Mrs. A. J. Brown, care Mr. G. W. Brown, 1406 G street. | 31. Mr. Christian Heurich, 1223 Twentieth street. |
| 15. Mr. N. Landon Burchell, 1325 F street. | 32. Mrs. Angeline Hillyer, 2124 Massachusetts avenue. |
| 16. Mrs. Mary K. Coffey, 1713 K street. | 33. Mr. William H. Hoeke, Eighth and Market space. |
| 17. Mr. Lewis J. Davis, 1315 F street. | |

MEMBERS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL—Continued.

34. Mrs. Caroline B. Hornblower, 1402 M street.
35. Mr. C. W. Howard, Seventh and Louisiana avenue.
36. Mr. Charles A. James, National Bank of Washington.
37. Mr. J. M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank.
38. Miss Mary Belle Johnston, 1704 Rhode Island avenue.
39. Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
40. Mr. S. H. Kauffman, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
41. Mr. James B. Lambie, 1415 New York avenue.
42. Mr. Gustave Lansburgh, 1018 Vermont avenue.
43. Mr. John S. Larcomb, 808 Seventeenth street.
44. Mr. Blair Lee, 344 D street.
45. Mrs. Jennie Gould Lincoln, 1514 H street.
46. Mr. James Lowndes, 1505 Pennsylvania avenue.
47. Mr. T. N. McAboy, 3106 N street.
48. Mrs. Emily McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue.
49. Mr. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue.
50. Mr. George W. McLanahan, 1601 Twenty-first street.
51. Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith, 1325 Sixteenth street.
52. Mr. Henry S. Matthews, 1410 G street.
53. Mr. Theo. J. Mayer, First street and Indiana avenue.
54. Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street.
55. Mr. F. L. Moore, 1413 G street.
56. Mr. William H. Moses, Eleventh and F streets.
57. Mr. George L. Nicolson, 3059 Q street.
58. Mrs. Mary G. Niles, 1733 I street.
59. Mr. James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets.
60. Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
61. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Noyes, care Mr. Crosby S. Noyes.
62. Mr. William B. Orme, 1623 Twenty-eighth street.
63. Mrs. Ellen Parke, 16 Jackson place.
64. Mr. A. K. Parris, Wyatt Building, Fourteenth and F streets.
65. Mrs. Mary J. Perry, 1312 Rhode Island avenue.
66. Mr. R. Ross Perry, 344 D street.
68. Mr. Thomas Russell, 1021 Connecticut avenue.
69. Mr. Isadore Saks, Seventh street, corner Market space.
70. Miss Sallie Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue.
71. Mr. A. R. Shepherd, Batopilas, Chihuahua, Mexico.
72. Mrs. Irene R. Sheridan, 1617 Rhode Island avenue.
73. Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue.
74. Miss Florence P. Spofford, 1621 Massachusetts avenue.
75. Mr. E. J. Stellwagen, 1414 F street.
76. Mrs. Jennie K. Stickney, 1340 Vermont avenue.
77. Mrs. R. K. Stone, 1345 F street.
78. Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street.
79. Mr. H. O. Towles, 914 H street.
80. Mrs. A. O. Townsend, 2011 I street.
81. Mr. B. H. Warner, 916 F street.
82. Mrs. E. G. Watmough, 1711 I street.
83. Gen. J. H. Watmough, 1711 I street.
84. Mr. John B. Wight, 1767 Q street.
85. Mr. C. C. Willard, Fourteenth and P street.
86. Mr. Joseph E. Willard, Wyatt Building.
87. Mrs. Lucy Parker Willard, care Mr. C. C. Willard.
88. Mrs. Sarah B. Willard, 1333 K street.
89. Gen. Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull, 2033 G street.
90. Mr. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue.
91. Dr. W. P. Young, 419 Tenth street.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Officers of the association for 1901-2.—President, W. B. Hibbs. Vice-presidents, William R. King, M. D., Mrs. John Dalzell. Secretary, Elias S. Hutchinson. Treasurer, Charles Lyman.

Board of trustees.—Ralph Jenkins, M. D., president; Charles Lyman, first vice-president, Charles B. Bailey, second vice-president; Henry Wells, secretary; Charles Lyman, treasurer. Terms expire January 1, 1904: A. A. Birney, 1515 Twenty-second street; Mrs. A. R. Quaiffe, The Concord; Henry Wells, The Richmond; Ralph Jenkins, M. D., 1732 Massachusetts avenue. Terms expire January 1, 1905: Mrs. S. A. Spencer, corner Ninth and D streets NW.; Samuel S. Shedd, 432 Ninth street NW.; James G. Hill, Corcoran Building; T. L. MacDonald, M. D., 1402 Massachusetts avenue. Terms expire January 1, 1906: Charles B. Bailey, 1424 Stoughton street; Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue; Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, 1707 Connecticut avenue.

Hospital committee.—Charles B. Bailey, 1424 Stoughton street; Mrs. Harrison Dingman, 1708 Ninth street NW.; Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue NW.; Mrs. Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue NW.; Mrs. A. A. Birney, 1515 Twenty-second street; Ralph Jenkins, M. D., 1732 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Miss Kate Bradley, secretary, 1722 N street NW.

Medical and surgical staff for 1901-2.—Terms expire January 1, 1904: M. Alice Brosius, M. D., 1101 K street NW.; J. H. Branson, M. D., 1231 New Jersey avenue; Charles A. Davis, M. D., 1010 Fifteenth street NW.; Thomas L. MacDonald, M. D., 1402 Massachusetts avenue. Terms expire January 1, 1905: John S. Stearns, M. D., 1425 Rhode Island avenue; Ralph Jenkins, M. D., 1732 Massachusetts avenue; Reginald Munson, M. D., 3101 P street NW. Terms expire January 1, 1906: Lyman B. Swormstedt, M. D., 1455 Fourteenth street NW.; Ira W. Dennison, M. D., 1312 L street NW.; William R. King, M. D., 1422 K street NW.; Charles L. Bliss, M. D., 1338 H street NW.

Executive committee.—Ira W. Dennison, M. D.; T. L. MacDonald, M. D.; L. B. Swormstedt, M. D. Secretary of medical staff, Reginald Munson, M. D. Superintendent of dispensary, M. Alice Brosius, M. D. Training school committee: Charles A. Davis, M. D.; J. H. Branson, M. D.; M. Alice Brosius, M. D. Resident physician, John R. Sharp, M. D. Assistant resident physician, William R. Buchanan, M. D. Superintendent of nurses, Miss Caroline Felt. Housekeeper, Miss Louise S. Murray.

Officers of the Ladies' Aid Association, National Homeopathic Hospital.—President, Mrs. A. R. Quaiffe, The Concord. Vice-presidents, Mrs. A. A. Birney, 1516 Twenty-second street; Mrs. John Dalzell, 1605 New Hampshire avenue; Mrs. James McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue; Mrs. George Westinghouse, jr., 1500 Twentieth street. Mrs. John B. Wight, 1767 Q street; Mrs. H. C. Perkins, 1701 Connecticut avenue. Recording secretary, Miss Janet E. Richards, Chevy Chase, Md. Corresponding secretary, Miss Kate Bradley, 1722 N street. Treasurer, Miss Katharine S. Pratt, No. 9 Iowa circle. Executive board, Mrs. John Joy Edson, 1324 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Harrison Dingman, 1708 Ninth street; Mrs. J. H. Sypher, 2341 Eighteenth street; Mrs. J. T. Hough, 1333 T street; Mrs. Charles A. Davis, 1010 Fifteenth street; Mrs. S. M. Leitzell, 130 R street NE. Board of managers, Mrs. C. B. Bailey, 1424 Stoughton street; Mrs. A. A. Birney, 1515 Twenty-second street; Dr. Alice Brosius, 1101 K street; Miss Kate Bradley, 1722 N street; Mrs. Charles A. Davis, 1010 Fifteenth street; Mrs. Harrison Dingman, 1708 Ninth street; Mrs. P. M. Durant, 902 Sixth street; Mrs. John Joy Edson, 1324 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Weston Flint, 1213 K street; Mrs. E. O. Graves, 927 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. F. M. Heaton, 915 R street; Mrs. L. G. Hine, Prospect Hill; Mrs. J. T. Hough, 1333 T street; Mrs. J. B. Hotchkiss, Kendall Green; Mrs. E. S. Kimball, 1458 Stoughton street; Mrs. Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue; Mrs. S. M. Leitzell, 130 R street NE.; Mrs. Frank Pelouze, 2500 Fourteenth street; Miss Kate S. Pratt, 9 Iowa circle; Mrs. J. E. Padgett, 1341 Kenesaw avenue; Mrs. A. R. Quaiffe, The Concord; Miss Janet E. Richards, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. Sara A. Spencer, Ninth and D streets; Mrs. J. H. Sypher, 2341 Eighteenth street; Mrs. John B. Wight, 1767 Q street.

Officers of the Nordhoff Guild.—President, Mrs. C. A. Davis, 1010 Fifteenth street. Vice-presidents, Mrs. J. T. Hough, 1333 T street; Mrs. John Tweedale, 1725 P street; Mrs. L. G. Hine, Prospect Hill NE.; Mrs. Charles Lyman, 1243 New Jersey avenue. Recording secretary, Mrs. J. H. Sypher, 2341 Eighteenth street. Corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. L. Burnett, 517 Maple avenue, Le Droit Park. Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Whitaker. Executive committee, Mrs. Henry Calver, Mrs. L. A. Barr, Mrs. Grafton Fox, Mrs. Thomas G. Hensey, Mrs. J. S. Miller, Mrs. Weston Flint, Mrs. Philip F. Larnier, Mrs. Joseph Paul.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

The following is a complete statement of receipts and disbursements of Charles Lyman, treasurer, National Homeopathic Hospital, for the year ending June 30, 1902:

Public funds.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year over receipts from appropriation on account of treatment of patients under contract.....	\$8, 378. 41
---	--------------

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries	5, 874. 15
For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	1, 016. 69
For interest	150. 00
For other items of current expense	1, 307. 31
Balance on hand	30. 26
Total	8, 378. 41

Private funds.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	\$470. 05
From board of inmates, paying patients	8, 131. 64
From labor of inmates, nurses for outside nursing	749. 75
For interest	300. 00
From all other sources	113. 49
From Nordhoff Guild	775. 00
From Ladies' Aid Association	1, 305. 00
Total	11, 844. 93

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries	517. 74
For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	926. 08
For interest	150. 00
For current repairs to maintain property	571. 64
For other items of current expense	9, 358. 49
Balance on hand	320. 98
Total	11, 844. 93

Assets.

Land and buildings	\$55, 000. 00
Furniture and other personal property	3, 000. 00
Endowment funds	5, 000. 00
Total assets	63, 000. 00

Liabilities.

Bills due and unpaid, about	\$2, 300. 00
Borrowed money secured by deed of trust	6, 000. 00
Total liabilities	8, 300. 00

434 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimated receipts for year ending June 30, 1904.

From paying patients	\$8,000.00
From nurses, outside and special nursing	900.00
From interest	250.00
From aid societies	2,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	150.00
Total estimated receipts	11,300.00

Estimated expenditures.

For salaries	\$6,500.00
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments	2,100.00
For interest	300.00
For all other expenses	12,500.00
Total estimated expenditures	21,400.00
Estimated deficiency	10,100.00

CHAS. LYMAN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF JOHN R. SHARP, M. D., RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

Statement of hospital treatment.

	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of pay patients in hospital June 30, 1901	3	7		
Number of pay patients admitted during year	97	161	1	1
Number born in institution	8	12		
Number discharged during the year—				
Cured	74	135	1	
Improved	10	15		
Unimproved	2			1
Number of deaths during year	11	11		
Number of pay patients remaining June 30, 1902	6	10		
Largest number of pay patients at any one time	5	15		
Smallest number of pay patients at any one time	1	5		
Number of charity patients in hospital June 30, 1901	4	4	2	10
Number charity patients admitted during year	135	126	50	174
Number born in institution	7	12	20	26
Number discharged during the year—				
Cured	98	101	46	147
Improved	19	16		7
Unimproved	2	6	1	12
Number of deaths during the year	16	3	3	8
Number charity patients remaining June 30, 1902	3	9	1	7
Total number days' maintenance furnished employees	11,680			
Total number days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees	None.			

Dispensary work.

Number of treatments given during the year	8,362
Of above number how many were new cases	3,116
Number of applicants for treatment refused	None.
The whole number of cases treated during the year were:	
Medical	5,949
Surgical	2,413
Number of surgical operations	442
Number of prescriptions compounded	9,422

Training school for nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1901	17
Number received during the year	12
Number of nurses that resigned during the year	1
Number dismissed for cause during the year (including probationers not accepted)	6

Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1902 ^a	16
Number of probationers during the year	12
Length of probation required, weeks	4
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly):	
First year	\$7
Second year	\$10
Third year	\$12
Are uniforms provided at expense of hospital	No.
Amount earned and turned in by nurses	\$714. 20

JNO. R. SHARP, M. D., *Resident Physician.*

^a Graduated 6.

REPORT OF PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed you will find our yearly report for the year ending June 30, 1902. This report is based upon what we have submitted to the board daily and quarterly.

Between the dates of July 1, 1901, and June 30, 1902, we have received and cared for 1,317 free patients. During the year we have refused admission to 1 case of diphtheria, not being allowed by the board of health to keep such cases; 1 who was pronounced a subject for St. Elizabeth's, and 4 cases of intoxication. Two of the latter were received, but we were obliged to dismiss. We have also been compelled, much against our will, to have several chronic cases removed to other institutions to make room for the acute cases. Owing to building and having to vacate parts, we were obliged to ask this kind indulgence, to which you so readily responded and for which please accept our thanks. No worthy sick charity patients have been refused, but we have always tried to make room for them, sometimes even contrary to our ideas of hygienic principles, placing cots in the aisles of the wards. Every available space has been utilized.

The nurses' home and power house, which were spoken of in our last annual report, are now nearing completion, and we hope will be ready for occupancy by November or December, as we are under the additional expense of renting a building for the nurses and some of the help.

During the past year we have received from Congress, under "Contract with the Surgeon-General," \$19,000 in payment for the board of 95 destitute patients, the bill for whom is presented each month. All over that number are supported by the institution. Our daily average number of charity patients has always exceeded the number for whom board is allowed. We have no other income or source of revenue but what we receive from Congress for the board of an average daily number of 95 patients and what we receive from the private rooms. The running expenses of the Providence Hospital are borne by the sisters, who receive no compensation for their services. It is owing to this and our close and careful management that we have been enabled to meet expenses.

We have no suggestions to make to the board. We only ask that our contract with the Surgeon-General for the board of an average daily number of 95 patients be continued with us, that we may be enabled to continue our work of love and labor to which we contribute our services and efforts to help the poor and the afflicted.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me thank you for the courtesy shown to us on several occasions during the year, and may we hope for a continuance of the same.

Yours, very respectfully,

SISTER ELIZABETH,
Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Number of charity patients in hospital June 30, 1901.....	102
Number of charity patients admitted during year.....	1, 215
Number discharged during year.....	1, 091
Cured.....	766
Improved.....	262
Unimproved.....	63
Number of deaths during the year.....	125
Number charity patients remaining June 30, 1902.....	101
Daily average number of charity patients.....	140
Total number days' maintenance for patients.....	969, 084
Largest number charity patients at any time.....	160
Smallest number of charity patients at any one time.....	101
Total number days' maintenance for employees.....	11, 244
Total number days for persons not inmates or employees.....	10, 795

REPORT OF GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September —, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to make the annual report of the Garfield Memorial Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1902. The information in detail requested by the letter of your secretary of June 30, 1902, is given as follows:

1. A list of the officers of the boards connected with the management of the hospital is attached herewith, marked 1.

2. (a) The ground plan of the hospital, real estate, and buildings is marked 2. The estimated value of the same and the personal property is at least \$300,000 on a low estimate, upon which there is a mortgage of \$75,000. There is properly but one endowment fund, that of the Baroness de Hirsch, of \$5,000.

(b) The treasurer's annual report is marked 3.

(c) It is requested that your board include in your estimate to be submitted to Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, the following items:

For maintenance, to enable the hospital to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor.....	\$19,000
In case the price of coal should continue to be sold at a high rate an additional amount of.....	2,000
For isolating wards for minor contagious diseases, maintenance.....	5,000

In this connection attention is called to the fact that the annual appropriation for some years past has been \$19,000,

3. Tables showing admissions and discharges during the year are marked 4.

4. A statement, marked 5, is submitted, showing the expenditures under detailed heads by the hospital from the year 1898 to 1901, inclusive, and the Congressional appropriations during those years; also the cost of the real estate, buildings, and improvements during the years 1884 to 1899, inclusive, the latter aggregating \$222,416.67.

Very respectfully,

H. A. WILLARD,
Acting President, Board of Directors.

BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(1.)

OFFICERS GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Incorporators.—Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, president, United States Supreme Court; Mr. John A. Baker, 1819 H street NW.; Mr. William Ballantyne, 428 Seventh street NW.; Prof. Alex. Graham Bell, 1331 Connecticut avenue; Dr. John S. Billings,

U. S. A., 40 Lafayette place, New York City; Mrs. Eliza N. Blair, 213 East Capitol street; Mr. Lewis J. Davis, 1315 F street NW.; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Euclid place; Mr. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. Charlotte Everett Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; W. W. Johnston, M. D.,^a 1603 K street NW.; Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, The Shoreham; Mrs. Jean Margaret Lander, 45 B street SE.; Mrs. Mary S. Logan, Calumet place; Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, Bond Building; Mr. E. Southard Parker, 1738 Connecticut avenue NW.; Mr. Frederick Pilling, 914 I street NW.; Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., 1200 K street NW.; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, 1311 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Miss Aline E. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Mrs. M. G. Stanley-Brown, 1318 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., 1019 Sixteenth street NW.; Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street NW.; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, 121 B street SE.; Mr. Henry A. Willard, Kellogg Building; Mrs. Sarah B. Willard, 1333 K street NW.; Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, 1439 Massachusetts avenue; Mr. Simon Wolf, 926 F street NW.

Directors.—Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, president, United States Supreme Court; Mr. H. A. Willard, first vice-president, Kellogg Building; Mr. John A. Baker, second vice-president, 1819 H street NW.; Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, secretary, 1439 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, 121 B street SE.; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., 1019 Sixteenth street NW.; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Euclid place; Mrs. Jean Margaret Lander, 45 B street SE.; Mrs. Mary S. Logan, Calumet place; Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, Bond Building; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, 1311 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. A. S. Solomons, 1205 K street NW.; Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.,^a 1400 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Mr. E. Southard Parker, 1738 Connecticut avenue NW. Expiration of terms of service of directors: 1903—Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Willard, and Mesdames Harlan, Lander, and Tulloch; 1904—Messrs. Baker, Talmage, Riggs, and Parker, and Mrs. Logan; 1905—Messrs. Sternberg, McCammon, Solomons, Wilson, and Hopkins.

Executive committee.—Mr. Joseph K. McCammon, chairman; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Mr. Archibald Hopkins, Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., Mr. Henry A. Willard, Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, Mr. E. Southard Parker.

Finance committee.—Mr. John A. Baker, chairman; Mr. E. Francis Riggs, Mr. A. S. Solomons.

Training-school committee.—Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, chairman; Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A.; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mr. E. Southard Parker.

Medical staff.—Dr. G. Wythe Cook, president; Dr. John Van Rensselaer, secretary. Consulting staff: Dr. Z. T. Sowers, 1320 New York avenue NW.; Dr. Henry C. Yarrow, 814 Seventeenth street NW.; Dr. Joseph H. Bryan, 818 Seventeenth street, NW. Attending staff: Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street NW.; Dr. G. Wythe Cook, 3 Thomas circle; Dr. Henry D. Fry, 1601 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Arthur A. Snyder, 3051 N street NW.; Dr. John Van Rensselaer, 2 Thomas circle; Dr. W. Holland Wilmer, 1610 I street NW.; Dr. Albert L. Stavely, 1234 Fourteenth street NW.; Dr. Middleton F. Cuthbert, 1462 Rhode Island avenue NW.; Dr. James Dudley Morgan, 919 Fifteenth street NW.; Dr. Thomas A. Claytor, 1323 New Hampshire avenue NW.; Dr. William K. Butler, 1207 M street NW.; Dr. Randolph Bryan Carmichael, 1134 Connecticut avenue NW.; Dr. Walter A. Wells, 1133 Fourteenth street NW.; Dr. Henry B. Deale, 1224 Fourteenth street NW. Dr. J. B. Nichols, pathologist. Dispensary staff—medical service (in charge of physician on duty): Dr. W. Gerry Morgan, first assistant; Dr. Robert N. Baker, second assistant; Dr. William N. Fisher, third assistant; Dr. Joseph S. Wall, fourth assistant. Surgical service (in charge of surgeon on duty): Dr. Francis R. Hagner, first assistant; Dr. Frank E. Gibson, second assistant. Gynecological service (in charge of gynecologist on duty): Dr. Robert F. Mason, assistant. Throat, nose, and ear service: Dr. Walter A. Wells. Eye service: Dr. William K. Butler. Dermatological service: Dr. Randolph Bryan Carmichael. House staff: Dr. Luther H. Reichelderfer, superintendent and chief resident physician; Dr. Adolphus B. Bennett, jr., Dr. Samuel J. Morris, Dr. William T. Davis, internes; Dr. H. F. Pipes, Dr. Henry M. Jewett, externes; Robert C. Ruedy, Phar. D., pharmacist and chemist; Miss Georgia M. Nevins, superintendent of training school and matron.

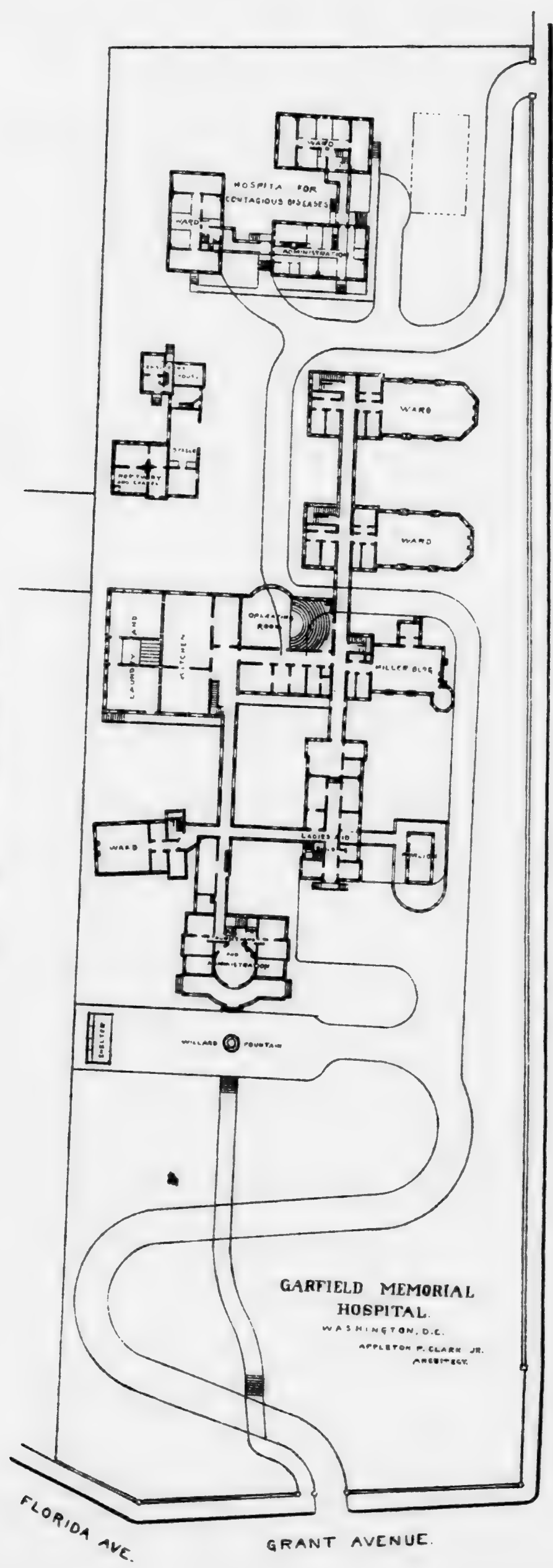
Ladies' Aid Association.—Incorporators: Mrs. Grover Cleveland, New Jersey; Mrs. John A. Logan, Illinois; Mrs. Jean M. Lander, Massachusetts; Mrs. Henry W. Blair, Mrs. Thomas L. Tulloch, New Hampshire; Mrs. Winthrop Gray, New York; Miss Jean Turnbull, District of Columbia; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan; Mrs.

^a Deceased.

Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; Mrs. John M. Harlan, Kentucky; Mrs. C. P. Hepburn, Iowa; Mrs. Charles M. Clarke, New York; Mrs. Earl English, New Jersey; Mrs. H. W. Blackford, Mrs. A. J. Bentley, Mrs. William G. Metzgerott, Mrs. J. K. Ashford, Mrs. H. Rea, Mrs. A. B. Hagner, Mrs. H. A. Willard, Mrs. W. P. Kellogg, Miss Lena Burchell, Mrs. W. W. Burdette, Mrs. S. O. Richey, Mrs. Mathew G. Emery, Mrs. O. G. Staples, Mrs. Phillip E. Chapin, District of Columbia; Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, Connecticut; Miss A. R. Taylor, Miss E. B. Johnston, Mrs. M. Keron, Mrs. D. W. Prentiss, Mrs. Simon Wolf, Mrs. George B. Welch, Mrs. A. S. Gatschett, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Connecticut. Board of managers: Mrs. John A. Logan, president; Mrs. John M. Harlan, first vice-president; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, second vice-president; Mrs. Henry A. Willard, third vice-president; Mrs. O. G. Staples, fourth vice-president; Mrs. Earl English, fifth vice-president; Mrs. William Pitt Kellogg, sixth vice-president; Miss Jean Turnbull, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Robert G. Rutherford, recording secretary; Miss Lena Burchell, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Ailes, Mrs. T. H. Anderson, Mrs. O. E. Badger, Mrs. George Barrie, Mrs. Richard Bartholdt, Mrs. A. J. Bentley, Mrs. A. O. Bliss, Mrs. H. S. Boutell, Mrs. George M. Brayton, Miss Lena Burchell, Mrs. W. W. Burdette, Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Miss Helen Cannon, Mrs. Frank Chamberlain, Mrs. Georgette Chamberlain, Mrs. M. A. Chancellor, Mrs. P. E. Chapin, Mrs. Richard Chew, Mrs. A. P. Clark, jr., Mrs. Clarence D. Clark, Mrs. William Connell, Mrs. S. M. Cullom, Mrs. Clinton Cushing, Mrs. William Dinwiddie, Mrs. S. B. Elkins, Mrs. Earl English, Mrs. Samuel Ford, Mrs. Alfred S. Gatschett, Mrs. Thomas Gordon, Mrs. Mark Hanna, Mrs. H. C. Hansbrough, Mr. John M. Harlan, Miss Grace Hilborn, Miss Elizabeth B. Johnston, Mrs. M. Kastle, Mrs. William P. Kellogg, Mrs. Jean M. Lander, Mrs. B. F. Leighton, Mrs. N. G. Lieber, Miss Laura Livingston, Mrs. Thomas W. Lockwood, Mrs. H. C. Lodge, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. William E. Mason, Miss Abbie McCammon, Mrs. William G. Metzgerott, Mrs. Anson Mills, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Moore, Mrs. Richard H. Morehouse, Mrs. Elias H. Parsons, Mrs. Sereno Payne, Mrs. Robert Portner, Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, Mrs. George Raymond, Miss Mildred Ross, Mrs. R. G. Rutherford, Mrs. William Scully, Mrs. Henry R. Seymour, Mrs. Joseph W. Showalter, Mrs. Carl Smith, Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Mrs. Charles F. Sprague, Mrs. O. J. Staples, Mrs. Mary Stewart, Mrs. Patty Miller Stocking, Mrs. Colin A. Studds, Mrs. Marvin Stone, Mrs. Richard Sylvester, Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, Miss A. R. Taylor, Mrs. J. Ford Thompson, Mrs. George M. Truesdell, Mrs. M. L. Tucker, Mrs. H. V. Tulloch, Mrs. M. B. Tulloch, Miss Jean Turnbull, Mrs. George Turner, Mrs. George P. Van Wyck, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. George B. Welch, Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mrs. C. A. Max Wiehle, Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, Mrs. Henry A. Willard, Mrs. H. K. Willard, Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Simon Wolf, Mrs. S. W. Woodward, Madame Wu, Mrs. Horace Wylie. Life membership: Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh. Honorary contributing members: Mrs. J. A. Connolly, Mrs. Clara Eddy, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Miss Bessie J. Kibbey, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. Sol. Smith Russell, Mrs. Minna Schaeffer, Miss Nellie P. Sledgley, Miss Aline Solomons, Miss Evelyn Walsh, Mrs. Geo. B. Williams. Expiration of terms of service of lady managers: January, 1903—Mesdames Anderson, Badger, A. O. Bliss, Miss Burchell, Mesdames Burdette, Chew, Chancellor, Clark, Cullom, Dinwiddie, Elkins, Lodge, Radcliffe, Rutherford, Seymour, Carl Smith, Sprague, Miss Taylor, Mesdames Tucker, Welch, J. E. Willard, Wolf. January, 1904—Mesdames Brayton, Burrows, Miss Cannon, Mesdames Frank Chamberlain, Georgette Chamberlain, Chapin, A. P. Clark, Connell, Cushing, English, Gordon, Hanna, Kastle, Kellogg, Leighton, Mason, Raymond, A. Stewart, Studds, Talmage, Walsh, Wiehle, Wu. January, 1905—Mesdames Barrie, Bartholdt, Boutell, Ford, Miss Hilborn, Mesdames Lieber, Lockwood, Miss McCammon, Mesdames Mills, Moore, Portner, Miss Ross, Mesdames, Scully, Showalter, M. A. Smith, Staples, Mary Stewart, Stone, Ford-Thompson, Truesdale Westinghouse, Wilkins. January, 1906—Mesdames Ailes, Bentley, Gatschett, Hansbrough, Harlan, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Lander, Miss Livingston, Mesdames Logan, Metzgerott, Morehouse, Parsons, Payne, Stocking, Sylvester, M. B. Tulloch, H. V. Tulloch, Miss Turnbull, and Mesdames George Turner, Van Wyck, H. A. Willard, H. K. Willard, Wilson, Woodward, Wylie.

REPORT OF BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Vol. 1 Dist. Commissioner's Report.



SHERMAN AVENUE.

FLORIDA AVE.

GRANT AVENUE.

(3.)

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of Garfield Memorial Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1902.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation	\$19,000.00	For salaries.....	\$7,825.39
		For medicine, surgical supplies and instruments	1,413.35
		For other items of current expense...	9,761.26
Total	19,000.00	Total	19,000.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last quarter.....	\$1,955.09	For salaries.....	\$3,538.99
From board of inmates	19,968.04	For medicine, surgical supplies and instruments	1,542.95
From interest	500.00	For interest	3,875.00
From all other sources	4,448.08	For current repairs to maintain property.....	3,243.48
		For other items of current expense...	8,321.50
		Balance on hand	6,349.29
Total	26,871.21	Total	26,871.21

E. M. DILLI, *Treasurer.*

(4.)

General statement.

	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of pay patients in hospital June 30, 1901.....	12	13	0	0
Number of pay patients admitted during year	245	228	6	11
Number born in institution	10	9	0	0
Number discharged during the year—				
Cured.....	190	185	6	9
Improved.....	29	17	0	1
Unimproved	8	16	0	0
Number of deaths during year	27	16	0	1
Number of pay patients remaining June 30, 1902.....	13	16	0	0
Daily average number of pay patients	14.8	13.8	.3	.6
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	5,385	5,042	120	221
Largest number pay patients at any one time.....	20	18	0	0
Smallest number pay patients at any one time.....	7	8	0	0
Number of charity patients in hospital June 30, 1901.....	11	10	7	11
Number of charity patients admitted during year	301	222	183	207
Number born in institution	7	12	13	10
Number discharged during the year—				
Cured.....	205	162	128	143
Improved.....	61	39	27	38
Unimproved	25	14	10	21
Number of deaths during the year	20	12	22	16
Number of charity patients remaining June 30, 1902	8	17	16	10
Daily average number of charity patients	17	13	11	12
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	6,380	4,880	4,060	4,560

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees 16,240
 Total number of days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees..... 1,460

Dispensary work.

Number of persons that have received treatment during the year.....	883
Of above number, how many were new cases	855
Number of treatments given during the year	8,735
Number of applicants for treatment refused	47
Of the whole number of cases treated during the year—	
How many were medical	359
How many were surgical	524
Number of surgical operations.....	185
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	1,542

Training school for nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1901	35
Number received during the year	14
Number of nurses that resigned during the year	3
Number dismissed for cause during the year	2
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1902.....	40
Number of probationers during the year	18
Length of probation required	months.. 2
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly)	\$7
Are uniforms provided at expense of hospital	No.

(5.)

Statement of expenditures for the years 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Pay roll	\$7,945.34	\$8,365.78	\$8,838.08	\$9,656.93	\$10,383.88
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	2,963.13	2,665.56	2,879.76	3,027.52	2,874.66
Groceries and provisions	4,578.78	4,466.90	4,691.41	5,426.65	5,844.04
Fruits and vegetables	794.99	759.00	640.83	738.81	716.08
Ice	500.99	544.32	748.68	677.98	663.83
Gas and fuel	1,603.51	2,464.59	3,465.13	3,565.01	2,906.56
Wines and liquors.....	280.47	247.34	258.25	236.18	292.45
Drugs and medicines.....	1,385.66	1,092.99	1,054.83	1,528.40	1,534.37
Surgical instruments and appliances	943.01	623.21	678.75	927.75	876.14
Repairs.....	2,164.05	714.23	1,477.64	807.74	774.64
Interest, insurance, and telephone rent..	2,221.25	4,066.87	4,349.25	4,397.25	4,347.77
Stationery and printing	327.84	255.35	334.29	356.74	315.17
Miscellaneous	1,217.82	1,194.37	640.48	640.49	438.42
Total	26,926.84	27,460.51	30,057.38	31,987.45	31,968.01
Number of patients treated	557	515	806	1,302	1,268
Receipts, pay patients.....	\$8,914.67	\$7,000.81	\$10,667.54	\$14,014.38	\$14,417.78
Congressional appropriations	1891-92. \$15,000	1892-93. \$15,000	1893-94. \$12,500	1894-95. \$19,000	1895-96. \$19,000

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Pay roll	\$9,232.70	\$9,321.12	\$9,892.30	\$10,473.06	\$10,009.40
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	2,795.39	3,194.24	3,366.05	5,267.82	3,152.11
Groceries and provisions	5,420.06	5,538.89	5,931.05	6,038.61	5,772.96
Fruits and vegetables	834.97	934.13	990.63	944.70	978.97
Ice	642.08	736.90	590.90	597.02	596.72
Gas and fuel	3,572.85	4,124.18	3,556.74	4,061.57	4,497.83
Wines and liquors.....	322.93	381.50	490.08	471.17	330.45
Drugs and medicines.....	1,606.93	1,299.67	1,430.09	897.74	1,104.97
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,144.49	1,877.14	1,881.80	1,427.10	1,055.22
Repairs.....	1,577.79	5,679.50	5,697.21	2,891.33	2,887.55
Interest, insurance, and telephone rent..	4,819.60	4,510.00	4,353.50	4,087.50	4,005.00
Stationery and printing	374.80	425.25	427.86	575.50	464.10
Miscellaneous	605.31	664.12	743.88	785.01	909.38
Total	32,949.90	38,686.61	39,352.09	36,218.13	35,764.66
Number of patients treated	1,385	1,245	1,171	1,293	1,366
Receipts, pay patients.....	\$15,618.59	\$20,234.73	\$18,311.64	\$17,181.75	\$18,080.51
Congressional appropriations	1896-97. \$19,000	1897-98. \$19,000	1898-99. \$19,000	1899-1900. \$19,000	1901-1902. \$19,000

Original site and buildings (1884)	\$37,500.00
Altering old building, steam pump, and tanks (1884)	5,009.91
West wing (1885)	12,325.91
Ladies' Aid building (1886)	29,500.00
Kitchen (1886)	2,716.36
Laundry (1888)	6,750.00
Ice room (1890)	1,000.00
Miller building (1892)	24,602.32
Nurses' Home building (1894)	44,474.01
Roadway, grading, etc. (1894)	1,924.40
Stable, morgue, and engineer's quarters (1897).....	8,465.76
The Annex (buildings and improving grounds) (1899)	48,148.00
Total	222,416.67

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—President, W. J. Boardman; vice-president, H. F. Blount; secretary, W. H. Hawkes; treasurer, A. T. Brice. Henry F. Blount, William J. Boardman, George Lothrop Bradley, Arthur T. Brice, Dr. Swan M. Burnett, Dr. William P. Carr, John W. Foster, Mrs. Arnold Hague, Dr. William H. Hawkes, Mrs. Joseph R. Hawley, Charles E. Howe, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. J. Taber Johnson, Dr. A. F. A. King, Dr. George M. Kober, Dr. G. L. Magruder, George W. McLanahan, Frederick A. Miller, Mrs. Richard T. Mulligan, Dr. T. Morris Murray, Sidney C. Neale, Dr. Sterling Ruffin, Dr. E. L. Tompkins, Dr. George T. Vaughan, Miss Mary T. Waite, H. Randall Webb, Henry L. West, William C. Whittemore, Thomas F. Walsh, Dr. Ralph Walsh. Ex officio: Dr. William C. Woodward, health officer District of Columbia; John A. Frank, sanitary officer District of Columbia.

ATTENDING STAFF.—President, Dr. Swan M. Burnett; secretary, Dr. W. H. Hawkes.

SURGICAL DISEASES.—Dr. W. P. Carr; George Tully Vaughan, in charge; Dr. V. B. Jackson, associate. Assistants: Dr. C. L. G. Anderson, Dr. A. B. Howdley, Dr. W. Thompson Burch, Dr. Wallace Johnson, Dr. E. Le Merle, Dr. R. B. Carmichael, Dr. L. B. T. Johnson, Dr. Duff G. Lewis, Dr. J. C. Tappan.

GENERAL DISEASES.—*Children's diseases and orthopædics.*—Dr. W. H. Hawkes, in charge; Dr. A. R. Shands, associate.

Assistants in general diseases.—Dr. E. W. Reisinger, Dr. A. L. Howard, Dr. R. R. Farquhar, Dr. L. S. Savage, Dr. D. B. Durfee, Dr. R. F. Mason, Dr. W. P. Tucker, Dr. Howard Fisher, Dr. W. B. Johnston.

Assistants in children's diseases and orthopædics.—Dr. John D. Thomas, Dr. Ada R. Thomas, Dr. J. C. Wynkoop, Dr. H. Fisher.

Diseases of the eye and ear.—Dr. Swan M. Burnett, in charge; Dr. W. H. Fox, associate. Assistants: Dr. C. R. Dufour, Dr. A. E. Portman, Dr. Jesse N. Reeve.

Diseases of women.—Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson, in charge; Dr. E. E. Morse, associate. Assistants: Dr. V. B. Jackson, Dr. W. T. Burch, Dr. E. L. Prentiss, Dr. D. W. Prentiss.

Diseases of throat and chest.—Dr. T. Morris Murray, in charge; Dr. John B. Mullins, associate. Assistants: Dr. T. A. Claytor, Dr. J. J. Richardson, Dr. R. S. Blackburn, Dr. John D. Thomas, Dr. D. W. Prentiss, Dr. Jesse Lee Adams.

Nervous diseases.—Dr. Edmund Lee Tompkins, in charge; Dr. Wm. L. Robins, associate.

Skin diseases.—Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. George Tully Vaughan, in charge. Assistant: Dr. Randolph B. Carmichael, in charge.

Genito-urinary diseases.—Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. George Tully Vaughan, in charge. Assistants: Dr. W. T. Burch, Dr. E. F. King, Dr. Francis Hagner, Dr. F. C. Walsh.

Resident physicians.—Dr. D. T. Steuart, resident physician; Dr. R. L. Sutton, senior assistant; Dr. Thomas Cashman, junior assistant.

COMMITTEE ON LIONEL LABORATORY.—Dr. Burnett, chairman; Dr. Murray, Dr. W. P. Carr; Dr. T. A. Groover, in charge X-ray and photography; Dr. Wallace Johnson, microscopy and bacteriology.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Miss Irene B. Lenig.

DRUGGIST.—Mr. H. T. L. Hoyle.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, *December 1, 1902.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES:

I take the liberty of adopting as my report for the past year the very excellent report rendered by a committee, composed of Drs.

Kober and Murray and Mr. Wight, on the work and needs of the hospital to its board of directors, of which the following is a copy:

Your committee appointed to prepare a report of the work of the dispensary and emergency services and of the need of an increased appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, beg leave to submit the following tabulated statment covering the period from 1896 to June 30, 1901:

Year.	Dispen- sary.	Emergency cases.	Ambulance calls.	Hospital.	Opera- tions.
1896.....	10,433	2,828	421	189	1,443
1897.....	10,402	4,501	475	.....	1,989
1898.....	7,722	4,205	579	358	2,720
1899.....	7,089	4,703	777	685	2,524
1900.....	6,508	4,291	988	617	2,502

It will be observed that while there has been a positive reduction in the number of dispensary patients treated, which is due to the systematic investigation into the dependency of the applicants, there has been a steady increase in the number of serious emergency cases, as shown by the steady increase in ambulance calls, the number of hospital cases, and the very great increase in the number of operations. When in 1895-96 the appropriation was increased to \$15,000, the amount of work rendered in the emergency service was at least 33 per cent less than at present. Indeed, the work could not have been carried on successfully during the last two years except for some revenue derived from pay patients and donations from benevolent citizens and the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, which in 1900-1901 amounted to about \$3,000. With an increased number of ambulance calls and an increased number of operations, we must expect a proportional increase in the expense of surgical dressings and maintenance of hospital patients and a vastly increased expense of the ambulance service proper. For example, a few years ago one horse could do all the work; now the work is too heavy, especially during the heated term, for two horses, and an additional horse had to be called into service. As a matter of fact, the growing needs of the city for a prompt and efficient ambulance service demand the purchase of some automobile ambulance. Since 1895 emergency stations have been established on Capitol Hill, and one in connection with the University Hospital in Georgetown; but, as stated before, the number of serious cases brought to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital has steadily increased, involving vastly increased expenses, and since the primary object of the hospital is to provide first aid to the sick and wounded of the national capital, the cost of such a service at public expense must necessarily increase with the development of the city.

In addition to the above reasons for an increased appropriation, the increased cost of living in all branches, meats, vegetables, fuel, etc., will increase our expenses during the year about \$700. Five hundred dollars additional, at least, will be required for surgical and medical supplies, and the cost of maintaining the nurses' home, which is a new expense since the \$15,000 was first appropriated for our use, is about \$300, making a total of \$1,500 for these three items only.

An additional appropriation of \$3,000 per annum is imperatively demanded.

For a more exact statistical account of the affairs of the hospital and of the beneficent work it has performed during the past year reference is here made to the official reports transmitted with this of Dr. Swan M. Burnett, president of the attending staff; the report of the treasurer, Hon. John B. Wight; the report of Miss Irene B. Lenig, the superintendent, and the report of the ladies' auxiliary board. I have to report with regret the resignation, on account of removal from the city, of Hon. John B. Wight, for many years our most efficient treasurer, as a member of the board, and the loss by death of another of our valued members, Hon. John Davis.

WM. J. BOARDMAN, *President.*

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING STAFF.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit for your information a report in detail of the work done under the supervision of the attending staff during the year ended June 30, 1902. A summary of the work is as follows:

	New cases.	Revisits.	Operations.
Dispensary department	7,211	23,445	379
Emergency department	5,235	4,282	1,921
Total	12,466	27,727	2,660

Grand total of visits	40,173
Number of cases treated in the wards	827
Ambulance runs	1,785
Prescriptions compounded	35,204
Deaths	68
Autopsies	8

A comparison of this past year's report with that of the preceding year will show a marked increase in the work of all the departments, but especially in the number of house patients, these being 827 as against 711 of last year. The ambulance runs were increased from 1,262 to 1,785.

There is every reason for the belief that the increase of work will continue in this or a larger ratio from this time forward, and we must be prepared to meet it if we are to carry on the work for which our institution was founded properly and in a manner that shall reflect credit on the management. The necessity for more room is even now imperative. In the dispensary department there is need for a separate set of rooms for every dispensary service, in order that a clinic may be held daily in each. To render effective treatment to these outdoor patients it is necessary for many of them that they be seen daily, instead of twice or three times a week, as is under the present conditions unavoidably the case. The value of the outdoor service of our institution, much the largest in the city, if rightly conducted can not be overestimated. Its boon to the laboring man or woman is incalculable, as it takes an ailment when slight or in the beginning, at a point where it may be cured, and thus often prevents a long and tedious illness, or possibly death itself. By this compulsory waiting much suffering is entailed, and probably the critical period is past when interference would have promptly turned disease back into health. An increase of space is also urgently called for in the emergency department. The receiving room has the dimensions of 10 by 15 feet. Into this must be crowded often as many as five people, of all ages, sexes, colors, and conditions. The requirements of common decency, if nothing more, demand at least three separate rooms for the care of the emergency cases. With our present ground space this is impossible, as every available inch is occupied for other necessary purposes. Additional room is likewise needed in the wards, notwithstanding our strenuous efforts to keep them clear by sending out all patients as soon as it is safe for them to leave the hospital. At times there is not a single empty bed, or one that could be emptied without danger to the occupant. If any calamity should then send us a number of patients, which is always a possibility, it would not be in our power to take care of them.

The earnest attention of the board is called to these necessities, with the hope that they may be brought to the notice of the Congress, soliciting an appropriation for our relief.

The need of an automobile ambulance, to which attention was called in our last report, is as urgent as ever. Our experience with such an ambulance, furnished by the Washington Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company, has been most satisfactory.

To the large number of assistants to the attending staff, whose names are embodied in the report, we wish to return our thanks for their faithful and efficient service. We also desire to record our hearty appreciation of the valuable service of Dr. D. T. Steuart, our present resident physician, whose untiring energy and devoted attention to the interests of the hospital are deserving of the highest praise.

SWAN M. BURNETT, M. D.,
President of the Attending Staff.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of treasurer Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., for the year ending June 30, 1902:

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation 1902	\$15,000.00	For salaries	\$5,423.99
		For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	2,568.24
		For other items of current expense	7,007.77
Total	15,000.00	Total	15,000.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand July 1, 1901	\$611.05	For salaries	\$1,138.83
From board of inmates	3,101.60	For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	110.00
From interest on deposits	11.91	For interest	900.00
From all other sources	809.55	For current repairs to maintain property	11.25
From Ladies' Auxiliary Society	444.80	For other items of current expense	1,636.86
		For repairs, Ladies' Auxiliary Society ..	444.80
		Balance on hand July 1, 1902	737.17
Total	4,978.91	Total	4,978.91

JOHN B. WIGHT, *Treasurer.*

Estimate for appropriation for 1903-4, \$18,000.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit to you a report of the work done in the hospital under my charge for the year ending June 30, 1902. The number of ward patients was largely in excess of the number admitted during the previous year, and the consequent work was proportionately greater.

The work in the hospital training school was under the supervision of the following staff: Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, gynæcology; Dr. Wallace Johnson, bacteriology and hygiene; Dr. William L. Robins, nervous diseases; Dr. Swan M. Burnett, the eye; Dr. William H. Hawkes, materia medica; Dr. W. P. Carr, surgical diseases; Dr. D. T. Steuart, urinalysis; Dr. Randolph Carmichael, dermatology; Miss Minker, massage and bandaging; Miss Irene B. Lenig, ethics of nursing, district and private nursing.

Daily instructions were given in the drug room by the druggist. Examinations for graduation were held during April and May. The commencement exercises were held on May 26, at which time 5 nurses were graduated.

I am glad to note that there has been an increased interest on the part of staff in the work of the training school connected with both the Washington Asylum Hospital and the Emergency Hospital, and I express the hope that a still greater interest may be shown.

Owing to the continued high price of food stuffs and fuel and to the increasing demands made on the hospital a larger appropriation is not only desirable but absolutely necessary in order to maintain a high standard of work and to accomplish the best results.

Through the efforts of the ladies' auxiliary board many much-needed improvements have been made, both in the hospital and nurses' home. For the hearty cooperation of this board throughout the year, as well as that of the attending staff and the present resident staff, and the druggist, Mr. Hoyle, my thanks are due and herewith extended.

IRENE B. LENIG, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY BOARD OF THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1902.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GENTLEMEN: At the last meeting of the ladies' auxiliary board of the Emergency Hospital I was asked to submit to you a report of the work done by them during the year.

At the November meeting of the board it was reported to us that shrouds were needed and they were purchased by us at a cost of \$21.58.

In January various articles were needed and they were bought at the following costs: Chinaware, \$12.75; circulars, \$3.50; also painting in the hospital to the amount of \$84.

In March the board decided to make the improvement of the nurses' home one of their chief cares during the remainder of the year, and spent to that end \$25.75 for comfortable chairs and some necessary tables. A number of articles were also donated which added greatly to the comfort of the nurses. Ten dollars was spent during this month for kitchen utensils in the hospital.

In April the board expended for the nurses' home \$62.50 for new floors, \$13.50 for various small improvements. The vestibule was repainted for \$14.50, and some rugs which greatly improved the home were bought for \$56. In the hospital some small repairs were attended to in the kitchen for \$7.38. The plumbing was overhauled and a new sink bought for the diet kitchen for \$41.30. The shrouds necessary for the summer were supplied for \$24.45; some varnishing done for \$5, and the assistant secretary allowed \$10 for postage for the summer expenses.

Various bills for improvements undertaken by the board are not in yet, so that the amount thus far actually expended is \$392.21.

Respectfully submitted.

MARJORIE NOTT,

Secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary Board of the Emergency Hospital.

Treasurer's report, ladies' auxiliary board, for 1901-2.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. N. Anderson			\$10.00
Mrs. G. L. Andrews		\$1.00	
	Col. G. L. Andrews	1.00	
	Mrs. Borden	1.00	
	Mr. Burchell	1.00	
	Mr. J. A. Hughes	1.00	
	Mr. Lothrop	1.00	
	Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Aspinwall	2.50	
	Mrs. A. L. S. Thombs	1.00	
	Mrs. L. W. Bartley	1.00	
	Mr. Sherwood	1.00	
	Mr. McCarthy	1.00	
	Mrs. McIlhenney	1.00	
	Miss Lander	1.00	
	Mrs. A. A. Tunstall	1.00	
	Mrs. M. Addison	1.00	
	Mrs. Mansfield	1.00	
	Mrs. J. H. Baxter	1.00	
	Mrs. G. B. Williams	1.00	
	Mrs. Z. M. Bliss	1.00	
	Mrs. Alexander	1.00	
	Mrs. Johnston	1.00	
	Miss Wentworth	2.50	
	Mrs. Sweitzer	1.00	
	Mrs. Ch. Bird	1.00	
	Mr. Bolgiano	1.00	
			28.00
Mrs. A. E. Bates			10.00
Mrs. Julius Catlin			15.00
Miss Davis			10.00
	Mr. Drinkard		1.00
Mrs. F. Ellis			10.00
Mrs. Ch. M. Ffoulke			20.00
Mrs. R. J. Fisher			10.00
Mrs. Gaff			15.00

Treasurer's report, ladies' auxiliary board, for 1901-2—Continued.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS—Continued.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. Goddard.....		\$20.00	
	Mrs. Holtzman.....	5.00	
	Mrs. McAboy.....	1.00	
	Miss Haupt.....	2.00	
	Mrs. Train.....	5.00	
	Mrs. Addison.....	1.00	
			\$34.00
Mrs. Eugene Hale.....			50.00
Mrs. A. Hague.....			25.00
Mrs. Hawley and subscribers.			15.00
Mrs. Hobson.....			
	Mrs. Hoppin.....	25.00	
	Mrs. Clark.....	10.00	
	Mrs. H. Nevins.....	25.00	
			60.00
Mrs. A. Hopkins.....		1.00	
	Mrs. Evans.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Phillips.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Biddle.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Janin.....	1.00	
	Mrs. T. N. Page.....	5.00	
	Miss Freeman.....	1.00	
	Mrs. J. James.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Almy.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Goldsborough.....	1.00	
	Mrs. A. C. Barney.....	1.00	
	Miss Fowler.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Rush.....	1.00	
	Mrs. R. McKim (donation).....	5.00	
			22.00
Mrs. J. D. Jones.....			20.00
Mrs. Luguer.....			10.00
Mrs. Ludlow.....			10.00
Mrs. M. Murray.....			25.00
Mrs. W. A. Miller.....	Subscription and donation.....		28.00
Mrs. J. D. Mogan.....			10.00
Mrs. Martin.....			50.00
Mrs. Anson Mills.....			35.00
	Mrs. Murray.....		1.00
Mrs. R. Mulligan.....		10.00	
	Mrs. J. F. May.....	1.00	
	Mrs. C. K. Wright.....	1.00	
	C. C. Bryan.....	1.00	
	J. C. Walker.....	1.00	
	J. A. Small & Sons.....	1.00	
	Miss J. Riggs.....	1.00	
			16.00
Mrs. P. Newcomb.....			10.00
Mrs. M. Nott.....			10.00
Mrs. Pellew.....	Subscription and donation.....		20.00
Mrs. Postlethwaite.....			10.00
Mrs. P. C. Perkins.....			25.00
Miss Parrish.....			10.00
Miss A. Paulding.....			10.00
Mrs. R. C. Parker.....		1.00	
	Miss James.....	1.00	
	Mr. Waters.....	1.00	
	Mrs. G. B. Williams.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Gray.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Dalzell.....	2.00	
	Mrs. Gillette.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Butterworth.....	1.00	
	Miss Letterman.....	2.00	
	Mrs. D. C. Phillips.....	5.00	
			16.00
Miss O. Seward.....			10.00
	Mrs. Salter.....		1.00
Mrs. R. T. Shepard.....	Donation.....		5.00
Miss S. Siebert.....		5.00	
	Mrs. L. P. Siebert.....	5.00	
	Mrs. F. G. Lee.....	1.00	
			11.00
Mrs. A. B. Taylor.....			15.00
Mrs. G. Westinghouse.....			100.00
Mrs. B. H. Warder.....			25.00
Mrs. Worthington.....			10.00
Mrs. N. Westcott.....			10.00
	Mrs. Whittlesey.....		1.00

Treasurer's report, ladies' auxiliary board, for 1901-2—Continued.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS—Continued.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. R. H. Webb.	Dr. Magruder.	\$5.00	
	Krafft Bros.	1.00	
	Wm. Stiebeling.	1.00	
	Miss C. E. Webb.	1.00	
	Mrs. M. Benjamin.	1.00	
			\$10.00
Mrs. R. Townsend.	Donation.		849.00
Mrs. Anson Mills.	do.		25.00
			50.00
Total.			924.00

SOPHIE SIEBERT, *Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED IN THE WARDS.

SURGICAL DISEASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Results.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cured.	Im-proved.	Unim-proved.	Died.
Abscess:								
Axilla.	1					1		
Brain.				1		1		
Cervical.	1					1		
Inferior maxilla.	1				1			
Ischio-rectal.	4				2	2		
Palmar.			1		1			
Pelvic.				1	1			
Peri-nephritic.	1					1		
Penis.	1					1		
Superior maxilla.	1				1			
Testicle.	1							1
Aneurism, popliteal.				1	1			
Ankyloses of shoulder.		1				1		
Appendicitis.	10	3	2		10	2		3
Appendicitis with hernia.	1				1			
Ascites.		1				1		
Balano posthitis.			1		1			
Bubo.	1					1		
Bunions.				1	1			
Carcinoma of stomach.		1				1		
Carica of coccyx.	1					1		
Cellulitis.		1				1		
Chancroid.	1		2			3		
Coxalgia.			1			1		
Cyst:								
Sebaceous.	1				1			
Thyroid.		1			1			
Enlarged prostate.	3				1		1	1
Epididymitis.	1					1		
Epitheleonia.	3				1	1	1	
Gangrene of leg.	1							1
Gonorrhea.	2				1	1		
Hemorrhoids.	6		4	1	9	2		
Hernia:								
Double.	1				1			
Nonstrangulated.	3	2			5			
Strangulated.	6	1	3		7	1		2
Housemaid's knee.				1		1		
Hydrocele.	1		1		2			
Intestinal obstruction.	2	1	2		3			2
Lipoma.	1				1			
Necrosis tibia.			1			1		
Orchitis.			1			1		
Peritonitis.		1		1	2			
Pleuriosis.			1		1			
Retention of urine.			2			2		
Sarcoma:								
Hand.			1			1		
Head.			1			1		
Knee.			1		1			

STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED IN THE WARDS—Continued

SURGICAL DISEASES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Results.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.
Stricture of urethra.....	6		3		5	4		
Talipes equina.....		1		1	2			
Tetanus.....	2			1	1			2
Tubercular adenitis (cervical).....			4	1	5			
Tubercular orchitis.....	1					1		
Ulcer of leg.....			2	1		3		
Varicocele.....	3		1		4			
Fistula in ano.....	5		3		1	7		
Total.....	73	14	38	11	75	47	2	12

Grand total, 136.

SURGICAL INJURIES.

Burns:								
Body.....	1	1		1	1	1		1
Face and chest.....				1	1	1		
Face and hands.....			1	1	2			
Foot.....			1			1		
Knee.....	1					1		
Universal.....		3		1	1	1		2
Concussion—general.....	11	4	3	1	14	4		1
Contusion:								
Abdomen.....	2		2	3	5	2		
Back.....	5	2	1	3	8	3		
Chest.....	8		1		7	2		
Foot.....			3		2	1		
Thigh.....	4	3	2	1	8	2		
Crush:								
Arm.....			2		1	1		
Chest and rib.....			1					1
Foot.....			1			1		
Leg and arm.....			1		1			
Leg.....	1	1	1		1	1		1
Dislocation:								
Humerus (sup. ex).....	1	1	1		2	1		
Thigh.....	2				2			
Fracture:								
Crest-ilium.....	1					1		
Femur, intracapsular.....	1	2	1			1		3
Femur, shaft.....	4		5		4	5		
Femur and clavicle.....				1	1			
Humerus, surgical neck.....	2		1		1	2		
Humerus, shaft.....	1		1			2		
Multiple.....	1				1			
Inferior maxilla.....	1		2		1	2		
Nasal bones.....	1					1		
Old.....	1					1		
Patella.....	2		1	1	3	1		
Patella and tibia.....	1					1		
Pelvis.....	1							1
Radius and ulna.....	1					1		
Ribs.....	4		1		3	1		1
Skull—								
Base.....	5		2		3	1		3
Depressed.....	8		4		6	3		3
Linear.....	1			1	1	1		
Skull, ribs, and clavicle.....			1				1	
Superior maxilla.....	1		1			1	1	
Tibia.....	8	1	1		2	8		
Tibia and fibular.....	9	2	10		3	18		
Ulna.....	3				1	2		
Vertebrae, dorsal.....	1					1		
Frost-bite.....			1			1		
Rupture of tendon (outer hamstring).....	1					1		
Sprain:								
Ankle.....	2	4		1		7		
Elbow.....				1	1			
Knee.....	1	1				2		
Wounds:								
Gunshot—								
Abdomen.....	1		1			1		1
Ankle.....	1					1		
Forearm.....	2	1				3		
Head.....				1		1		
Hand.....	1					1		
Shoulder.....				1		1		
Lung.....	4		1		3			2
Thigh and elbow.....			1		1			

STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED IN THE WARDS—Continued.

SURGICAL INJURIES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Results.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.
Wounds—Continued.								
Incised—								
Face			1			1		
Foot			1			1		
Throat	1		2		2	1		
Lacerated—								
Hand	1	1	3		3	2		
Head	1					1		
Foot	1		2		2	1		
Lip			1			1		
Knee	1				1			
Scalp	8	2	2	1	10	3		
Stab—								
Abdomen			2	1		3		
Back			1			1		
Chest and lung			2	2		3		1
Neck	1					1		
Total	121	29	72	23	109	114	1	21

GENERAL DISEASES.

Cholera morbus	1							
Colic:								
Biliary		2	2	1	3	2		
Intestinal	6	1	3	3	11	2		
Constipation			1	2	2	1		
Diarrhea	2	1	1	1	3	2		
Enteric fever	1		3		4			
Exhaustion		1						1
General debility	1					1		
Lumbago		1	1		1	1		
Malaria	34	2	26	3	47	17	1	
Malingering	1			1	2			
Muscular cramps			1		1			
Nephritis, acute	1		1		1	1		
Pediculi	1				1			
Poisoning:								
Alcohol			1					1
Atropine				1	1			
Carbolic acid	1	1	1	3	3	3		
Cocaine	1				1			
Creolin		1		1	2			
Ink		1			1			
Opium	1	2		2	5			
Tansy		1			1			
Turpentine				1	1			
Rheumatism, acute	4				1	3		
Singultus	1						1	
Syncope	2				2			
Syphilis, tertiary	1							1
Total	59	14	41	19	95	33	2	3

Grand total, 133.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Alcoholism, acute	68	5	3	2	61	11	1	5
Apoplexy			1			1		
Cerebral effusion	1					1		
Cerebral thrombus			1			1		
Delirium tremens	14	3	1		11	3	2	2
Epilepsy	3	3	4	2		11	1	
Hemiplegia			1			1		
Hysteria	1	8		13	15	7		
Mania, acute	3				1	1	1	
Morphinism	2	1				2	1	
Melancholia	3				1	2		
Neuritis multiple	1	2				2	1	
Syphilis of cerebrum			1			1		
Thermic fever	8		4	1	7			6
Uremia	3		2		2	1		2
Total	107	22	18	18	98	45	7	15

Grand total, 165.

STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED IN THE WARDS—Continued.

EYE AND EAR PATIENTS.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Results.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.
Burns of eyes (both)			1		1			
Cataract	2	2		1	4	1		
Enucleation	3	1		2	6			
Epithelioma (eyelid)		1			1			
Hydrophthalmia			1		1			
Mastoiditis			1		1			
Total	5	4	3	3	14	1		

Grand total, 15.

THROAT AND CHEST DISEASES.

Angina pectoris	2					2		
Asphyxia, from drowning	1				1			
Asthma	1					1		
Bronchitis:								
Acute	2				2			
Chronic	1							1
Dyspnœa				1		1		
Epistaxis	1				1			
Hemorrhage, pulmonary	1			2		3		
Influenza		1			1			
Mitral regurgitation	2					2		
Edema of lungs			1			1		
Pharyngitis		1			1			
Pleurisy, acute	1	1	2		2	2		
Pneumonia	1		5	1	5			2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	4		4			7		1
Total	17	3	12	4	13	19		1

Grand total, 36.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Abortion, threatened		3		1	3	1		
Carcinoma:								
Breast				2	2			
Uterus		1					1	
Endometritis		5		1	5	1		
Fibroma of breast		1			1			
Laceration, cervix and perineum		2			2			
Menorrhagia		1				1		
Neuralgia, ovarian				1		1		
Visico, vaginal fistula		1				1		
Total		14		5	13	5	1	

Grand total, 19.

EMERGENCY SERVICE.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abortion, threatened		3			3	Bite—Continued.					
Abrasion:						Horse	1		3	2	6
Arm	12	1	8	1	22	Insect	1	3	2	1	7
Head	21	4	5		30	Burn:					
Leg	7	1	4		12	Hand	5	1	7	3	16
Alopecia			1		1	Arm	19	1	14	8	42
Aneurism, radical				1	1	Body	3	5	4	3	15
Angina pectoris	5	3	2	1	11	Head	7	4	6	2	19
Appendicitis	7		3	1	17	Leg	7		3		10
Asthma	4		2	1	7	Cellutis:					
Alcoholism	356	21	66	33	476	Plain	18	1	7		26
Apoplexy	7	2	6	1	16	Incised	32	9	19	8	68
Bite, dog:						Chicken pox	1		1		2
Arm	18	4	8	2	32	Cirrhosis, liver	1		1		2
Leg	9	3	7	1	20	Colic:					
Body	2	1		3	6	Intestinal	67	4	70	18	159
Bite:						Biliary	1	1	3		5
Human	6	2	8	4	20	Renal	1		3	1	5

EMERGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cholecystitis			1	1	3	Hemorrhage—Cont'd.					
Concussion	33	5	21	5	64	Pulmonary	7	3	10	1	21
Conjunctivitis	13	1	2	1	17	Urethral	1		1		2
Contusion:						Gastric	1		1		2
Hand	27	4	8	1	40	Varicose			1	1	2
Arm	22	10	7	2	41	Hæmatoma of leg	1				1
Chest	17	2	8	3	30	Hiccough	2		1		3
Back	26		6		32	Hernia:					
Head	34	1	28	16	79	Strangulated	9	1	1		11
Abdomen	5		3	7	15	Nonstrangulated	3	1	2		6
Leg	42	4	61	2	109	Hysteria	7	29	6	33	75
Penis	2		1		3	Influenza	1		4		5
Cramps, muscular	4		8	1	13	Malaria	34		30	3	67
Crush:						Malingering	3		2	1	6
Arm	2		4		6	Mania	6				6
Fingers	99	2	59	5	166	Menorrhagia		6		3	9
Leg	1		2		3	Menstruation, vicari-					
Foot	1		2		3	ous				1	1
Delirium tremens	12	1	1	1	15	Mastoid abscess,					
Diarrhea	1		1		2	double	1				1
Diphtheria			1		1	Miscarriage		1		3	4
Dislocation:						Mitral insufficiency		1	1		2
Clavicle	2		1		3	Morphinism	1	1		2	4
Elbow	7		4	1	12	Neurasthenia	1		2		2
Finger	15		4	1	20	Nephritis, acute	1		2	1	1
Humerus	17	2	8	1	28	Neuralgia	5	2	5	1	13
Femur	2				2	Obstruction, intesti-					
Inferior maxilla	3				3	nal	1		1		2
Wrist	8	1	4	1	14	Odontalgia	10		9	2	21
Knee			1		3	Orchitis, traumatic	6		6		12
Dysmenorrhæa		6		4	10	Paraphimosis	2		1		3
Dyspnœa			3		3	Peritonitis	1		1		1
Epilepsy	45	10	40	11	116	Phimosis	4				4
Epistaxis	6	1	90	4	20	Pleurisy		1	1		2
Epiphyscal separatisii						Poisoning:					
radius	2				2	Opium	9	9	1	4	23
Enteric fever			1		1	Carbolic	3	2	4	5	14
Exhaustion	8	2	5	2	17	Gas	4	2	2	1	9
Exhaustion, heat	82	9	39	9	139	Ammonia		1	1	2	4
Foreign body:						Atropine				1	1
Arm	27	5	13	4	49	Bichlor. mercury	1			1	2
Eye	127	6	27	3	163	Arsenic	2				2
Leg	7	2	1	1	11	Ptomaine	2	1	1		4
Throat	12		7	6	25	Arnica	1				1
Ear	1	2	3	3	9	Cocaine	2				2
Vagina				1	1	Caustic soda	1				1
Fracture:						Creolin		1		1	2
Acromion	1				1	Cloves, oil				2	2
Clavicle	9	2	6	2	19	Chloroform	1				1
Colles	27	8	6	2	43	Iodine		1		1	2
Femur	8	2	5	3	18	Ink		1			1
Fibula	6		1		7	Lye, concentrated		1			1
Humerus	13	2	9	2	26	Stramonium	1				1
Inferior maxilla	4		5		9	Paraldehyde	1				1
Superior maxilla	1		1	1	3	Strychnine	1	1			2
Meta carpal	11	1	3	2	17	Turpentine				1	1
Meta tarsal	2		3		5	Pneumonia, lobar	2	1	7		10
Nasal	34	5	2	1	42	Pleurodynia	5		1		6
Phalanges	12	1	4		17	Rheumatism, inflam-			1		1
Pelvis	4		1		5	matory					
Olecrannon	1	2		1	4	Retention urine	23		22	2	47
Scapula	2				2	Rupture, bladder	1				1
Patella	3		2	2	7	Sprain:					
Zygoma	1			1	2	Arm	26	4	19	2	51
Vertebræ:						Wrist	47	7	11	4	69
Cervical	1				1	Leg	18	3	3	4	28
Dorsal	1				1	Ankle	19	6	12	5	42
Patella	24	2	6	1	33	Back	17		11		28
Radius and ulna	7	1	2		10	Salpingitis				1	1
Rib	18	1	6	1	26	Starvation	2				2
Ulna	2		1		2	Shock	18	2	12	3	35
Radius	9		3		12	Syphilis	1		3	4	8
Tibia	8	1	3		12	Syncope	10	2	2	2	16
Tibia and fibula	7		8		15	Synovitis:					
Tibia and fibula,						Arm			1		1
compound	4		3		7	Leg	1	2		1	4
Skull, compound	7		5	3	15	Tonsillitis	5	3	3		11
Skull base	5		2		7	Wounds:					
Skull base de-						Gunshot—					
pressed	3		5		8	Arm	9	1	6	1	17
Hemorrhage:						Head	3		1	2	6
Buccal	1		5	3	9	Chest	2	1			3

EMERGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Wounds—Continued.						Wounds—Continued.					
Gunshot—Cont'd.						Stab—					
Leg	3	—	7	—	10	Back	—	—	7	4	20
Abdomen	—	1	1	1	3	Chest	9	—	—	—	—
Incised—						Leg	21	—	9	3	33
Arm	109	12	79	26	256	Punctured	—	—	1	1	2
Back	7	1	12	3	23	Lacerated peri-	37	2	31	5	75
Head	44	6	53	12	115	neum	—	—	—	—	—
Leg	14	2	21	5	47	Vaccination	1	—	1	—	2
Infected—						Uræmia	16	5	18	5	44
Arm	9	3	4	3	19	Urticaria	3	—	3	1	7
Leg	5	—	6	3	14	Tetanus	2	—	1	1	4
Lacerated—						Torticollis	2	—	1	1	3
Arm	139	5	96	12	248	Thermic fever	1	1	—	—	2
Face	146	7	88	23	264	Bronchitis	15	1	3	—	19
Leg	27	1	15	3	46	Total	2	—	1	1	4
Scalp	210	11	150	31	402						
Abdomen—							2,641	334	1,798	462	5,235
Nonpenetrat-	1	—	1	3	5						
ing	—	—	2	—	2						
Penetrating	—	—	—	—	—						

Revisits	4,282
Operations	1,921

DISPENSARY SERVICES.

Clinic for diseases of the eye and ear.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Conjunctiva, burn	4	1	—	1	6	Ciliary body:					
Conjunctivitis—						Irido-keratitis	1	—	—	—	1
Catarrhal acute	58	68	65	51	142	Irido-cyclitis	—	3	2	—	5
Scrofulous	6	1	—	5	12	Choroid:					
Mucopurulent	5	4	—	3	12	Choroiditis—					
Phlyctenular	—	2	—	2	4	Simple	7	2	3	—	12
Trachomatous	2	2	—	—	4	Exudative	1	—	—	—	1
Traumatic	—	—	2	—	2	Chorio-retinitis	1	1	—	—	2
Circumcorneal hy-						Optic nerve and retina:					
pertrophy	—	—	2	—	2	Atrophy of optic nerve	6	—	6	—	12
Ecchymosis	5	2	7	3	14	Embolism of retinal ar-					
Foreign body	9	—	3	—	12	tery	1	—	—	—	1
Papilloma	—	—	1	—	1	Globe;					
Pinguecula	1	1	—	1	3	Anophthalmus opera-			2	—	2
Pterygium	1	—	—	3	4	tive	—	—	—	1	1
Symblepharon	—	—	1	—	1	Contusion of globe	—	—	—	—	1
Tumor	—	—	2	1	3	Microphthalmus	1	—	—	—	1
Wound of	2	1	1	—	4	Panophthalmitis	1	—	—	—	1
Cornea:						Phthisis bulbi	1	—	1	1	3
Abrasion	2	—	—	—	2	Vitreous:					
Burn of	2	—	2	—	4	Exudation in vitreous	1	—	—	—	1
Conical cornea	1	—	—	—	1	Floating opacities	1	—	—	—	1
Foreign body in	15	—	6	1	22	Crystalline lens:					
Hypopyon keratitis	7	1	1	—	9	Aphakia	1	—	—	—	1
Keratitis	8	4	16	9	31	Cataract—					
Traumatic	—	1	—	—	1	Immature	2	—	2	1	5
Leucoma, adherent	2	—	2	2	6	Mature	16	3	3	8	30
partial	—	—	1	—	1	Traumatic	2	—	3	1	6
Staphyloma	3	1	—	—	4	Dislocation of lens	—	—	1	—	1
Ulcer	4	2	11	2	18	Amblyopia	3	—	3	—	6
Wound, perforating	2	—	3	—	5	Toxic	—	—	—	1	1
Sclera: Episcleritis	1	1	3	2	7	Glaucoma, absolute	1	—	1	1	3
Iris:						Lachrymal apparatus:					
Iritis—						Dacryo-cystitis	4	6	—	—	10
Plastic acute	22	6	18	8	49	Epiphora	1	—	1	—	2
Plastic chronic	1	—	—	—	1	Lids and brows:					
Syphilitic	1	—	—	—	1	Abscess of lid	2	—	1	1	4
Traumatic	—	1	—	—	1	Blepharitis ciliaris	2	1	1	2	6
Mydriasis, medicinal	1	—	—	1	2	Blepharospasm	1	—	—	—	1
Occlusion of pupil	1	—	—	—	1	Chalazion	4	—	10	5	19
Rupture of iris	1	—	—	—	1	Cyst, sebaceous	1	—	—	—	1

DISPENSARY SERVICES—Continued.

Clinic for diseases of the eye and ear—Continued.

DISEASES OF THE EYE—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Lids and brows—Cont'd.						Muscles and nerves—Con.					
Ecchymosis			1		1	Paralysis of external rectus			1	1	2
Ectropion, cicatrical	2			1	3	Strabismus—					
Eczema		1			1	Convergent	8	4	1		13
Epicanthus	2				2	Divergent				2	2
Epithelioma		3			3	Orbit:					
Entropion, cicatrical	1	2			3	Cellulitis (phlegmon)	1		1		2
Hordeolum	4	1	7	1	13	Emphysema	1				1
Nictitation	1				1	Refraction and accommodation	26	38	8	22	94
Edema	2		1		3	Hysteria		1			1
Ulcer of			1		1	Nyctalopia	2				2
Wound of	1				1	Total	285	166	208	145	804
Muscles and nerves:											
Insufficiency of external recti	4	1	2	1	8						
Nystagmus	1				1						

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Auricle:						Middle ear and mastoid:					
Ecchymosis	2			2	4	Otitis med. catarr.—					
Keloid			2	1	3	Acute	3	4	1	1	9
External ear:						Chronic	14	13	18	13	58
Cerumen	5	1	4	1	11	Pur. acute	1	4	4		9
Foreign body		1	1		2	Pur. chronic	8	4	3	3	18
Furuncle	2	1	1	1	5	Perforation of the membrane tympani	1				1
Otalgia			1		1	Nerve-deafness	1	1		1	3
Otitis ext	1	3	2	3	9	Total	38	33	37	26	134
Diffuse		1			1						

Grand total of visits, 938; revisits, 2,795.

OPERATIONS IN THE EYE AND EAR CLINIC.

Foreign body, cornea, removed	41	Epicanthus, plastic operation	1
Chalazion, incised	7	Sub. mucous cyst, incised	2
Abscess:		Cataract, removed	7
Canthus, incised	2	Injury to ball, enucleation	6
Brow, incised	1	Orbital abscess, incised	1
Dacryocystitis, incised	3	Foreign body, ear, removed	2
Paracentesis, L. M. T.	1	Total	80
Hordeolum, incised	4		
Tenotomy	3		
Pterygium, removed	1		

Surgical clinic.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abscess:						Adenitis—Continued.					
Axillary	3		3	2	8	Cervical	1	2	25	5	33
Alveolar	3		23	2	28	Inguinal	1		4	1	6
Arm and hand	9	2	14	6	31	Submaxillary			3		3
Back	4		5		9	Appendicitis (subacute)			1		1
Breast		1		2	3	Arthritis:					
Face	3		3	1	7	Ankle			2	1	3
Inguinal	1		1		2	Finger	1		1		2
Ischio-rectal	5		4		9	Hip	1				1
Leg	3		5	1	9	Knee	2	1	5		8
Neck	7	2	7	1	17	Wrist			3	1	4
Scalp		1		1	2	Bite:					
Sternum			1		1	(Dog) leg	1		1	2	4
Acne			1		1	Hand	1	1		1	3
Adenitis:						Birthmark (ulcerating)			1		1
Axillary			1		1	Blister, foot	1				1

Surgical clinic—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Bunion		1		1	2	Mastitis		1		3	4
Burn:						Muscular atrophy of shoulder				1	1
Face	10	5	5	3	23	Necrosis:					
Foot	1				1	Femur	2		1	1	4
Hand and arm	3	1	2	2	8	Fibula			1		1
Leg	3				3	Finger			2		2
Bursitis, wrist	2		12	1	15	Foot			2		2
Bronchocele		1			1	Frontal bone		1			1
Callositas, foot	1				1	Jaw			1		1
Carbuncle:						Tibia	2				2
Arm	1				1	Neuralgia, facial				1	1
Neck	2		3		4	Neuritis:					
Cellulitis:						General		1	3	1	5
Arm and hand	1		6		7	Stump	1		1		2
Back			1		1	No disease	3		3		6
Neck			3		3	Odontalgia			2		2
Condylomata, anus	1		1		2	(Edema, leg				1	1
Corns	3		1	1	5	Onychia		1			1
Dermatitis, leg	1				1	Osteomyelitis, tibia			1		1
Dislocation:						Paralysis, arm			1		1
Clavicle			1		1	Paromychia				1	1
Coccyx			1		1	Pes planus	1		2		3
Hip			1		1	Periostitis, tibia			2	1	3
Shoulder			3		3	Phimosis	1				1
Eczema:						Phlegmon:					
Hand				1	1	Arm			1		1
Leg	1			2	3	Finger	17	5	39	26	87
Epididymitis			2		2	Hand	13	3	23	7	46
Exostosis:						Leg and foot	12		7	1	20
Femur				1	1	Lip	2				2
Jaw			1		1	Proctitis	1				1
Tibia			1		1	Ranula			1	1	2
Erysipelas, face		1			1	Referred cases	4	1	10	2	17
Epithelioma	1				1	Refused treatment (able to pay)	2				2
Fissure in ano	1		1	1	3	Rheumatism	2		1	2	5
Fistula in ano	3		2	2	7	Scoliosis				1	1
Foreign body in—						Sinus, leg			1		1
Arm			1		1	Sprain:					
Foot		1			1	Arm and wrist	6	1	5	4	16
Hand	1	2	2	5	10	Back	5		4	1	10
Stomach			1		1	Foot, ankle, and knee	6	1	10	3	20
Fracture:						Hip			3		3
Colles	2		1	2	5	Hand and fingers	2		3	3	8
Clavicle	2		2	1	5	Shoulder	4	2	12	1	19
Femur	1				1	Stomatitis			11		11
Fibula	1		1		2	Stricture:					
Humerus	2		2	1	5	Esophagus	1				1
Inferior maxilla	1		1		2	Rectum				1	1
Metacarpal	3	1	1		5	Supernumerary digit			1		1
Multiple, of foot			1		1	Synovitis:					
Olecranon	1				1	Elbow	2				2
Potts	3			2	5	Knee	4	2	2	2	10
Rib	4		1		5	Wrist			1		1
Radius	1		2	1	4	Syphilis	1	1	4		6
Skull			1		1	Teno-synovitis, wrist			2		2
Supraorbital ridge	1				1	Thrombosis saphenous vein	1				1
Ulna	1				1	Tonsillitis				1	1
Frostbite:						Tarsalgia			2		2
Fingers	1		1		2	Tumors:					
Toes	1		1	1	3	Carcinomata—					
Furuncle:						Foot	2		1		3
Abdomen	1				1	Hand	2		1	1	4
Arm	5		11	1	17	Breast				4	4
Back	2		2		4	Cysts—					
Leg	3		1		4	Arm	1		1		2
Neck	5		1	1	7	Back	2			1	3
Ganglion, hand			2	1	3	Face	3		2	1	6
Gummata			1		1	Leg			1		1
Hemorrhoids:						Scalp	2	1	2	3	8
External	1		11	2	14	Shoulder			1		1
Internal	9		8	1	18	Tongue	1				1
Hernia, inguinal	7		6	1	14	Fibromata breast		2			2
Hydrocele	4		6		10	Fibrosarcomata hand			1		1
Hypertrophy of tonsils				1	1	Hæmatoma, scalp				1	1
Ingrowing toe nail	4		4	1	9	Lipoma, back	1		2	11	14
Insect sting	1		1		2	Osteosarcoma, tibia			1		1
Keloid	1		4	2	7	Papillomata—					
Loose cartilage in knee joint			1		1	Hand	2		3		5
Lumbago			2		3	Head			1		1
Lupus, face	11		1		12						
Lymphangitis, arm	1				1						

Surgical clinic—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Tumors—Continued.						Wounds—Continued.					
Papillomata—Cont'd.						Contused—Continued.					
Lip.....	1				1	Leg.....	3			1	4
Neck.....	1				1	Shoulder.....	2		2	1	5
Sarcoma, foot.....	1		1		2	Gunshot—					
Syphilitic.....			2	1	3	Arm.....			2		2
Unclassified above—						Leg.....		1	1		2
Scrotum.....	1		1		2	Lip.....			1		1
Chest.....			1		1	Old in leg.....	1		1		2
Jaw.....	1			1	2	Incised—					
Hip.....			1		1	Arm and hand.....	3		3	1	7
Ulcers:						Chest.....	2		3	1	6
Navel.....			1		1	Face.....	3		2	1	6
Phagadenic penis.....			1		1	Infected—					
Rectal.....	4		1	1	6	Arm (vaccination).....	2	1			3
Syphilitic of leg.....	6	1	5	3	15	Foot.....	2		1		3
Traumatic of leg.....	9	2	10	1	22	Hand.....	9		12	3	24
Tubercular of leg.....			1		1	Head.....	3		2		5
Varicose of leg.....	5	3	13	9	30	Lacerated—					
Unhealed stump of leg.....			1		1	Arm.....	1		3	1	5
Varicocele.....	3				3	Face.....	5		3	1	9
Varicose veins of leg.....	6	5	5	5	21	Hand.....	9		10	3	22
Wounds:						Head.....	5		7	1	13
Contused—						Punctured—					
Face.....	2	2	6	4	14	Abdomen.....			2		2
Foot.....	3		2	2	7	Chest.....			3		3
Hand.....	2		4	2	8	Foot.....		1	2		3
Head.....	3		4	2	9	Hand.....			3	2	5
Knee.....	2				2	Total.....	374	62	548	199	1,183

Grand total of visits, 3,754.

OPERATIONS IN SURGICAL CLINIC.

Amputation of—		Excisions of:	
Fingers.....	4	Tumors (unclassified)—Continued.	
Toes.....	1	Jaw.....	1
Supernumerary digit.....	1	Incision of—	
Circumcision.....	1	Abscesses—	
Curettage ulcers, leg.....	6	Alveolar.....	28
Dislocation of—		Of arm and hand.....	31
Clavicle reduced.....	1	Of back.....	9
Hip reduced.....	1	Of breast.....	3
Shoulder reduced.....	3	Of face.....	7
Excisions of—		Inguinal.....	2
Callositas of foot.....	1	Ischio-rectal.....	9
Cysts of—		Of leg.....	9
Scalp.....	20	Of neck.....	17
Shoulder.....	1	Of scalp.....	2
Tongue.....	1	Of sternum.....	1
Neck.....	1	Carbuncles—	
Epitheliomata of face.....	1	Arm.....	1
Fibromata of breast.....	2	Neck.....	4
Fibrosarcomata of hand.....	1	Periostitis tibia.....	1
Hæmatomata of scalp.....	1	Phlegmons of—	
Hemorrhoids—		Arm.....	1
Internal.....	9	Finger.....	87
External.....	7	Hand.....	46
Lipomata of back.....	9	Leg and foot.....	20
Necrosed bone of—		Lip.....	1
Femur.....	2	Ranula.....	2
Fibula.....	1	Plaster casts applied to fractures.....	3
Finger.....	1	Plaster jackets applied in case of scoliosis.....	2
Foot.....	2	Tapping:	
Frontal bone.....	1	Bursitis of wrist.....	15
Jaw.....	1	Hydrocele.....	10
Tibia.....	1	Removing—	
Papillomata of—		Bullet from thigh.....	1
Hand.....	3	Foreign bodies from—	
Head and face and neck.....	3	Arm and hand.....	7
Sarcomata of foot.....	2	Foot.....	1
Toe nails.....	9	Stomach.....	1
Tumors (unclassified)—		Total.....	425
Hip.....	1		
Chest.....	1		

General medical clinic.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcoholism	7	1		1	9	Lithæmia	1				1
Anæmia:						Migraine			1	4	5
Primary	2		6	1	9	Mitral regurgitation			1	1	2
Secondary	2	3	3	5	13	Nephritis:					
Aortic stenosis			1		1	Interstitial	4	1	1	1	7
Arterio-sclerosis			3	1	4	Acute parenchyma-					
Asthma			1	1	2	tous	1				1
Bradycardia				1	1	Chronic parenchyma-					
Bronchitis:						tous		1	2		3
Acute catarrhal	18	5	12	6	41	Neuralgia	5	6	7	9	27
Chronic catarrhal	17	1	16	7	41	Neurasthenia	5	6	2	7	20
Fibrinous			1		1	Neuritis			2	1	3
Cephalalgia	1		5	1	7	Oxyuris vermicularis		1			1
Cholangitis			1		1	Periostitis			2		2
Constipation	11	11	42	32	96	Pharyngitis				3	3
Coryza	1		2		3	Phlebitis				1	1
Cystitis	2	2	4	1	9	Pleuritis		2	4	1	10
Dysentery	5		9	4	18	Pleurodynia			3		3
Enteralgia	2		1		3	Poisoning:					
Enteritis:						Rhus	1	1			2
Acute	7	2	10	8	27	Ptomaine			1		1
Chronic	3		11	2	16	Rheumatism:					
Entero-colitis	4			3	7	Abarticular	10	3	26	18	57
Fever:						Acute articular	10	7	47	31	95
Intermittent malarial	32	11	58	31	132	Chronic articular	41	17	56	40	154
Typhoid	1		1		2	Rheumatoid arthritis	1	1			2
Gastritis:						Tuberculosis, acute mili-					
Acute	11	9	24	35	79	ary	6	1	7		14
Chronic	45	23	75	83	226	Tænia, saginata		1			1
Gastro-duodenitis	1			1	2	Tonsilitis	1				1
Glossitis			1		1	Sciatica	1		1		2
Hepatitis, fibrous	1		1		2	Syphilis	3	2	4	1	10
Hysteria		1		3	4	Referred	28	7	30	22	87
Indigestion, intestinal	10	3	5	13	31	Undiagnosed	14		15	21	50
Influenza	3		15	3	21						
Insolation	3		2		5						
Jaundice, catarrhal			1		1						
						Total	321	129	524	407	1,380

Grand total of visits, 3,921.

Clinic for diseases of throat and chest.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Adductor paralysis, l,						Foreign body in—Cont'd.					
vocal cord	1				1	Nose	1				1
Adenitis:						Pharynx			2	1	3
Syphilitic			1		1	Functional disease of				1	1
Tubercular	2				2	heart					
Adenoids, post-nasal						Glossitis:					
space	5	2	5	1	13	Acute			1	1	2
Alveolar abscess			1		1	Chronic follicular	1				1
Anæmia				1	1	Syphilitic			1		1
Aneurism			2	1	3	Goiter		2		3	5
Aortic:						Hæmoptysis			1		1
Regurgitation	1				1	Hypertrophy of:					
Stenosis			1		1	Heart	1		2	2	5
And mitral regurgita-						Tonsils	7	10	10	17	44
tion			1		1	Uvula	1		2	2	5
Arterial fibrosis				1	1	Lingual tonsils	3	3	4	11	21
Arythmia, cardiac	1		2		3	Influenza	1	3	3	4	11
Asthma	1		8	1	10	Insect sting of lip			1		1
Atheroma				1	1	Intercostal neuralgia				1	1
Bronchitis:						Irritable heart (tobacco)				1	1
Acute	11	4	22	16	53	Laryngitis:					
Chronic	8	1	9	3	21	Acute	3		3	2	8
Cleft palate		1			1	Subacute			4	2	6
Coryza			1		1	Chronic	2		3	3	8
Dilatation of heart	1		3		4	Lingual varix		1	4		5
Diphtheria				2	2	Mitral:					
Emphysema			3		3	Regurgitation	1	1	9	4	15
Empyema			1		1	Regurgitation and					
Epistaxis	1		1	1	3	stenosis			1		1
Epithelioma	1				1	Nasal spur	1	1		3	5
Foreign body in:						Necrosis vomer and eth-			1		1
Esophagus				1	1	moid				1	1
Larynx			1		3	Papilloma, nasal					

Clinic for diseases of throat and chest—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Paralysis, l. recurrent laryng. nerve			1		1	Septum nasi:					
Pericardial adhesions			1		1	Deflection of	4	2		1	7
Pericarditis			1		1	Perforation of	2		1	2	5
Peritonsillar abscess			2		2	Stenosis laryngis			1		1
Pharyngitis:						Stomatitis	2				2
Acuta	6		7	4	17	Syphilitic ulceration:					
Chronica	6	2	5	9	22	Epiglottis			1		1
Granulosa	1	1	2	2	6	Gums				1	1
Syphilitic	1	1	1		3	Larynx	1		1	1	3
Phthisis	19	6	37	11	73	Palate	4	1	11	10	26
Pleurodynia	7	3	16	21	47	Pharynx			2	1	3
Pleuritis	1		1		2	Nasal bones				1	1
Pleuritis, with effusion			1		1	Tonsil	2		3	1	6
Pneumonia, resolving			1		1	Tachycardia			1		1
Polyp, laryngeal			1		1	Tonsillar abscess			1		1
Polypi, nasal		2	1		3	Tonsillitis:					
Post-nasal catarrh	1	3	2	3	9	Acute catarrhal	7	3	9	10	29
Pyelitis alveolaris			1		1	Follicular	2	3	8	4	17
Rhinitis:						Ulceration:					
Acuta	2		5	2	9	Gums			1	1	2
Atrophica	1	1	6	2	10	Uvula			1		1
Hypertrophica	2	3	5	4	14	Vocal cords	1				1
Sicca			1		1	Uvula, elongated		2	7	1	10
Rhino-pharyngitis:						Referred	3		2		5
Acuta	3		2	1	6	Undiagnosed	4	6	8	8	26
Chronic	8	8	14	7	37	Total	146	79	288	196	709
With hypertroph tonsil			1		1						
With phthisis			1		1						

Grand total of visits, 4,038.

OPERATIONS IN CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF THROAT AND CHEST.

Adenoids removed from nasal vault	7	Incision of peritonsillar abscess	3
Amputation of uvula	10	Operation for deflected septum	1
Cauterization of—		Removal of—	
Faucial tonsil	1	Nasal polypi	4
Inferior turbinate body	8	Foreign body from nose	1
Lingual tonsil	3	Scarification of tonsils	1
Septum nasi	1	Tonsillectomy	36
Pharynx	3	Tonsillectomy for tonsillar abscess	6
Excision of—		Not specified	10
Lingual tonsil	4	Total	100
Epulis	1		

Clinic for children's diseases.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abcess		1	5	7	13	Fracture clavicle	1		1		2
Adenitis	3	3	5	3	14	Furunculosis		1	2	1	4
Amenorrhœa		1		2	3	Gastritis			2	4	6
Anæmia	3	1	1	4	9	Genu-valgum			1		1
Anterior polio-myelitis		1	1		2	Gonorrhea	1		6	2	9
Ascaris lumbricoides	1	1	2	2	6	Hernia	4				4
Bronchitis	5	6	4	6	21	Herpes zoster		1		1	2
Burns	1				1	Hip disease			2		2
Chorea		1	2	2	5	Impetigo	7	3	4	6	20
Constipation			2	1	3	Incised wound	2			1	3
Contusion	2	2	4	4	12	Insect bite			1	1	2
Diarrhea			1		1	Lacerated wound	5		3	1	9
Diphtheria	1		1		2	La grippe		1		1	2
Dyspepsia		4	19	11	34	Marasmus			1		1
Eczema	7	4	6	8	25	Measles			1		1
Enteritis			2	2	4	Osteitis	1				1
Enurisis	3	4	2	4	13	Pertussis	2	3	3	3	11
Entero-colitis		1	2	2	5	Phimosis	3		2		5
Epilepsy	1			1	2	Phthisis pulmonalis		1	1		2
Fever:						Pott's disease		1	1		2
Intermittent	3	8	14	15	40	Rhinitis		2	3	2	7
Remittent	1		1		2	Rhus toxicodendron	1	1	1		3
Foreign body				1	1	Scabies		1	5	1	7
Fracture of humerus	1				1	Scoliosis		1		1	2

Clinic for children's diseases—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Serofula.....	1	1	2	2	6	Tumor of scalp.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sprains.....	3	.....	2	1	6	Ulcer.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Stomatitis.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	Urticaria.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Synovitis.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	Undiagnosed.....	3	3	5	.....	11
Syphilis, congenital.....	.....	1	3	4	8	Vaccination.....	7	8	17	14	46
Tinea capitis.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	Vaginitis.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Tinea circinata.....	1	.....	4	1	6	Referred.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Tonsillitis.....	4	3	3	15	25						
Traumatism.....	2	.....	2	1	5	Total.....	86	74	158	140	458

Grand total of visits, 1,072.

LIST OF OPERATIONS.

Fractures, forearm.....	2	Equino varus.....	1
Abscess incised.....	4	Flexion of hip corrected under chloroform	
Circumcision.....	2	and plaster of paris spica applied.....	1
Glossitis.....	2		
Flexion of knee corrected and plaster		Total.....	14
applied.....	2		

Clinic for skin diseases.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Acne.....	1	2	4	4	14	Pityriasis rosea.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Acne rosacea.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Pruritus senilis.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Alopecia areata.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Psoriasis.....	5	2	.....	.....	7
Chloasma.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	Purpura hemorrhagica.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Dermatitis:						Scabies.....	6	2	3	2	13
Capillitii.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Sycosis:					
Veneuata.....	8	3	2	1	14	Nonparasitic.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Ecthyma.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Parasitic.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Eczema.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Syphiloderma.....	11	10	24	29	74
Eczema seborrhoicum.....	15	4	15	14	48	Tinea:					
Erythema multiforme.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Versicolor.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Impetigo contagiosa.....	4	4	10	5	23	Trichophytosis cor-					
Keloid.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	poris.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Leucoderma.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	Urticaria.....	1	2	3	3	9
Lichen:						Variola.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
Planus.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Verruca.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Tropicus.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1						
Lupus erythematosus.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Total.....	64	33	74	63	234
Pediculosis pubis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1						

Grand total of visits, 741.

Clinic for nervous diseases.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alcoholism.....	5	.....	1	.....	6	Neurasthenia.....	6	8	5	2	21
Anterior polio-myelitis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	Paralysis agitans.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Antero-lateral sclerosis.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	Progressive muscular at-					
Cephalalgia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	rophy.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	Neuritis.....	1	1	3	.....	1
Cerebral syphilis.....	2	.....	8	.....	10	Cerebral embolism.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy.....	7	1	8	4	20	Opium habit.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Exophthalmic goitre.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Cerebral thrombosis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Facial paralysis.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	Frostbite.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hysteria.....	.....	4	.....	2	6	Masturbation.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Locomotor ataxia.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	Spinal congestion.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Melancholia.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Seminal emissions.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Migraine.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Referred.....	1	.....	2	1	4
Multiple neuritis.....	7	1	.....	.....	8						
Neuralgia.....	3	1	1	3	8	Total.....	41	19	39	18	117

Grand total of visits, 2,047.

Clinic for diseases of women.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abortion.....		3		1	4	Retroflexion of uterus.....		1		4	5
Abscess, vulvo-vaginal.....		2		2	4	Retroversion of uterus.....		1		7	8
Adhesions, pelvic.....				4	4	Salpingitis.....		11		42	53
Anteflexion of uterus.....				9	9	Subinvolution of uterus.....		5		5	10
Anteversio of uterus.....				2	2	Syphilis, urethra, pro-					
Breast, inflammation of.....		3		2	5	lapse.....		8		26	34
Caruncle, urethral.....				2	2	Syphilis.....		3			3
Cervix, laceration of.....		1		9	10	Uterus, infantile.....				1	1
Chancroid.....				14	14	Vaginitis:					
Cystitis.....		5		20	25	Gonorrheal.....		2		10	12
Endometritis.....		12		58	70	Senile.....				1	1
Fibroid of uterus.....		2		11	13	Simple.....		18		52	70
Menopause.....		5		16	21	Vulvæ pruritus.....		3		2	5
Menses, delayed.....		2		2	4	Vicarious menstruation.....				2	2
Ovaritis.....		3		12	15	Undiagnosed.....		2		8	10
Perineum and cervix, lace-						Refused examination and					
ration of.....		2		3	5	referred elsewhere.....				13	13
Pregnancy.....		9		40	49	Total.....		101		384	485
Procidencia of uterus.....				1	1						
Prolapse of uterus.....		1			1						

Grand total of visits, 1,759; number of operations, 17.

Clinic for genitourinary diseases.

Adenitis, inguinal.....	23		140		163	Hydrocele.....	2		2		4
Balanitis.....	1				1	Syphilis.....	12		37		49
Chancroid.....	47		178		225	Enlarged prostate.....	1		1		2
Chancre.....	9		12		21	Herpes preputialis.....	4		5		9
Condylomata.....	2		7		9	Impotency.....			7		7
Cystitis.....	9		28		37	Hernia.....	3		2		5
Epididymitis.....	6		21		27	Urethral:					
Gonorrhea:						Fistula.....			1		1
Acute.....	115		324		439	Hemorrhage.....			3		3
Chronic.....	21		31		52	Referred to:					
Orchitis.....	1		13		14	General medical.....	3		13		16
Phimosis.....	6		14		20	Surgery.....	2		9		11
Paraphimosis.....	4		9		13	Skin.....			3		3
Stricture.....	5		19		24	Total.....	278		882		1,160
Urethritis.....	2		4		6						
Varicocele.....	2				2						

Grand total of visits, 3,552. Total number of operations, 103.

Report of clinical diagnosis department of Lionel laboratory for the year ending June 30, 1902.

Urinalyses.....	108
Specimens of sputum examined.....	69
Pus smears examined.....	17
Blood examinations:	
For malarial parasites.....	20
Counting of corpuscles.....	4
For Widal's reaction.....	2
Pathological specimens examined:	
Tumors—	
Carcinoma.....	5
Spindle-celled sarcoma.....	1
Fibro-sarcoma.....	2
Endothelioma.....	1
Cavernous angioma.....	1
Fibro-adenoma.....	1
Pappilloma.....	1
Miscellaneous pathological specimens:	
Granulation tissue.....	2
Syphilitic tissue.....	1
Chancre.....	1
Lympho-adenoid tissue.....	1
Miscellaneous specimens:	
Ascitic fluid.....	3
Cyst contents.....	1
Taenia saginata.....	1
Total.....	242

Respectfully submitted.

WALLACE JOHNSON, M. D.

July 1, 1902.

Annual report of the X-ray department, Lionel laboratory, ending June 30, 1902.

Fluoroscopic examinations in fracture cases (location of fracture and position of fragments determined)	77
Radiographs of fractures (location of fracture and position of fragments determined)	90
Fluoroscopic examinations in cases of suspected fracture (absence of fracture demonstrated)	22
Radiographs in cases of suspected fracture (absence of fracture demonstrated)	28
Negative results in cases of suspected fracture or dislocation	19
Fluoroscopic examinations for locating foreign bodies (position of foreign body demonstrated)	11
Radiographs for locating foreign bodies (position of foreign body demonstrated)	19
Negative results in locating foreign bodies	7
Radiographs in cases of suspected aneurism	3
Radiographs for all other purposes	11
Exposures for therapeutic purposes, carcinoma, etc.	88
Total	378

THOS. A. GROOVER, M. D.

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital for year ending June 30, 1902.

Contributor.	Donation.
<i>July, 1901.</i>	
Mrs. Ledyard	4 gowns, 1 hot-water bottle, mosquito netting, and glasses.
S. Kann Sons & Co.	2 loads kindling wood.
Mrs. Colonel Sharpe	Books and magazines.
Johnson & Johnson	1 dozen rolls adhesive plaster, 1 dozen adhesive plaster strips.
Mrs. Arnold Hague	Freezer of cream, cakes, for nurses and doctors.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.
<i>August, 1901.</i>	
Judge Hagner	Books and papers.
American Rose Co.	Cut flowers.
H. F. Sequartz	Cash, \$10.
Dr. David Todd Stewart	Razor for emergency room.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers.
<i>September, 1901.</i>	
Judge Hagner	Books and papers.
American Rose Co.	Cut flowers for wards.
Mrs. Walter Wertzell	Cash, \$20.
Messrs. Preston, Almy, Hellen	Check for \$100.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers.
Mrs. Sharpe	Books and magazines.
The Palais Royal	1 book for patients.
<i>October, 1901.</i>	
F. M. Criswell	Marble slab for dining room.
Col. Theo. A. Bingham	Cut flowers for wards.
Mrs. Ffoulke	Do.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Do.
Mrs. Arnold Hague	Unbleached muslin for shrouds.
<i>November, 1901.</i>	
Mrs. Randall Webb	Bundle of old linen.
Mrs. Taylor	1 dozen cakes Ichthyol soap.
Miss Marie Lound	1 dozen oranges.
Mrs. McKelvey	Books and magazines.
Mrs. Ffoulke	Do.
Mrs. Robert Fisher	Fruit for patients.
Mrs. B. A. Lieber	Fruit and crackers for patients.
Jarvis Sons	2 turkeys for Thanksgiving.
G. Kraft's Sons	One-half dozen mince-meat pies.
Dr. Geo. Kober	Cash, \$5.
Cooperative Sewing Society	
<i>December, 1901.</i>	
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers for wards.
Mrs. Hobson	Curtains for Nurses' Home.
Mrs. H. Randall Webb	Turkey for Christmas.
Mrs. Birney	Books and magazines.
Mrs. Eugene Hale	Do,

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, etc.—Continued.

Contributor.	Donation.
<i>December, 1901—Continued.</i>	
Mrs. Hobson.....	Turkey and cranberries for Christmas dinner.
Chas. Javins Sons.....	Turkey for Christmas dinner.
Mrs. Postlethwaite.....	Books and toys for children.
Miss Seibert.....	3 dozen oranges for Christmas.
Mrs. Perkins.....	Fruit, books, and toys for children.
Mrs. Newcomb.....	Nut cake for Christmas dinner.
Mrs. Arnold Hague.....	Freezer of cream.
Geo. Krafft's Sons.....	Half dozen mince pies for Christmas.
F. W. Blackford.....	3 bottles wine.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers.
Mrs. Chas. Ffoulke.....	Cash, \$5.
Ladies' Auxiliary Board.....	Muslin for operating-room gowns, nightshirts and shrouds, cooking utensils, chairs, and table for nurses' home.
Mrs. Beckridge.....	Magazines.
<i>January, 1902.</i>	
Cooperative Sewing Society.....	14 short nightshirts.
Col. Theo. A. Bingham.....	Cut flowers.
Mrs. F. A. Miller.....	Magazines for wards.
Mrs. Robert J. Fisher.....	Rugs for nurses' home.
Mrs. Leiber.....	Freezer of cream and curtains for private room.
Mrs. Merton A. Smith.....	Tray covers for private room.
Hon. Montague Lessler.....	Cut flowers.
Friday Morning Sewing Class, through Miss Riggs.	24 cheese-cloth dusters, and 2 dozen napkins.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers.
<i>February, 1902.</i>	
Mrs. F. A. Miller.....	Finger bowls and pictures for nurses' home.
Mrs. Arnold Hague.....	Lamp for nurses' home.
Mrs. Postlethwaite.....	Check for \$10.
Mrs. Merton Smith.....	Napkins, china closet, dishes, bureau covers, screen covers, and tray cloth for No. 6.
Ladies' Auxiliary Board.....	Cooking utensils for kitchen, 1 table, 6 chairs, 1 rocker, 1 Morris chair for nurses' home, new floor in parlor and hall.
Mrs. Z. A. Gaff.....	6 bath mats, zinc top for kitchen table.
Mrs. Frank Ellis.....	1 ream paper.
Mrs. Perkins.....	2 hot-water bottles.
Mrs. F. A. Miller.....	Lamp for nurses' home.
Dr. S. M. Burnett.....	Curtains for nurses' home.
Mr. Lansburgh.....	Check for \$5.
Mrs. Anson Mills.....	Gas shades for nurses' home.
<i>March, 1902.</i>	
Col. Theo. A. Bingham.....	Cut flowers.
Mrs. Colonel Sharpe.....	Magazines.
Mrs. Postlethwaite.....	Books and toys.
<i>April, 1902.</i>	
National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers.
Mrs. C. Parish.....	1 bolt white cotton, 2 bolts outing flannel.
Ladies' Auxiliary Board.....	Linoleum for hall at nurses' home, 200 yards unbleached cotton, table linen, new sink in diet kitchen, 2 dozen men's undershirts, new plumbing and bath tubs, floors in bath-rooms.
Junior Sewing Society, through Mrs. Postlethwaite.	Curtains for nurses' home.
Friday Morning Sewing Class, through Miss Riggs.	2 dozen towels, 1 dozen napkins, 1 dozen dusters, 13 pillow-cases, 21 sheets.
<i>May, 1902.</i>	
Judge A. B. Hagner.....	Books and papers.
Colonel Bingham.....	Cut flowers.
S. Kann Sons & Co.....	Load of kindling wood.
Mrs. Raiks.....	Cash, \$20.
National Flower Guild.....	Cut flowers.
Mrs. Goddard.....	1 tea pan, 3 pitchers.
<i>June, 1902.</i>	
Colonel Bingham.....	Cut flowers.
Mrs. Randall Webb.....	One-half dozen pajamas.

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, etc.—Continued.

Contributor.	Donation.
<i>June, 1902—Continued.</i>	
Mrs. S. S. Howland.....	Cut flowers.
Junior Sewing Society.....	100 towels.
Mrs. Lieber.....	1 dozen napkins, 3 tray covers, 3 bureau covers, sheets and
National Plant and Flower Guild.....	Cut flowers.
Mrs. Lieber.....	Groceries.
S. Kann Sons & Co.....	Kindling wood.
Mrs. Evans.....	Old linen.

Contributions donation day, December 3, 1901.

E. Morrison Paper Co.....	500 donation bags.
Mrs. Postlethwaite.....	Check for \$2.25.
Mrs. Richard Mulligan.....	Sugar and coffee.
Mr. W. F. Roberts.....	Printing 500 donation bags.
Mrs. Whipple.....	Breakfast food and tea.
Mrs. W. S. Cowles.....	Apples and oranges.
Browning & Middleton.....	6 cans soup, 5 pounds sugar, 2 pounds coffee.
Dr. W. P. Carr.....	Case of beer.
Mr. James Topham.....	1 sack flour.
Mr. Chas. A. James.....	1 sack granulated sugar.
Franklin & Co.....	Check for \$10.
Conrad Becker.....	1 barrel flour.
Mrs. Randall Webb.....	2 bags flour.
Mrs. S. J. Coffee.....	Groceries.
Miss Woodhull.....	Sack of flour.
Mrs. Horace Gray.....	25 pounds granulated sugar.
Mrs. Blaine.....	\$20.
Z. D. Gilman.....	Check, \$5.
Mrs. Dr. Walsh.....	Preserves and fruit.
Miss Jane Riggs.....	Cash, \$5.
Mr. Corbin Thompson.....	Check, \$5.
Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Hawkes.....	Bag olein soap.
Mrs. John Evans.....	1 dozen cakes soap.
Mrs. Andrew Loeffler.....	2 shirts.
Mrs. J. G. Parke.....	\$5.
Mr. C. Rudolph.....	Cash, \$5.
Mrs. Simon Newcomb.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen towels.
Woodward & Lothrop.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen cans tomatoes, bag sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen soap, bag graham flour.
Gen. and Mrs. W. B. Rochester.....	Check, \$2.50.
Miss Seibert.....	Cash \$2.
Mr. and Mrs. John B. Wright.....	Bag cut sugar.
Mrs. H. W. Fitch.....	Coffee and groceries.
Mr. John Espey.....	2 hair brushes.
Dulin & Martin.....	2 dozen tumblers.
Mrs. Austin.....	1 dozen cans soup, 1 dozen jelly.
Mrs. Adam Franklin.....	Groceries.
Mrs. Allen McLane.....	Do.
Hoover & Denham.....	Sack flour.
Mrs. L. A. Chery.....	Groceries.
Miss Symonds.....	Do.
S. Kann Sons & Co.....	1 dozen toilet paper, 1 dozen sand soap, 1 dozen pearline basin, 3 buckets, 2 dusters, 3 mops.
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Worg.....	Sack flour.
Mr. J. Blake Kendall.....	1 barrel flour.
To-Kalon Wine Co.....	Sherry, port, brandy, and whisky.
Mrs. John Webb.....	Bag granulated sugar.
Mrs. E. I. Hutchinson.....	Bag of coffee.
Mrs. Audenreid.....	Groceries.
Mrs. and Miss Lovett.....	Do.
Mr. Wm. L. Reed.....	Do.
Miss C. E. Webb.....	Bag flour.
Cranford Paving Co.....	25 pounds sugar and coffee
Dr. T. Ritchie Stone.....	Sugar.
Miss Stone.....	9 boxes crackers.
Robert King Stone.....	5 boxes oats.
Justice Cox.....	Groceries.
Mrs. F. N. Carver.....	Bag sugar.
Mrs. Alex. Legare.....	Groceries.
Mrs. Poindexter.....	Bag flour.
Mrs. Goddard.....	Groceries.
Miss Grogan.....	Bag of granulated sugar
Mrs. Theo. Jewett.....	Groceries.
Mr. Krafft.....	Bag sugar.
Mr. Burch.....	Groceries.
Miss L. M. Ledyard.....	Bag of starch.
Mrs. A. C. Addison.....	Groceries.
B. B. Earnshaw & Bro.....	Matches and bluing.

Contributions donation day, December 3, 1901—Continued.

Contributor.	Donation.
Mrs. G. Byrd Harrison	25 pounds granulated sugar.
Mr. W. C. Whittimore	Groceries.
Miss Louise Lander	Do.
Dr. Jesse N. Reeve	Do.
Mrs. H. G. Sharpe	6 jars jelly, bag of flour, 2 pounds butter, 1 turkey, potatoes, sweet potatoes, beets, and apples.
Dr. Emory W. Reisinger	1 bottle wine, bag potatoes, and oatmeal.
Thos. Somerville & Sons	Check \$5.
Mrs. John Wand	Groceries.
Mrs. C. V. R. Berry	1 dozen jars jam.
The Misses Hoestuamis	Groceries.
Mrs. McCorut	Groceries and old linen.
Mrs. P. K. Reily	Bag of rice.
Mrs. C. K. Wright	Groceries.
Mrs. J. F. May	Do.
Mrs. A. A. Hockling	Do.
Judge and Mrs. Hagner	Do.
Admiral and Mrs. Hichborn	Cash \$2.
Miss Turnbull	Groceries.
Mr. Wm. R. Brown	5 boxes wheat flakes.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunter	Graham wafers.
Mrs. J. H. Gauler	Groceries.
Mrs. Robert Fisher	1 ton of coal.
Mrs. Thos. N. Page	Groceries.
Mrs. Walter W. Burdette	25 pounds granulated sugar.
Miss Fowler	Sack flour.
Mrs. Albert Ray	Starch, bluing, and sugar.
A. J. McKee & Co	3 hot-water bottles, 2 fountain syringes.
T. Ward	Bag granulated sugar.
Mrs. Beale	Check for \$20.
Geo. Veilman & Son	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel flour.
Mr. Robert N. Harper	Bag granulated sugar.
Mrs. M. Silk	Old linen and groceries.
Mrs. Emily McLean	Check for \$25.
Miss E. De Q. Woodbury	Cash, \$5.
Mrs. Arnold Hague	Linen for towels.
Mrs. Hawley	Bag of rice.
Miss Hawley	Box evaporated peaches.
Miss Mary Hawley	Bag of prunes.
Mrs. Anson Mills	1 Morris chair, 1 armchair, 2 hassocks, and sofa pillow.
Miss Waite	Box Olein soap.
Mrs. John O. Evans	Old linen.
Mrs. C. B. King	Piece of crash for towels.
Mrs. J. B. Foraker	Bag granulated sugar.
Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton	Cash, \$1.
Mrs. John Davis	4 brooms.

REPORT OF THE EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1902.*

TO the BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

The board of directors of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital submit the following report of the operations of this institution for the year ending June 30, 1902:

I. Dispensary. II. Casualty Hospital. III. Treasurer's account.

These reports show the work accomplished a gradual and fair increase of usefulness to the public.

There is much pressing need for relief required by a large number of men, women, and children who have no means, and many who having small means can not pay for medical attendance and medicine. It requires investigation by the student of the people to enable him to prove to the well to do that many deserving people suffer daily because they are unable to obtain relief for minor bodily pains and aches.

There are many classes of these people who obtain advice and medicine at this and kindred institutions. First, the very poor who earn very little can not earn more because of infirmity or age. Second, the idle men and women, whether because of choice or inability to obtain employment. Third, the employed, who receive for wages enough to keep the wolf from the door, but find the family without adequate food when the wage-earner is temporarily out of work or a member of the family attacked by disease. Fourth, those with chronic disease, and always with you, and many other classes, all unable to pay for treatment, need the care of institutions such as this.

Large State or private hospitals can not or do not reach these unfortunates. These large institutions find their buildings filled with a better class, who either pay full price for room and attendance or are given attention at a price which the patient can afford to pay, the institution being enabled to give charity because of private donations or interest from bequests.

This institution is semipublic. Its income is derived from the General Government and the District of Columbia, its sustaining members, and from its lady managers. From the two first sources it received \$2,000, and from the two last \$1,069.54 this fiscal year.

The board of directors and lady managers are proud of the showing made by Dr. Glen Jones, its house physician, and by John R. Wellington, M. D., its surgeon in chief; and with them the board of directors respectfully submit the report of the operations of the institution herewith.

Great care has been exercised by the house physician, with the help of the Associated Charities, to prevent imposition.

First relief is given every applicant. Before further advice or treatment is given the house physician must be fully convinced by his personal investigation; this failing, then by reference to the Associated Charities, and a favorable report from it before the applicant can receive further treatment.

The Casualty Hospital is conducted along similar lines. No case is allowed to be placed in a hospital bed unless the patient is unable to walk or to be carried in a vehicle from the hospital. Emergency cases requiring hospital treatment are treated only until able to be moved to the patient's home or to a regular hospital.

This report would be incomplete should it fail to give unstinted thanks to the noble band of ladies who have given largely of their time, influence, and money to increase the efficiency of the institution. They have given personal attention to the dispensary, hospital, and building. The lady managers have always been the helping hand and mainstay of the institution.

Nor shall the modesty and self-sacrifice of our medical faculty be forgotten or passed over as a matter of course. The time and professional attention given by each head of a clinic is an individual sacrifice offered the public by a profession we honor. The board tenders its sincere thanks to the gentlemen composing the medical staff of the institution.

The matron's duties are arduous and illy paid; nevertheless the dispensary and hospital has been well served by the best of matrons, Mrs. Hullfish, whose services the board desires to retain.

The increase in number of dispensary patients and emergency cases is such that the medical board recommended in a late report that the board of directors make an earnest effort to find a building better suited to the demands of the public on it.

There is needed a new building located near the present site, 217 Delaware avenue NE. The board of directors is advised that a suitable building can be erected for \$10,000, which will afford suitable and ample floor space for the work now performed in the old building.

The president of the board has been approached by several citizens who have tendered liberal sums with which to purchase a lot on which to build a dispensary and casualty hospital. More than \$3,000 is practically in hand for the purpose.

The board earnestly recommends and respectfully asks the aid of the Board of Charities in obtaining from Congress an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of a building for dispensary and casualty purposes.

ESTIMATES FOR 1903-4.

We desire your earnest consideration of the following estimate, which has been considered carefully by this board of directors, and its adoption is urgently requested:

For house physician, matron, and janitor	\$1,080
For board of house physician, three assistants, and janitor, and patients	900
For rent of building	400
For medical and surgical supplies and electrical supplies and instruments....	900
For interior repairs to building.....	150
For general maintenance and coal	800

4,230

Yours, very respectfully,

THOS. W. SMITH, *President.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Receipts.

From District appropriation.....	\$2,000.00
----------------------------------	------------

Disbursements.

Lewis Flemer, drugs.....	47.03
V. Baldwin Johnson, fuel.....	19.50
Harry W. Tobias, M. D., house physician, July, 1901.....	32.50
Anna L. Hullfish, matron for July, 1901.....	20.00
Charles Day, janitor for July, 1901.....	15.00
T. Glenn Jones, student for July, 1901.....	12.50
Lewis Flemer, drugs.....	61.34
Anna L. Hullfish, board and care of patients.....	13.80
James J. Hayes, hospital supplies (cotton cloth).....	8.47
Wm. J. Brewer, printing.....	23.50
Anna L. Hullfish, matron for August, 1901.....	20.00
T. Glenn Jones, student for August, 1901.....	12.50
Charles Day, janitor for August, 1901.....	15.00
Harry W. Tobias, M. D., house physician for August, 1901.....	32.50
Woodward & Lothrop, house supplies.....	11.23
Lewis Flemer, drugs.....	39.39
James J. Hayes, cotton cloth.....	3.34
Mary McCann, assistant matron for August, 1901.....	20.00
Anna L. Hullfish, board of patients.....	9.30
Anna L. Hullfish, matron for September, 1901.....	20.00
T. Glenn Jones, student for September, 1901.....	12.50
Harry W. Tobias, M. D., house physician for September, 1901.....	32.50
Charles Day, janitor for September, 1901.....	15.00
Anna L. Hullfish, board of patients, September.....	10.65
Woodward & Lothrop, house supplies.....	12.76
American Ice Co., ice.....	14.47
Wm. V. Mahony, papering.....	7.50
A. J. McKee & Co., instruments.....	15.10
James J. Hayes, house supplies.....	2.20
Lewis Flemer, drugs.....	24.26
H. W. Tobias, M. D., house physician, October.....	32.50
T. Glenn Jones, student, October.....	12.50
Anna L. Hullfish, matron, October.....	20.00
Charles Day, janitor, October.....	15.00
Geo. F. Harbin, water rent.....	13.00
Lewis Flemer, drugs, October.....	35.55
Anna L. Hullfish, board of patients, October.....	2.10
Woodward & Lothrop, house supplies.....	2.76
B. L. Simpson, fuel.....	6.50
V. Baldwin Johnson, fuel.....	13.00
James J. Hayes, house supplies.....	2.55
Anna L. Hullfish, matron, November.....	20.00
T. Glenn Jones, student, November.....	12.50
Paul V. Freeman, M. D., house physician, November.....	32.50
Hiram Butler, janitor, 10 days.....	5.00
Richard Potter, janitor, 5 days.....	2.50
V. Baldwin Johnson, fuel.....	31.25
Woodward & Lothrop, house supplies.....	12.56
Anna L. Hullfish, board of patients.....	5.25
Lewis Flemer, drugs, November.....	43.16
James J. Hayes, house supplies.....	15.98
Paul V. Freeman, M. D., house physician, December.....	32.50
Anna L. Hullfish, matron, December.....	20.00
T. Glenn Jones, student, December.....	12.50
Charles Day, janitor, December.....	15.00
J. D. Gilman, drugs.....	16.50
Julius Lansburgh, house supplies.....	2.50
James J. Hayes, cotton cloth.....	3.15
V. Baldwin Johnson, fuel.....	18.75

M. McCormick, hospital supplies	\$2. 21
M. F. Hobson, supplies	9. 00
Frank Hume, hospital supplies	2. 25
A. J. McKee, hospital supplies	6. 45
Lewis Flemer, drugs	10. 93
Woodward & Lothrop, house supplies	2. 43
Paul V. Freeman, canceled.	
T. Glenn Jones, student assistant	12. 50
Anna L. Hullfish, matron, January, 1902	20. 00
Charles Day, janitor, January, 1902	15. 00
Paul V. Freeman, house physician, January, 1902	32. 50
Lewis Flemer, drugs	38. 29
Anna L. Hullfish, board of patients, December, 1901-January, 1902	4. 80
Jos. A. Herbert, repairs, plumbing	3. 10
Frank Hume, hospital supplies	2. 50
Wm. J. Brewer, painting	6. 50
B. L. Simpson, fuel	13. 00
Paul V. Freeman, M. D., house physician, February, 1902	32. 50
Anna L. Hullfish, matron, February, 1902	20. 00
T. Glenn Jones, student assistant, February, 1902	12. 50
Charles Day, janitor, February, 1902	15. 00
Anna Hullfish, board of patients, February, 1902	5. 10
B. L. Simpson, fuel	6. 50
Lewis Flemer, drugs	19. 67
V. Baldwin Johnson, fuel	43. 75
Frank Hume, hospital supplies	2. 50
T. Glenn Jones, student assistant, March, 1902	12. 50
Paul V. Freeman, M. D., house physician, March, 1902	32. 50
Anna L. Hullfish, matron, March, 1902	20. 00
Charles Day, janitor, March, 1902	15. 00
Mayo C. Mitchell, printing	5. 00
B. L. Simpson, fuel	6. 50
Lewis Flemer, drugs	25. 87
Anna L. Hullfish, board of patients	6. 30
Anna L. Hullfish, matron, April, 1902	20. 00
Paul V. Freeman, M. D., house physician, April, 1902	32. 50
T. Glenn Jones, student, April, 1902	12. 50
Charles Day, janitor, April, 1902	15. 00
Woodward & Lothrop, house supplies	3. 68
A. J. McKee & Co., instruments, etc.	3. 40
B. L. Simpson, fuel	6. 50
Lewis Flemer, drugs	31. 90
Woodward & Lothrop, house supplies	4. 07
James J. Hayes, cotton cloth	4. 50
Frank Hume, liquor, hospital supplies	2. 25
V. Baldwin Johnson, fuel	12. 50
Anna L. Hullfish, board of patients	7. 20
Anna L. Hullfish, laundry, March and April, 1902	10. 00
Paul V. Freeman, M. D., house physician, May, 1902	32. 50
T. Glenn Jones, student, May, 1902	12. 50
Anna L. Hullfish, board of patients, May, 1902	18. 90
Lewis Flemer, drugs	34. 61
Woodward & Lothrop, house supplies	1. 83
E. J. Lewis, drug supplies (plaster)	1. 35
M. McCormick, drug supplies	2. 76
National Safe Deposit Co., rent	66. 66
Paul V. Freeman, M. D., house physician, June, 1902	32. 50
Anna L. Hullfish, matron, May, 1902	20. 00
Anna L. Hullfish, matron, June, 1902	20. 00
T. Glenn Jones, student, June, 1902	12. 50
Lewis Flemer, drugs	28. 29
Anna L. Hullfish, board of patients, June, 1902	18. 15
Anna L. Hullfish, laundry and cleaning	17. 50
A. J. McKee & Co., instruments, etc.	10. 40
Total disbursements public funds	2, 000. 00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

Receipts.

1901.			
July	1.	Balance from last report	\$8. 60
Aug.	1.	T. J. Meyer, subscription	10. 00
		J. W. Babson, subscription	5. 00
		Dr. N. P. Barns	5. 00
		Euchre, additional	1. 00
		Tracy L. Jeffords, subscription	5. 00
	14.	H. K. Simpson, subscription	10. 00
	15.	H. K. Simpson, subscription	10. 00
	17.	Dr. W. P. C. Hazen, subscription	10. 00
		A. P. Clark, subscription	5. 00
		Frank Pitzer, subscription	5. 00
		B. L. Simpson, subscription	5. 00
Sept.	1.	Dr. G. C. Clark, subscription .....	. 35
		Thos. W. Smith	11. 00
	20.	R. Fant, patient, board	2. 00
		Elisha Dean, board	5. 00
Oct.	10.	H. P. Blair, subscription	50. 00
	16.	Geo. W. Harries, donation	46. 50
Nov.	9.	Proceeds of euchre, through H. W. Tobias	5. 50
	26.	V. Baldwin Johnson, donation	177. 95
	30.	Thos. W. Smith, donation	3. 00
Dec.	1.	Mrs. Eva McNabb, board and care	10. 00
		P. Maloney, subscription	5. 00
		T. J. Meyer, dues	25. 00
		Interest from investment	18. 00
		John C. Yost, donation	9. 00
		A. H. McGhan, donation	
1902.			
Jan.	14.	Patrick J. Sullivan, board and care	25. 50
		E. N. Russell, board and care	1. 50
		E. C. Davis, donation	3. 00
Feb.	11.	Proceeds from euchre, January 31, 1902	36. 15
		Edward Saeger, donation	2. 00
Mar.	11.	M. I. Weller, dues	5. 00
May	1.	Geo. F. Harbin, dues	5. 00
		Dominick Alsperzo, donation	2. 00
June	1.	Daniel B. Gottwals, board and care	11. 00
		Charles Frick, board and care	4. 00
	17.	J. W. Babson, dues	5. 00
		Thos. W. Smith, dues	5. 00
		B. W. Clark, dues	5. 00
		H. C. McCauley (donation through)	15. 34
	16.	Interest from investment (6 months)	25. 00
	24.	Dr. Chas. G. Stone, dues	5. 00
		Tracy L. Jeffords, dues	5. 00
		J. C. Yost, dues	5. 00
		Dr. W. P. C. Hazen, dues	5. 00
		Daniel Fraser, dues	5. 00
		R. B. Earshaw, dues	5. 00
		H. K. Simpson, dues	5. 00
	28.	Henry P. Blair, dues	5. 00
	30.	A. P. Clark, jr., dues	5. 00
		Oscar Luckett, dues	5. 00
		Through board of lady managers, proceeds of entertainment	421. 15
Total receipts, private funds			1,069. 54

Disbursements private funds.

1901.			
Aug.	6.	American Bonding Company, bond of treasurer (375)	\$7. 50
	14.	G. F. Harbin, return of money advanced (376)	5. 70
	22.	H. W. Tobias, drugs (377)	2. 00
	24.	Samuel Cupples, envelopes (378)	1. 64
	28.	B. L. Simpson, fuel (379)	26. 00

1901.		
Sept.	9. Washington Gaslight Company (380)	\$3. 60
	11. H. W. Tobias, drugs (381)	2. 00
Oct.	8. Washington Gaslight Company (382)	5. 10
	22. H. W. Tobias, hospital supplies (383)	2. 00
	Mark Bell, whitewashing and cleaning (384)	1. 50
	26. National Safe Deposit Company, rent (385)	66. 67
Nov.	9. Washington Gaslight Company (386)	7. 60
	American Ice Company (387)	1. 68
	Thomas W. Smith, return of money advanced (388)	177. 95
Dec.	9. Washington Gaslight Company (389)	7. 20
	12. Mark Bell, calcimining and cleaning (390)	2. 50
	23. Wm. H. Butler, paint, etc. (391)	2. 85
	31. W. P. Reeves, M. D., salary (392)	60. 00
	31. National Safe Deposit Company, rent (393)	33. 67
1902.		
Jan.	15. Washington Gaslight Company (394)	10. 00
Feb.	10. Washington Gaslight Company (395)	10. 90
	12. National Safe Deposit Company, rent (396)	33. 00
Mar.	10. Washington Gaslight Company (397)	7. 90
Apr.	7. Washington Gaslight Company (398)	7. 20
May	7. Washington Gaslight Company (399)	7. 20
	23. E. J. Lewis, plasters (400) .....	. 90
June	9. Washington Gaslight Company (401)	6. 20
	12. Anna L. Hullfish, for hire of servant (402)	2. 50
	30. Woodward & Lothrop, house supplies (404)	2. 95
	Lewis Flemer, drugs (405)	57. 82
	Dr. Wm. P. Reeves, salary (403)	47. 50
	J. C. Yost, repairs (cross charge)	18. 00
	A. H. McGhan, repairs (cross charge)	9. 00
	E. C. Davis, marble slab (cross charge)	3. 00
	Thos. W. Smith, material (cross charge) .....	. 35
	Board of lady managers, Washington Savings and Trust Com- pany, rent	266. 66
	Other items of current expense	70. 17
Total expenditures, private funds		978. 41

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.

Public funds, appropriation	\$2, 000. 00
Private funds, receipts and balance	1, 069. 54
Total receipts	3, 069. 54

Disbursements.

Public funds	\$2, 000. 00
Private funds	978. 41
	<hr/> 2, 978. 41
Balance	91. 13
	<hr/>
Balance of board of directors	6. 81
Balance of lady managers	84. 32
	<hr/> 91. 13

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. HARBIN, *Treasurer.*

General statement.

	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of charity patients admitted during year	24	17	97	112
Number discharged during year:				
Cured	23	17	42	65
Improved		1	54	44
Unimproved	1	2	2	3
Number of deaths during the year	4		2	
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients		376		

Total number days' maintenance furnished employees, 730.

Dispensary work.

Number of persons that received treatment during the year	5,471
Of above number, how many were new cases	1,416
Number of applicants for treatment refused	501
Number of surgical operations	130
Number of prescriptions compounded	6,722

THOS. W. SMITH,
For Board of Directors.

Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary by Dr. John Wellington during the year ending June 30, 1902.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Asphyxia, illuminating.....	1						1		2
Alcoholism	59	1	1		12		6		79
Adenitis						1	4		5
Appendicitis					1				1
Apoplexy					1				1
Angina pectoris.....					1				1
Abscess:									
Palate					2				2
Finger.....				1	2				3
Leg	1					1			2
Neck	1				1	1			3
Asthma, cardiac.....	1								1
Amputation, phalanx.....	2								2
Burns:									
Ear	1								1
Eye	1				1				2
Face.....	1			1					2
Hand.....	5				2	1			8
Lip						1	1		2
Leg.....				1		1			2
Arm	4			1			3		8
Breast	1						2		3
Side				2			1		3
Mouth				4			3		7
Bubo							1		1
Cellulitis, hand				1					1
Conjunctivitis	2			1					3
Congestion					1				1
Chalazion	1								1
Coma					2				2
Colic, intestinal.....	1						1		2
Carbuncle	1								1
Concussion, brain.....	1	1					1		3
Dislocation:									
Thumb		1							1
Finger.....	1	1			2	1			5
Elbow					1				1
Shoulder	3								3

Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary by Dr. John Wellington during the year ending June 30, 1902—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Dysentery			2		1			1	4
Debility, general	1								1
Delirium tremens	3								3
Dermatitis rhus poisoning	1								1
Epilepsy	16		7		2	1	10	2	38
Erysipelas					1				1
Exhaustion	4		1						5
Epistaxis					3				3
Foreign body:									
Eye	13	1	1		4		3		22
Hand		3	2		2		3		10
Toe					1		1		2
Esophagus	1	1					1		3
Leg	1								1
Nose		1						3	4
Fracture:									
Clavicle	1	1		1					3
Colles	1	3	3		1		2		10
Fibula	2				1				3
Humerus	1		2	4	1				8
Skull	4	2			1				7
Tibia	2				2				4
Radius	4	2			2				8
Rib	4		3		1				8
Femur	2	3				1		1	7
Phalanx	2								2
Patella	1				1				2
Metacarp					1				1
Ulna	1	1			1				3
Inferior maxilla		1				1			2
Nasal	1							1	2
Furunculosis, axilla		2			1		1		4
Gastritis, acute	3				5			1	9
Heat prostration	4		1		9				14
Hæmatoma:									
Leg	1				1				1
Scalp	3				1	2			6
Herpes zoster	2								2
Hæmoptysis	1				2		1		4
Hysteria			1		1		1		2
Hernia:									
Strangulated	1								1
Inguinal	1								1
Hæmatemesis					2				2
Insanity	1								1
Mitral regurgitation					1	1	1		3
Miscarriage			1						1
Malaria				3	1		2		6
Morphine habit	1								1
Mastitis							2		2
Necrosis, phalanx							2		2
Odontalgia	6	3	2	7	23	7	16	3	67
Orchitis, traumatic	2								2
Œdema, general	2								2
Otalgia	1				1				2
Ophthalmia neonotorum						1			1
Pertusis				1					1
Paraphymosis	2	1			4	1			8
Pharyngitis					1				1
Pneumonia	1								1
Phlegmon:									
Finger					1				1
Thumb	1								1
Poisoning:									
Opium	1		1				2		4
Ptomaine					1				1
Morphine	1								1
Kerosene							2		2
Lye	2	2							2
Iodine			1						1
Retention urine		2			6	2	1		11
Sprain:									
Back	5						2		7
Wrist	12				7		2		21

Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary by Dr. John Wellington during the year ending June 30, 1902—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Sprain—Continued.									
Ankle	8	1			2		3		14
Elbow	3	3	2		1	1			9
Finger	5	1							6
Leg					1				1
Thumb	1	1			1				3
Knee	1								1
Shoulder			1		1				2
Synovitis, knee							1		1
Shock					1				1
Syncope	2		9				2	1	14
Tonsillitis	2						3		5
Typhoid fever							1		1
Vertigo			1						1
Varicose veins, rupture			1						1
Vaccinations		12		13		5		8	38
Wounds, contused:									
Eye	7	1			5	2	10		27
Arm	9	4	2		2	1	3		19
Leg	11		1		3	1			16
Finger	5	1			1				7
Knee	3				3				6
Nose	1								1
Scalp	7		1		4				12
Face	14				8		1		23
Shoulder	11	1	1		2	1	1		17
Back	2				1		1		4
Side	4				2				6
Hand	1								2
Cheek	6				1		1		8
Chest	1								1
Abdomen					1				1
Wounds, crushed:									
Toe	1								1
Thumb					2				2
Finger	3	2			3				8
Leg	1				1				2
Wounds, incised:									
Abdomen						1			1
Brow	10	1		5	6		1		23
Finger	9	3	2		3	1	2		20
Side						1			1
Scalp	19				13	1	2		34
Neck	2				3	1	2		8
Thigh	2								2
Thumb	5	1			1	1			8
Wrist	4	1				3			8
Cheek	5	1				3	8		17
Lip			1	1			1		3
Arm	1	2			2	1			6
Ear					1				1
Hand	2				5		1		8
Foot					1	1			2
Nose	4								4
Wounds, infected:									
Hand	2		2		3				7
Head	1								1
Thumb	2						1		3
Finger	3	3	2	1	9		4		22
Foot	3				1		1		5
Arm					1	1			2
Jaw							1		1
Lip	1				1				2
Nose					1				1
Wounds, lacerated:									
Scalp	44	2	3	2	24	1	6	2	84
Face	5	2		2	3		3		15
Ear	1	2			2	1			6
Brow	21	3	3		8	2	8	2	47
Cheek	4				2		2	2	10
Finger	8	8	1		11	3			31
Chin	10	1			2				13
Perineum		1							1
Nose	18				1				19

Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary by Dr. John Wellington during the year ending June 30, 1902—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Wounds, lacerated—Continued.									
Wrist.....	2				1				3
Arm.....	2				1				3
Hand.....	3	1	1		9				14
Lip.....	2	6			4		3		15
Chest.....		1			3		1		5
Foot.....	1	2				1			4
Neck.....					1				1
Leg.....	1	3			1				5
Wounds, stab:									
Shoulder.....					1				1
Thigh.....					1				1
Side.....					1				1
Back.....							1		1
Breast.....							1		1
Wounds, gunshot:									
Chest.....					1				1
Nose.....	1								1
Leg.....					1				1
Arm.....						1			1
Thigh.....	1				1				2
Wounds, punctured:									
Finger.....	1	2			6	1	2		12
Leg.....					2				2
Lip.....	1								1
Neck.....			1			1			2
Arm.....		1		1	1		1		4
Foot.....		1			2				3
Forehead.....		1							1
Total.....	515	110	64	53	309	60	158	26	1,295

Operations, 625.

Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary by dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1902.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Arthritis.....							2	1	3
Adenitis.....		1			3	2	6		12
Abscess:									
Submaxillary.....		2			1		1		4
Neck.....					2	2	2		6
Shoulder.....					1				1
Arm.....	1				1		1		3
Ear.....					1		1		2
Hand.....	1								1
Labia.....			1				3		4
Breast.....							1		1
Anemia.....				1	7	6	3		17
Abortion.....							4		4
Amenorrhea.....			1				8		9
Anteflexion.....							11		11
Atrophy, testicle.....					1				1
Alopecia.....			1						1
Asthma.....	3								3
Alcoholism, chronic.....	1								1
Aortic regurgitation.....			1		3		2		6
Bubo.....					17		10		27

Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary by dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1902—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Hemorrhoids	2				5		3		10
Herpes zoster	3				1		2		6
Hemorrhage, viterious					2				2
Heat exhaustion							2		2
Hydrosalpinx							1		1
Hemiplegia	1								1
Hydrocele					1		2		3
Hypertrophied tonsil								1	1
Hernia, inguinal		1							1
Impetigo	3	1		2					6
Inflamed vulva							1		1
Impotence					1				1
Infantile uterus							2		2
Ileo-colitis				2		4		8	14
Impacted cerum	2		2		2		2		8
Irritable heart							1		1
Indigestion	12	1	12	1	22	5	39	5	96
Iritis					8	1	8	1	18
Influenza					3		3		6
Keloid					2		4		6
Keritis				3	3		5		11
Lacerated—									
Cervix							2		2
Perineum							1		1
Leucorrhœa							7		7
Lumbracoides						3		1	4
Lymphangitis		2				4			6
Leukoma	1						2	4	7
Laryngitis	1				5	1	2		9
Mastoiditis				1					1
Menopause			2				8		10
Menorrhagia							2		2
Malaria	2		2		5		12		21
Marasmus		2				2			4
Mitral regurgitation	1	1				1	1		4
Measles						1			1
Migraine	1				1		1		3
Neuralgia					3		2		5
Neuresthenia	1		3				3		7
Oedema, lip					1				1
Orchitis	2				6				8
Otitis media	3	6	7	3	4	8	7	3	42
Phlegmon, finger			1		2		5		8
Phymosis	2	3			10	1			16
Psoriasis	3	1	1		2			2	10
Pruritis, vulva			1				3		4
Pharyngitis	4		5	1	15		6		31
Parasthesia							1		1
Pregnancy			2				22		24
Pelvic adhesions							1		1
Pyosalpinx							3		3
Pelvic cellulitis							1		1
Prolapse, ovary							1		1
Pertusis		2		2		3		9	16
Phthisis					1		2	1	4
Pemphigus		1							1
Presbyopia	1		1		1				3
Phlyctenular keretitis			1						1
Palpitation, heart	1				4				5
Pneumonia							1		1
Rachitis				2		8		2	12
Rhinitis	3	2		5		7	1	5	24
Refraction, eye							4		4
Rhus poisoning			1			1			2
Retroflexion							8		8
Retroversion							1		1
Rheumatism	11		8		29		38		86
Regurgitation, mitral	1				1		2		4
Strabismus				1					1
Syphilis	4		5		37	8	14	17	84
Subinvolution							1		1
Scabies	2			1	2				5
Stricture	1								1
Synovitis, knee					1				1

478 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary by dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1902—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Sprain:									
Elbow					1				1
Wrist		1			1				2
Shoulder					1				1
Back						6	1	2	8
Stomatitis		1				1		1	3
Seporrhœa						1		1	2
Sporadic cretinism			3				21		24
Salpingitis							2		2
Suppressed menstruation							2		2
Scurvy	2		2		13	1	8	1	27
Tuberculosis, pulmonary					2		1		3
Traumatism, eye		1		5	1	2		1	10
Tinæ tonsoræ					1				1
Tinæ barbæ						1		1	2
Tongue tie			1			3	9	3	31
Tonsilitis	5	4			6			2	2
Tortocolis								1	1
Typhoid									
Ulcer:									
Leg	2	1	1	1	3	6		16	33
Cornea					1		1		2
Urethritis, specific					1				1
Uvulitis			1						1
Varocella						2		3	5
Varicocele	1								1
Vaccination		10		4		1		8	23
Vaginitis							14		14
Vicarious menstruation							1		1
Wounds, contused:									
Scalp	1		1		3				5
Arm	1					1		1	3
Knee	1	1							2
Wounds, gunshot:									
Leg					1				1
Arm					1				1
Wounds, incised:									
Arm	3		1	1	3				8
Heel					1				1
Leg		1							1
Face					2			1	3
Nose								1	1
Wounds, infected:									
Heel					2				2
Finger	1						1		2
Arm				1	4				5
Foot	1				5				6
Hand	1		1	2	4	2	1		11
Wounds, lacerated:									
Scalp	3	3			13	3	1	1	24
Face	1	3			1	1			6
Hand	9	8	1	1	5	3	3	1	31
Arm					2		2		4
Thumb					1				1
Toe					1				1
Abdomen					2	1	1		4
Foot					3		2		5
Wrist							1		1
Lip	1								1
Knee						1			1
Wounds, stab, shoulder					1				1
Total	197	84	126	77	508	143	601	215	1,951

Total number of visits for the year, 6,053.
Operations, 130.

Report of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary by dispensary during the year ending June 30, 1902—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.	
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.			
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.		
Number applicants for treatment.....	9	3	18	4	45	11	83	27	155	
	15	2	10	5	49	22	60	16	179	
	14		9		35		62		165	
	25		26		45		88		184	
	11	2	9	3	32	15	34	19	125	
	15	2	9	3	33	8	36	10	116	
	46	21	26	22	135	30	187	44	511	
	12	10	13	9	39	12	79	18	192	
	13	4	13	3	28	19	59	19	156	
	15	2	12	12	42	23	53	25	184	
		175	46	145	61	483	140	739	178	1,967
	Number applicants treated	4	3	9	7	24	15	50	11	123
10		2	9	4	27	7	38	19	116	
12		1	8	5	21	17	44	11	119	
14			17		24		63		118	
12			10		43		46		111	
10		2	5	2	28	7	29	8	91	
35		18	20	19	106	22	135	38	393	
8		8	10	9	31	9	69	12	156	
10		3	10	2	22	17	47	16	127	
8		1	8	8	25	9	40	13	112	
		123	38	106	56	351	103	561	128	1,466
Number cases refused.....		1	1	2		3	3	18	4	32
	5	1	1		22	4	22	8	63	
	2	1	1		11	5	18	5	46	
	11		9		21		25		66	
	1		2		4		7		14	
	5		4	1	5	1	7	2	25	
	11	3	6	3	29	8	52	6	118	
	4	2	3		8	3	10	6	36	
	3	1	3	1	6	2	10	3	29	
	7	1	4	4	17	14	13	12	72	
		50	10	35	9	129	40	182	46	501
	Number prescriptions compounded.....									6,743
Operations performed.....	3								130	
Number revisits.....									4,005	
Number redressings.....									2,012	

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S CLINIC.

Board of directors and officers.—President, Mrs. Emily Lee Ragan, The Melrose, 900 B street SW.; first vice-president, Dr. O. S. Lamb; second vice-president, Mrs. W. E. Burleigh; treasurer, Mrs. Mary F. Case; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Clark, 1342 Q street NW.; Dr. Julia E. Smith, Dr. Kate E. Lozier, Miss Lucy Y. Arrick, Mrs. R. L. Quigley, and Miss Minnie E. Heiberger.

Consulting staff.—Dr. J. H. Bryan, Dr. S. M. Burnett, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. Mary Parsons, Dr. H. C. Yarrow, Dr. Robert Reyburn, and Dr. James F. Scott.

Clinic staff.—Dr. Ida J. Heiberger, Dr. Isabel Haslup-Lamb, Dr. Phebe R. Norris, Dr. Ada R. Thomas, Dr. Adeline E. Portman, Dr. Kathryn Lorrigan, Dr. A. Frances Foye, and Dr. M. L. Strobel.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Woman's Clinic for the year ending June 30, 1902:

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation	\$1,000.00	For rent	\$440.00
		For salaries	52.00
		For material to be used in industries ...	79.17
		For medicine, surgical supplies, and in-	
		struments	278.57
		For other items of current expense	150.26
Total	1,000.00	Total	1,000.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last year	\$374.14	For rent	\$80.00
From legacies or endowments	27.50	For material to be used in industries	6.50
From rent	54.00	For medicine, surgical supplies, and in-	
From all other sources	594.39	struments	114.77
		For other items of current expense	23.00
		Added to endowment or sinking fund ..	375.00
		Balance on hand	420.76
Total	1,050.03	Total	1,050.03

MARY F. CASE, *Treasurer.*

General statement.

	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of charity patients admitted during year				2
Number born in institution				2
Number discharged during year cured				2
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients				38

Dispensary work.

Number of treatments given during the year	4,067
Of above number, how many were new cases	858
Number of applicants for treatment refused	11
Of the whole number of cases treated during the year—	
How many were medical ^a	1,666
How many were surgical ^a	288
Number of surgical operations	4
Number of prescriptions compounded	5,325

^a Record kept from January, 1902.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 14, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Woman's Dispensary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

From time to time it has become very apparent to us that the facilities of the dispensary should be increased to meet and respond to distressing appeals. This enlargement of scope and usefulness does not, however, contemplate any change from the present mode of management in this institution. We desire to obtain some new medical and surgical appliances, furniture, and medical stores, and according to the lowest estimates it would require an increase of from \$400 to \$700.

In our infancy donations were considerably larger, but since we have been in existence nineteen years, the enthusiasm of charity has waned very perceptibly; at the same time the calls upon us have increased.

We show a balance on hand of \$259.11, but if our rent, which is \$300 per annum, payable at the end of the calendar year, were paid to date, and several other items also paid, we would have a very narrow margin to run on.

That the institution is administered very economically may readily be seen from the fact that the average cost of a treatment, including all expenses, is only 27 cents. The only salary paid is \$10 per month to the apothecary. The able corps of physicians, who cheerfully render medical and surgical aid to all deserving poor applicants, give their services gratuitously.

This deserving charity is situated in a section of the city where there are many poor, and no other dispensary or hospital. The amount of good it has done is very large, and it is in need of more money to do greater good.

We therefore extend our thanks for the annual allotment, and most earnestly request an increase in the amount.

Very respectfully,

ALICE W. STEARNS,
Acting Secretary.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Summary of dispensary work.

Number of applicants for treatment, new cases.....	1,084
Number of applicants refused (being able to pay)	17
Number of new cases treated.....	1,067
Number of revisits	1,502
Total number of treatments	2,569
Number of new cases:	
Female	932
Male	152
Medical.....	709
Surgical	375

Number of surgical cases (operations performed in dispensary)	126
Number of vaccinations	71
Gynecological, eye, ear, throat, and nose treatments	592
Number of prescriptions compounded	2,568
Average cost per treatment, including total expense	cents.. 27

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1901	\$313. 44
Received from public funds, "Relief of poor"	400. 00
Donations	246. 09
Total	<u>959. 53</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent of January 1, 1902	\$294. 35
Medicines, instruments, and surgical supplies	191. 07
Salary of apothecary	130. 00
Current expenses (gas, washing, etc.)	85. 00
Total	<u>700. 42</u>
Balance on hand July 1, 1902	<u>259. 11</u>

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES.

Officers.—President, Mrs. Albert M. Patterson; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. Ledyard Hodges, Mrs. Bayard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Arthur D. Addison; recording secretary, Miss Florence Woods; treasurer, Mr. Bernard P. Mimmack; trustees, Mr. Thomas Hyde, Mr. Charles J. Bell; life managers, Mrs. C. S. Hill, Mrs. E. Snowden Bell, Miss Kibbey.

Board of managers.—Mrs. A. D. Addison, Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. C. J. Bell, Mrs. G. C. Bloomer, Mrs. Clement Brown, Mrs. George Blagden, Mrs. M. M. Clark, Mrs. John Cropper, Mrs. George Dunlop, Mrs. De Valin, Mrs. John O. Evans, Miss Ernst, Mrs. J. L. Hodges, Miss Harlan, Miss Helen N. Henry, Mrs. Ralph Jenkins, Mrs. E. L. Morse, Mrs. George W. McLanahan, Mrs. Frank Moss, Miss McCeney, Mrs. C. M. Matthews, Mrs. Anson Mills, Mrs. John McLean, Miss Munroe, Mrs. Wm. B. Noble, Mrs. Albert M. Patterson, Mrs. Duncan C. Phillips, Mrs. C. P. Russell, Mrs. W. C. Rives, Miss M. A. Riley, Mrs. Chas. A. Spalding, Mrs. John T. Taylor, Mrs. R. H. Townsend, jr., Miss Woods, Miss Waite, Mrs. Hubert Wadsworth.

Medical staff.—Dr. John R. Wellington, Dr. Arthur A. Snyder, Dr. Louis Mackall, jr., Dr. Sterling Ruffin; Dr. Shute, in charge of eye and ear. Resident physician, Dr. Barron. Dental surgeon, Dr. W. G. Woodford. Matron, Miss Houghton, graduate of the Montreal School of Nurses.

WASHINGTON, *July 22, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit herewith the statement of the treasurer for the year, the list of officers and managers of the Washington Home for Incurables, and the statistics required.

The usual running expenses, with the repairs to the building—the plumbing and necessary painting—have been increased by the building of a new outer stairway, which gives all the precautions against fire that can be secured. There are now two fire escapes besides this and on each of the four floors 65 feet of hose, connected with a standpipe in the center of the building, which is in general shape like the letter T. These will reach in all three directions to the end of the halls.

It is a constant effort to secure the money necessary for the work that interests us, and as many of our patients would be dependent on the District if not cared for by the Home, we feel we have a right to ask you for aid. While gratefully acknowledging the assistance of the past year, the hope of relief to the officers and managers prompts me to ask for an appropriation of \$3,000 for the coming year.

Owing to the high prices of meats, and now of coal, and the constant applications for patients in the cancer ward, where the nursing is difficult and the supplies expensive, the anxiety about our income is very great. We desire to keep free from debt and yet give all the comforts possible to the patients.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZA TRACY PATTERSON,
President of the Home for Incurables.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

General statement.

	Adults.		Children.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number present June 30, 1901	5	28	3	1
Admitted during the year	4	11	1	.....
Discharged during the year	2	2	.....	.....
Died during the year	2	7	.....	1
Number of inmates remaining June 30, 1902	8	27	3	.....
Daily average number of inmates	9	23	.....	.....
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates	10	678	.....	.....
Number of inmates for whom payment is made	3	12	.....	.....

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1902.*

MADAM: I have the honor to transmit the report of the treasurer for the fiscal year 1902, as required for the annual report of the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate	\$60,000. 00
Estimated value of personal property, furniture, etc	2,200. 00
Accumulated fund, derived from legacies, etc., not held as endowment, but only drawn upon for permanent or special improvements	10,845. 87
Endowment fund, cancer ward	500. 00
Net assets (no liabilities)	73,545. 87

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year	\$2,230. 52
Pay patients	1,960. 50
All other private sources	6,798. 99
Appropriation	2,000. 00
Total	12,990. 01

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, including medical officer	\$3,763. 34
Medicines, surgical supplies, etc	549. 62
Repairs to maintain buildings, etc	523. 41
Interest	14. 37
General maintenance, not included in above	5,802. 83
Total	10,653. 57
Balance on deposit, American Security and Trust Company	2,336. 44
	12,990. 01
Estimate for appropriation for 1904	3,000. 00

BERNARD P. MIMMACK, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

Members of the board.—Thomas E. Sewell, Mrs. John W. Babson, James B. T. Tupper (term expires 1904); Mrs. M. L. D. Macfarland, John F. Cook, William J. Miller (term expires 1905); Rev. Louis Stern, B. Pickman Mann, Mrs. Charles Moore (term expires 1903).

Officers of the board.—James B. T. Tupper, president, 1333 Twenty-first street NW.; John F. Cook vice-president, 1118 Sixteenth street NW.; B. Pickman Mann, secretary, 1918 Sunderland place. Agent, John Wesley Douglass. Office of the board, 472 Louisiana avenue, rooms 17, 19, 21, and 23.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

Washington, D. C., October 20, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Board of Children's Guardians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

A statistical summary is given as follows:

Wards under supervision July 1, 1901.....	720
Wards under supervision July 1, 1902	898
	<hr/>
Boys	574
Girls	324
	<hr/>
	898
	<hr/>
White	334
Colored	564
	<hr/>
	898
	<hr/>
Number on expense	279
Number not on expense	619
	<hr/>
	898
	<hr/>
Total number committed since organization	1, 223
Died	146
Married	24
Attained majority	20
Adopted	6
Absconded	19
Returned to court	98
Declared self-supporting	11
Abducted	1
	<hr/>
	325
	<hr/>
	898

Nationality of wards of board committed during year ending June 30, 1902.

Parents born in United States.....	184
Ireland	2
Italy	1
Not known	40
	<hr/>
	227
	<hr/>

Number having both parents living.....	77
Number having both parents living, but separated.....	17
Number, ather dead.....	52
Number, mother dead.....	40
Number, both parents dead.....	41
	<hr/> 227

Religious associations of children committed during year ended June 30, 1902.

Parents Catholic.....	11½
Jews.....	5
Parents Protestant denominations.....	74½
Parents no church connection.....	136

Total.....	227
Feeble-minded under charge July 1, 1902.....	46
Wards committed during year ending June 30, 1902.....	227

Wards committed on account of—	
Destitute of suitable homes.....	104
Abandoned (foundlings).....	19
Drunken or unfit parents.....	22
Vicious or incorrigible.....	82

227

White.....	73
Colored.....	154

227

Boys.....	146
Girls.....	81

227

Average age, 5 4-5 years.	
Temporarily committed during year.....	131
Committed under probation act.....	281
	<hr/> 412 <hr/>

Temporary:	
White.....	54
Colored.....	77

Probation:	
White.....	39
Colored.....	242

Indentured and apprenticed children.....	221
--	-----

Deaths.....	11
-------------	----

Cases investigated.....	1,338
-------------------------	-------

Visits made to wards.....	3,265
---------------------------	-------

Physician's visits.....	1,211
-------------------------	-------

Per capita cost of maintenance of wards not in free homes.....	\$137.21
--	----------

Total amount expended by board from appropriation during the year.....	\$56,235.35
--	-------------

Total amount expended since organization of board.....	\$318,835.83
--	--------------

Collected on compulsory support law.....	\$115.36
--	----------

Total number under supervision July 1, 1902:	
Permanent wards.....	898
Temporary.....	15
Probationers.....	122
Feeble-minded.....	44

1,079

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. T. TUPPER, *President.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

Members of the board.—Thomas E. Sewell, Mrs. John W. Babson, James B. T. Tupper (term expires 1904); Mrs. M. L. D. Macfarland, John F. Cook, William J. Miller (term expires 1905); Rev. Louis Stern, B. Pickman Mann, Mrs. Charles Moore (term expires 1903).

Officers of the board.—James B. T. Tupper, president, 1333 Twenty-first street NW.; John F. Cook vice-president, 1118 Sixteenth street NW.; B. Pickman Mann, secretary, 1918 Sunderland place. Agent, John Wesley Douglass. Office of the board, 472 Louisiana avenue, rooms 17, 19, 21, and 23.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Board of Children's Guardians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

A statistical summary is given as follows:

Wards under supervision July 1, 1901.....	720
Wards under supervision July 1, 1902.....	898
	<hr/>
Boys.....	574
Girls.....	324
	<hr/>
	898
	<hr/>
White.....	334
Colored.....	564
	<hr/>
	898
	<hr/>
Number on expense.....	279
Number not on expense.....	619
	<hr/>
	898
	<hr/>
Total number committed since organization.....	1, 223
Died.....	146
Married.....	24
Attained majority.....	20
Adopted.....	6
Absconded.....	19
Returned to court.....	98
Declared self-supporting.....	11
Abducted.....	1
	<hr/>
	325
	<hr/>
	898

Nationality of wards of board committed during year ending June 30, 1902.

Parents born in United States.....	184
Ireland.....	2
Italy.....	1
Not known.....	40
	<hr/>
	227
	<hr/>

Number having both parents living.....	77
Number having both parents living, but separated.....	17
Number, ather dead.....	52
Number, mother dead.....	40
Number, both parents dead.....	41
	<hr/> 227

Religious associations of children committed during year ended June 30, 1902.

Parents Catholic.....	11½
Jews.....	5
Parents Protestant denominations.....	74½
Parents no church connection.....	136

Total.....	227
Feeble-minded under charge July 1, 1902.....	46
Wards committed during year ending June 30, 1902.....	227

Wards committed on account of—	
Destitute of suitable homes.....	104
Abandoned (foundlings).....	19
Drunken or unfit parents.....	22
Vicious or incorrigible.....	82

227

White.....	73
Colored.....	154

227

Boys.....	146
Girls.....	81

227

Average age, 5 4-5 years.	
Temporarily committed during year.....	131
Committed under probation act.....	281
	<hr/> 412 <hr/>

Temporary:	
White.....	54
Colored.....	77
Probation:	
White.....	39
Colored.....	242
Indentured and apprenticed children.....	221
Deaths.....	11
Cases investigated.....	1, 338
Visits made to wards.....	3, 265
Physician's visits.....	1, 211
Per capita cost of maintenance of wards not in free homes.....	\$137. 21
Total amount expended by board from appropriation during the year.....	\$56, 235. 35
Total amount expended since organization of board.....	\$318, 835. 83
Collected on compulsory support law.....	\$115. 36

Total number under supervision July 1, 1902:	
Permanent wards.....	898
Temporary.....	15
Probationers.....	122
Feeble-minded.....	44

1, 079

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. T. TUPPER, *President.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 18, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia respectfully submits herewith its report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

PERSONNEL.

The members, officers, and staff of the Board are named in the following tables, with a statement of the respective dates of original appointment and close of term of present appointment of the members, and terms of service of the officers and staff.

MEMBERS.

Names.	Terms.
Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland	Sept. 16, 1892–Sept. 16, 1902.
John F. Cook	Nov. 16, 1892–Sept. 16, 1902.
William J. Miller	Do.
Mrs. Lucy S. Doolittle (resigned)	Sept. 16, 1892–Oct. 5, 1901.
B. Pickman Mann	Sept. 16, 1892–Sept. 20, 1903.
Louis Stern	June 2, 1897–Sept. 20, 1903.
Mrs. Charles Moore	Oct. 5, 1901–Sept. 20, 1903.
M. D. Peck	July 6, 1899–Sept. 16, 1901.
Mrs. John W. Babson	Oct. 5, 1898–Oct. 5, 1904.
James B. T. Tupper	Do.
Thomas E. Sewell	Oct. 5, 1901–Oct. 5, 1904.

OFFICERS.

Office.	Name.	Elected.
President	James B. T. Tupper	Nov. 3, 1900
Vice-president	John F. Cook	Do.
Secretary	B. Pickman Mann	Feb. 23, 1893

STAFF.

Station.	Name.	Appointed originally.	Appointed to present position.
Agent and disbursing officer.	John Wesley Douglass	July 13, 1897	June 8, 1901
Assistant agent	Clyde Walker Dawson	Feb. 2, 1901	July 1, 1901
Executive clerk	Miss Jennie M. Tustin	Nov. 4, 1893	Dec. 21, 1901
Clerk	Miss Estelle Foster	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Do.	Miss Mary F. van de Sande	June 11, 1900	Do.
Temporary clerk	Mrs. Kate B. Barlow	May 1, 1901	May 1, 1901
Do.	Samuel S. Parkman ^a	Aug. 2, 1893	July 1, 1901
Probation officer	John Wesley Douglass ^b	July 13, 1897	Apr. 10, 1901
Do.	Philip B. Whelpley	Feb. 18, 1902	Feb. 18, 1902
Assistant to probation officer.	Rev. William J. Howard ^c	Sept. 14, 1901	Sept. 14, 1901
Do.	Rev. Daniel E. Wiseman ^d	do	Do.
Physician	Mrs. Julia R. Hall, M. D.	Jan. 6, 1894	Jan. 6, 1894
Messenger	William Robertson	June 8, 1901	June 8, 1901

^a Until July 15, 1901.

^b Until February 18, 1902.

^c Until April 1, 1902.

^d Until April 15, 1902.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive.—President, vice-president, and secretary, ex officiis Mrs. Babson, Mr. Cook, Mrs. Doolittle (prior to October 5, 1901), and Mrs. Moore (subsequent to October 12, 1901).

Accounts.—Messrs. Sewell, chairman, (from October 12, 1901), Cook, and Miller.

Agents and rooms.—Mr. Mann (chairman), Mrs. Macfarland, Mrs. Doolittle (prior to October 5, 1901), and Mrs. Moore (subsequent to October 5, 1901).

Feeble-minded children.—Mr. Tupper (chairman), Mrs. Macfarland, and Mr. Stern.

Homes and institutions.—Mr. Stern (chairman), Mrs. Babson, and Mr. Tupper.

Legislation.—Messrs. Miller (chairman), Cook, and Tupper.

MEETINGS.

The board held seventeen meetings and the executive committee held eleven meetings during the year.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN CARED FOR.

PERMANENT WARDS.

A detailed statement of the number of children committed to the board from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1901, in each year, for the term of their minority, was given in the report of the board for 1901. This showed a minimum in any one year (1897) of 88, and a maximum in one year (1894) of 203, with an average of 124.5, a total of 996 having been committed in the eight years. Of these, 276 had passed from the control of the board, leaving 720 on hand.

The number added to this list in the past year is 227, being greater than in any previous year, and 81 greater than in the preceding year, bringing the total to 1,223, and the average for nine years to 135.9. During the same period 49 children passed from the control of the board, leaving 898 on hand, a net increase of 178 over the 720 on hand June 30, 1901.

The causes which occasioned the passing of these 49 children out of the control of the board were as follows, the total for the nine years being noted also.

	1901-1902.	1894-1902.
Died	11	146
Returned to court	15	98
Married	8	24
Attained majority	15	20
Absconders not recovered		20
Declared self-supporting		11
Adopted		6
Total	49	325
Remaining under care of board June 30, 1902		898
Total		1,223

Of the 898 wards of the board June 30, 1902, 574 are boys and 324 are girls. Of those committed permanently during the year, 146 are boys and 81 are girls.

The nationality of the wards committed during the year and the religious affiliations of their parents are as follows:

American	84
Canadian	1
English	2
Irish	2
Italian	1
Polish	5
Russian	1
Undetermined	131
Total	227

Religious affiliations:

Jewish	5
Protestant	74½
Roman Catholic	11½
Undetermined	136
Total	227

The children under permanent guardianship of the board June 30, 1902, were distributed as follows:

In Hart Farm School	48
In Children's Temporary Home	43
In Industrial Home School	19
In National Junior Republic	18
In House of Good Shepherd, Baltimore	6
In St. Rose's Industrial School	2
In House of Mercy	1
In Manassas Industrial School	1
In institutions, at board	138
In boarding homes	141
Total on expense for maintenance	279
In St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum	4
In Crittenton Mission	1
In House of Good Shepherd, Washington	1
In Providence Hospital	1
In Scotia Seminary	1
In St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum	1
In free institutions	9
On trial with relatives or friends	191
Bound out	187
On trial for binding out	112
Apprenticed	58
On trial for adoption	11
Under care in free homes	568
At large or self-supporting	51
Total	619
Total	898

CHILDREN RECEIVING TEMPORARY CARE.

The board began the year with 27 children held under temporary care; 73 were taken under such care for periods of a week or less by the agent and 58 were committed temporarily by the courts. Of these 158 children, 15 remained under temporary care at the end of the year, 10 on expense for maintenance, and 5 not on expense.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Forty-four feeble-minded children remained under charge of the board at the beginning of the year. Five were received and 3 passed out, leaving 46 at the close of the year—33 male and 13 female. Twenty-nine of these were maintained at the Pennsylvania Training School, at Elwyn, Pa., and 17 at the Virginia Home and Training School, at Falls Church, Va.; all except 1 at the rate of \$225 per annum, that 1, at Elwyn, at the rate of \$100. Thirty-three are physically defective, 5 are unable to walk, 12 are unable to talk, and 18 have imperfect articulation. The oldest is 30 years of age and the

youngest 8. Notwithstanding their age, these persons need to be treated as children always. In 31 cases their feeble-minded condition is attributed to heredity.

At the conference of charities and corrections held at Detroit, Mich., from May 28 to June 3, 1902, one of the subjects prominently brought forward for consideration was the care of feeble-minded, and especial emphasis was laid upon the necessity of sequestering feeble-minded persons, especially women, during the period at which they may become parents, in order that hereditary imbecility may be checked.

Toward the cost of maintaining these children contributions amounting to \$286.65 were made during the year by relatives and friends.

NUMBER OF DAYS' CARE OF CHILDREN.

The aggregate number of days that wards of the board were held under guardianship was 295,050, this constituting an average of 808 wards for every day of the year. The board gave, moreover, 6,998 days' temporary care to children not its wards, and not feeble-minded, under authority conferred upon it by the law and the courts, and supported feeble-minded children for 15,927 days.

In addition to this, as the reports of the agent and probation officer will show, a total of 44 days' board was paid for temporary support of some of the 357 children committed to the charge of the probation officer under the act of March 3, 1901. The number of days these 357 children were held under probation was 45,382, an average of 127 days, care to each.

The number of days' care of wards increased 43,441; that of children under temporary charge increased 1,157; that of the support of the feeble-minded children increased 356, and that of children under probation increased 40,533.

The increase in average number of wards was 119; that of children held temporarily was 3; that of feeble-minded children supported 1, and that of children under probation 111.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES.

The appropriations for administrative uses of the board for the year ending June 30, 1902, amounted to \$7,500, of which amount \$7,406.67 were expended as follows:

Salary of 1 agent and disbursing officer	\$1,500.00
Salary of 1 assistant agent.....	900.00
Salary of 5 clerks (2 temporary).....	2,555.00
Salary of 1 employee designated as probation officer.....	366.66
Salary of temporary assistants to probation officer.....	43.50
Salary of 1 messenger.....	120.00
Rent of 4 office rooms	480.00
Stationery and printing.....	308.12
Travel and transportation.....	966.01
Sundry office expenses	167.38
Balance returned to Treasury	93.33
Total	7,500.00

A special appropriation of \$5 was made to reimburse S. S. Parkman for an expenditure by him on administrative account in the fiscal year 1900.

CARE OF WARDS.

The primary appropriation for care of children not feeble-minded was \$30,000. A deficiency appropriation of \$9,000 was granted subsequently, and the total of \$39,000 was expended as follows:

Maintenance:	
In District institutions	\$12,539.52
In other institutions	13,104.72
In private boarding homes	11,785.43
Clothing	316.23
Medical attendance and supplies	1,254.10
Total	39,000.00

Obligations to the amount of \$875.80 were incurred for the care of children of this class beyond the amount which the appropriations sufficed to discharge. Contributions from friends or relatives of the wards of the board and of other children under the care of the board were received during the year, to the amount of \$441.04, which amount was applied in part to the discharge of these obligations, leaving a balance of deficiency amounting to \$686.93, due as follows:

To whom due.	Paid from private funds.	Deficiency.
Industrial Home School		\$283.58
Wm. H. H. Hart		109.87
Bruen Home		24.52
National Junior Republic		30.78
Children's Temporary Home		95.56
House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, Baltimore	\$83.84	62.87
House of the Good Shepherd, Washington		14.80
House of Mercy	53.12	9.38
St. Rose's Industrial School	51.91	55.57
Total	188.87	686.93

BURIAL OF CHILDREN.

An appropriation of \$300 was made for the burial of children who die while wards of the board. This being the first year in which such an appropriation had been made, it was necessary to apply a part of this money to the purchase of burial lots. One section containing 360 square feet, was purchased at Glenwood Cemetery, and two lots, comprising 432 square feet, in Harmony Cemetery. In all, \$216 were spent, and a balance of \$84 returned to the Treasury.

FEEBLE-MINDED.

The appropriation for care of feeble-minded children was \$10,000, of which amount \$9,607.68 were expended as follows:

At the Pennsylvania Training School	\$5,918.51
At the Virginian Home and Training School	3,689.17
	9,607.68
Balance returned to Treasury	392.32
Total	10,000.00

The indebtedness of \$252.17 to the Pennsylvania Training School, incurred in the preceding fiscal year, was defrayed by the application

thereto of that amount out of the private contributions from relatives or friends mentioned above.

The aggregate cost of administration and maintenance was \$57,106.15. The aggregate appropriations for the year were \$56,800.

Of these appropriations \$569.65 were returned to the Treasury as balances of funds not applicable to meet the cost of maintenance of wards of the board, this cost exceeding the available appropriation by \$875.80, of which deficit \$188.87 was met by private funds and \$686.93 should be met by a deficiency appropriation to be asked for.

The following expenses (including deficiencies) were incurred at institutions for the care of wards of the board:

Institutions.	Amount.	Number of days' board.	Per day.	Per year.
			<i>Cents.</i>	
Bruen Home.....	\$1,636.41	6,308	25.94	\$94.68
Children's Temporary Home	7,872.06	19,150	41.11	150.03
Hart Farm School	10,220.09	19,836	51.52	188.04
House of Mercy.....	62.50	227	27.53	100.51
House of Good Shepherd, Baltimore.....	419.14	1,537	27.27	99.53
House of Good Shepherd, Washington.....	98.64	360	27.40	100.01
Industrial Home School	3,267.23	9,720	33.61	122.68
Manassas Industrial School.....	69.29	271	25.57	93.33
National Junior Republic.....	2,599.72	5,789	44.77	163.41
St. Rose's Industrial school.....	223.05	813	27.44	100.16
Total.....	26,520.04	63,424	.....	.....

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES.

It will be seen from an examination of the tables given above that the increase in administrative expenditures beyond those for the year preceding was \$693.50; the increase for salaries being \$791.42; for rent, \$64.19; for stationery and printing, \$50.58; and for travel and transportation, \$64.78; while the sundry office expenses were \$277.47 less.

The increase in expenditures for salaries is due in part to the increase in the number of employees and in part to a slight increase of certain rates; that for rent to an enlargement of the office, and the other increases to current needs. Scarcely any additional furniture and office outfit was bought, so that the sundry office expenses were brought down to nearly the amount expended in the year before the last.

The increase in expenditures for maintenance of children not feeble-minded was \$3,898.52, of which \$3,480.40 was for board of children in institutions, \$94.75 for clothing, and \$326.05 for medical care, while the cost of boarding children in private homes was \$10.68 less. In making this reckoning, the amounts paid from private funds and the deficiency yet to be appropriated are not deducted.

The increase in payments (including deficiency due) to the Children's Temporary Home was \$2,440.34, that to the National Junior Republic \$1,013.34, that to the Bruen Home \$889.43, that to St. Rose's Industrial School \$174.96; the Manassas Industrial School appears for the first time on the list, with a payment of \$69.29, and the House of Mercy reappears, with a payment of \$63.50, and the House of the Good Shepherd, in Washington, with a payment of \$98.64.

Payments (including deficiencies) were less to the Industrial Home School \$693.10, to the House of the Good Shepherd, for colored girls, Baltimore, \$348.51, and to the Hart Farm School \$226.49.

PER CAPITA COST OF CARE OF CHILDREN.

The aggregate cost of board and care, clothing, and medical attendance of wards, and temporary charges, not feeble-minded, and not held on probation, including cost of administration and supervision, was \$47,483.43.

On the basis of 302,048 days' care given to these children, the administrative expenditures were at the rate of 2.4 cents per diem and \$8.77 per annum per capita, and the administrative and maintenance expenditures together were at the rate of 15.72 cents per diem, or \$57.38 per annum per capita.

The cost of maintenance was 39 cents less and the combined cost of administration and maintenance was \$2.80 less per capita per annum than in the preceding year, on the basis above stated.

If, however, the administrative expenditures be reckoned to cover the 45,382 days' care given to children under probation, the rate of these expenditures per capita per diem is 2.13 cents and per annum is \$7.78.

The cost of maintaining feeble-minded children was \$220.18 per capita per annum, an increase in rate of \$4.13 over the preceding year.

As these rates are based upon the number of children in institutions as well as in private homes, and the children in institutions are not subject to the supervision of the agents in the same sense as those in homes, while many of the children in homes are maintained at no expense to the board, the following table is given to show the financial operations of the board and the pro rata cost of its work from several other points of view.

Per capita cost.
MAINTENANCE.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Average number in boarding homes.....	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7	144.6	119.6	121.92	132.32
Expense of maintenance in boarding homes.....	\$3,203.30	\$6,426.44	\$8,145.98	\$9,019.02	\$12,985.36	\$16,119.16	\$13,406.12	\$12,724.16	\$13,039.53
Per capita cost	\$155.20	\$134.40	\$115.17	\$113.16	\$114.20	\$111.46	\$112.23	\$104.36	\$98.54
Average number of wards in institutions	43.35	59.23	51.83	46.89	61.7	88.9	116.01	141.94	158.29
Expense of maintenance in institutions.....	\$4,738.00	\$6,173.59	\$5,821.72	\$6,192.05	\$9,229.78	\$12,792.47	\$17,555.52	\$23,261.12	\$26,836.27
Per capita cost	\$109.06	\$104.23	\$112.32	\$132.05	\$149.59	\$143.89	\$151.31	\$163.87	\$169.54
Average number in boarding homes and institutions.....	63.99	107.02	122.56	126.61	175.4	233.5	235.46	263.86	290.61
Whole expense of maintenance.....	\$7,941.30	\$12,600.03	\$13,967.70	\$15,211.11	\$22,215.14	\$28,911.63	\$30,961.64	\$35,985.28	\$39,875.80
Per capita cost, based on whole number on expense.....	\$124.10	\$118.66	\$113.15	\$120.14	\$126.67	\$123.81	\$131.49	\$136.38	\$137.21

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION.

Average number in free homes	46.24	114.38	164.66	200.19	209	252	331.52	400.85	475.64
Average number in boarding homes.....	20.64	47.74	70.73	79.7	113.7	144.6	119.45	121.92	132.32
Total average number subject to supervision	66.88	162.12	235.39	279.89	322.7	396.6	450.97	522.77	607.96
Total expense of administration and supervision	\$3,933.72	\$3,706.66	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,587.85	\$5,659.51	\$5,966.00	\$6,713.17	\$7,406.67
Administrative per capita, based on number subject to supervision	\$58.80	\$22.87	\$16.99	\$14.29	\$14.21	\$14.26	\$13.22	\$12.84	\$12.18
Total average number of wards	110.23	221.4	287.22	342.22	423.31	519.2	608.8	664.71	766.25
Total expenses	\$11,875.02	\$16,306.69	\$17,967.70	\$19,211.11	\$26,802.99	\$34,571.14	\$36,927.64	\$42,698.45	\$47,483.43
General per capita	\$107.72	\$73.65	\$62.55	\$56.13	\$63.31	\$66.58	\$60.65	\$64.23	\$61.97

PROBATION OFFICER.

During the year the work of the board under the act of March 3, 1901, providing for placing delinquent children under probation, was found to demand so large part of the time and thought of the agent, who was acting as probation officer, and of his assistants, that a request was made of the Congress to make an immediate appropriation for the salary of an additional employee to take charge of the probationary work. The board was of the opinion that such an officer should receive a salary of not less than \$1,200 per annum. It was not able, however, to obtain the means to pay such a salary, and appointed Philip B. Whelpley, on the 15th of February, 1901, at a salary at the rate of \$1,000 per annum, to serve for the remainder of the fiscal year. Mr. Whelpley entered upon his duties February 18, 1902.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections was held at Detroit, Mich., from May 28 to June 3, 1902. By authority of the board the secretary and agent were delegated to represent the board at this conference, and attended its sessions. The conference held general sessions each morning and evening from the evening of May 28 to that of June 3, and two or more sectional sessions each afternoon, Sunday, June 1, excepted.

The section on juvenile delinquents met on two afternoons and at one general session; the section on destitute and neglected children occupied one general session and met on one afternoon; the two sections held a joint meeting on one afternoon.

The subjects discussed by the former section were: What place punishments have in a reform school; What are proper and improper punishments, how their kinds and extent shall be regulated, and what are their effects in general; The construction of reformatories or other public buildings for housing children; Should open dormitories or separate sleeping rooms be provided; How can institutional education and institutional training be best applied to the young in order to obtain the best results, and Methods of cultivating individuality and preventing institutionizing effects.

The latter section discussed mainly the manner of receiving and placing out children and the visitation of children in foster homes. At the joint session the discussion related to the causes leading to destitution and delinquency among children, what are the remedies, and what distinction may be made properly between children classed as "destitute and delinquent" in our large cities and those committed as "destitute and homeless."

Much interest was taken in the account given by Hon. Ben. B. Lindsey, of the county court of Arapahoe County, Colo., of the manner in which his court, without specific legislation creating a juvenile court or a probation system, but with the cooperation of the district attorney and the county and State officials, with a liberal construction of the statutes and the application of the common law, was enabled to accomplish about all the results that could have been accomplished under a special law, showing that it is not necessary for a court to await new legislation to accomplish these ends, and at the same time demonstrating the good effects of the establishment of a juvenile court and a probation system. In this court no child under 16 years of age is charged

with a criminal offense, but he is treated, as a "juvenile disorderly person," in such manner as shall seem best fitted to correct his evil tendencies. Extensive use is made of the cooperation of parents and school-teachers, and correction is applied to the parents if they appear to be responsible for the delinquency of the child.

The annual volume of proceedings of the conference will contain the principal papers read, but the intangible results of personal intercourse with leaders of thought and action in dealing with the questions that concern the welfare of children are of substantial value, and can not be secured except by attendance at the sessions and informal discussions that arise between the sessions. The conference of the year 1903 is to be held at Atlanta, Ga.

TRANSFER OF WARDS TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The acts relating to the commitment of children to the reform schools of the District of Columbia, provide that in addition to the authority of the courts to commit children to these schools, the presidents of the respective boards of trustees may commit children with the consent of their parents or guardians.

The question arose, if the Board of Children's Guardians stands in the attitude of a parent or guardian to its wards, of such character that by its consent the presidents of the boards of trustees of the reform schools can commit wards of the Board of Children's Guardians to those schools, respectively. Upon this question the opinion of the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia was solicited, through the Commissioners of the District, and was rendered as follows:

I am of the opinion that the Board of Children's Guardians is without authority to directly transfer its wards to the reform school; if such action is desirable, the board should obtain an order of the court vacating the original commitment to it, and committing the children to the reform school.

ESTIMATES FOR 1903-4.

The following estimates are made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

For administrative purposes:

Salary of 1 agent	\$1, 600. 00
Salaries of clerks, including employee designated as probation officer, under the provision of act of March 3, 1901, inspectors of homes, and office force	6, 000. 00
Salary of secretary	300. 00
Rent, messenger service, travel and transportation, stationery, printing, furniture, telephone, and sundry office expenses, including purchase of books needed for office use	2, 500. 00
	<hr/>
	10, 400. 00

For maintenance of children:

Board, care, and clothing of, and medical attendance on, wards and temporary charges of the board, with authority to pay not more than \$1,200 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than \$300 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board	40, 500. 00
Maintenance of feeble-minded children	12, 000. 00
	<hr/>

Total 62, 900. 00

This estimate includes the salary of but one agent of the board, because the limitation put upon the combined salaries of two agents by the act of July 26, 1892, which established the board, is such that if an adequate salary be paid to one agent not enough remains to pay an adequate salary to a second agent. The board has formerly, during

several years, paid a salary of \$1,600 to a sole agent, and as it needs to retain the services of a competent and experienced agent it should not be forced by lack of funds to pay less, but rather should be enabled to enlarge this salary as occasion demands. If it be desired by Congress that two persons be employed as agents of the board, the act establishing the board should be amended either by enlarging the limit within which payment may be made to two agents or, better, by eliminating the restriction altogether and leaving to the board the apportionment of salaries or agents at its discretion, as the apportionment of other salaries and expenditures is left.

The clerical force of the board has never been sufficient since the first year to keep pace with the increasing work. The attention of Congress has been called repeatedly to the need of an increased inspection force to visit and select homes for wards of the board, and the advantage in a pecuniary sense of increasing this force has been demonstrated by examples. The work of the office has only been kept up to date in the most urgent directions, and this by much overtime work. Moreover, the salaries paid to the clerks who have been employed fall below those paid usually in other offices of the District for work of similar character and importance. The qualifications of tact, integrity, and good judgment demanded of the employee whose duty it is to visit and inspect homes outside of the District from which applications are received for children, either to be boarded, to be bound out, to be apprenticed, or to be adopted, and to visit these children when they have been placed in these homes, are worthy of recognition by the payment of a salary greater than the available funds have enabled the board to pay since the work became too extensive to be performed by a single agent.

In several former years the visiting officer received a salary of \$1,200, which is no more than is paid in the Government departments to clerks who are not required to have the ability for independent action. This officer, in his investigation of homes and visitation of children, must needs inquire into the intimate relations of members of families, and become the confidant and adviser both of foster parents and of the children, for which duties no qualifications of wisdom and honor can be too high. The estimate now made is based upon the following items:

1 clerk to visit and inspect homes	\$1, 200
1 executive clerk in office.....	1, 200
1 probation officer.....	1, 080
1 additional clerk to visit and inspect homes	960
2 additional clerks in office, at \$840 and \$720, respectively	1, 560
Total	6, 000

The corresponding salaries at the close of the last fiscal year were at the rate of \$4,600, but the above estimate provides for one additional employee, and for increase to others of salaries which it will be seen are small even at the increased rate.

Whatever may have been the plan contemplated in establishing the board which caused the law to provide that no member should receive a salary, the actual organization has imposed burdens upon the members, and especially upon the secretary, which are worthy of remuneration. The law requires that the secretary shall be a member of the board. This officer takes and keeps the records of proceedings and certifies to the correctness and validity of all orders of the board.

Every voucher for payments made since the board was organized has been examined and signed in duplicate by him. The members of the board of school trustees of the District receive a payment of \$10 for each meeting attended, not to exceed 50 meetings in the year; the secretary and treasurer of the Boys' Reform School receives a salary of \$600, and the treasurer of the Reform School for Girls receives a like salary. After the accounts have been verified, the payment of them entails little additional labor, and were it not for the prohibition of the law this board would undoubtedly have paid a salary to its secretary. For the past two years it has petitioned for leave to do so.

If the appointment of an additional clerk to visit and inspect homes is made possible by an increase of the appropriation, additional expenses for travel will be necessitated; but it may be predicted with confidence that an increased number of free homes will be secured thereby, and hence the cost of maintenance of children will be diminished by an amount more than equivalent to the increase of cost of administration.

The estimate of cost of maintenance of children exceeds but little the actual expenditures for the past fiscal year. Until that period arrives when the outgo of the children, by reason of their coming of age and other regular processes, equals the inflow by new commitments to the guardianship of the board the cost of maintenance is likely to increase year by year.

This increase can be lessened by more effective means for finding free homes for the children, but in each year there is some residuum, consisting of children of defective physical, mental, or moral character, for whom free homes can be found not at all or with great difficulty. It is hoped that the board has established such a reputation for care in its estimates and expenditures that the amounts asked for will be appropriated.

The appended report of Mr. John Wesley Douglass, agent of the board, indicates what work has been accomplished by the office during the year, and the appendix contains other data of importance.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. T. TUPPER, *President.*

B: PICKMAN MANN, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF AGENT

The BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS:

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

On July 1, 1901, your wards numbered 720. During the past year 227—73 white and 154 colored—were added, and the guardianship over 49 ceased, so that on June 30, 1902, you had 898 permanent wards—334 white and 564 colored—distributed as follows:

White:

In institutions—

Industrial Home School	19
Junior Republic	18
St. Rose's Industrial School	2
House of Good Shepherd, Washington	1
St. Vincent's Asylum	1
St. Joseph's Asylum	4
Providence Hospital	1
Crittenton Mission	1
House of Mercy	1

White—Continued.

On trial for indenture.....	39
On trial for adoption.....	5
On trial with relatives or friends.....	90
	— 134
On indenture.....	78
In boarding homes.....	40
Apprenticed.....	26
Absconders.....	8
	—
Total.....	334

Colored:

In institutions—

Hart Farm School.....	48
Manassas Industrial School.....	1
House of Good Shepherd, Baltimore.....	6
Children's Temporary Home.....	43
Scotia Seminary.....	1
	— 99

On trial for indenture.....	73
On trial for adoption.....	6
On trial with relatives and friends.....	101
In boarding homes.....	101
Apprenticed.....	32
Absconders.....	43
Indentured.....	109
	— 564

Total..... 898

The following is a summary of cases investigated, permanent and temporary commitments, during each year of the board's existence:

Year.	Cases investigated.	Permanent commitments.	Temporary commitments.
1893-94.....	290	203	48
1894-95.....	370	110	62
1895-96.....	392	93	70
1896-97.....	502	88	92
1897-98.....	517	95	100
1898-99.....	732	135	113
1899-1900.....	896	126	158
1900-1901.....	1,065	146	144
1901-2.....	1,338	227	158
Total.....	6,102	1,223	945
Average per year.....	677	136	105

Cases involving 1,338 children have been investigated by this office during the past year, as against 1,065 the previous year.

Tables A, B, and C, in the Appendix, give the results of investigations, causes of commitments, and reasons for declining to promote commitments. As in the past, careful investigations precede the filing of petitions for guardianship. This course prevents the shifting of the burden of support too lightly. An infant, alleged to have been abandoned in the vestibule of a house on Ninth street, was taken to the police station and there transferred to one of our nurses. A little detective work developed the following facts: The mother of the infant was a young girl of 17 years, of respectable parents; the father was a married man in Government service; in his desperation he entered into a plot with a woman confederate to take the infant to the station and report it as abandoned at her door. The father was confronted with all the facts, and after much prevaricating confessed the whole truth. He made satisfactory provision for the care of the infant.

A few sample cases are here given: A family of six children, ranging in age from 2 to 14 years, had been under the observance of this office for several years. The parents are both living and able-bodied. The father is a shiftless man, and much averse to work. Last winter he had a good job at the navy-yard at \$30 per month, which he gave up, preferring to rely upon the gifts of the charitably disposed. The

mother is a type of the "po' white trash" of the South, boasting that she had "rubbed" snuff since she was 4 years old, and that she gave it to the 14-year-old girl. The family had been helped by nearly all the private and church charity societies in the District. Dense ignorance, a shiftlessness and depravity almost beyond ken, squalor and destitution, characterized their every abode. The children of such parents, unfolding in such an atmosphere, could not help being mendicants and parasites upon the community. We fondly hope they are saved to lives of usefulness through the intervention of this board.

Another family, consisting of father, mother, and four children, was broken up. The father, a rough river man, paid little attention to his family. The mother, a naturally attractive woman, was the unfortunate victim of strong drink, debauching herself to satisfy her cravings. She was in the habit of sending her oldest girl on the street to solicit men. The oldest boy, driven from home by the vileness of its atmosphere, was often found sleeping in empty wagons or boxes. The mother was on the verge of delirium tremens, and all the children were filthy with vermin at the time they were rescued. The mother has since served a four months' term at the workhouse as a common vagrant.

Three bright-looking boys, whose father is a drunkard and whose mother is deceased, were found in the usual sad surroundings of a drunkard's home. The father employed a lawyer to resist the petition for a commitment, but the testimony of the children themselves, and especially the plea of the youngest to be "sent where someone would take care of him," was irresistible.

The pitiful pleadings of neglected children outweigh, as they should, the empty vapors of unnatural parents who profess great love for their children.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements from the four funds, viz, general, administrative, feeble-minded, and for burial of wards.

Financial exhibit, fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Primary appropriation:		Administration expenses:	
General	\$30,000.00	Salaries	\$5,485.16
Administration	7,000.00	Rent	480.00
Feeble-minded	10,000.00	Stationery and printing ..	308.12
Deficiency:		Travel and transportation ..	966.01
General	9,000.00	Sundry office expenses....	167.38
Administration.....	505.00	S. S. Parkman	5.00
			\$7,411.67
		Maintenance expenses:	
		Private boarding homes ..	11,785.43
		Institutions	25,644.24
		Medical attendance and	
		supplies.....	1,254.10
		Clothing	316.23
			39,000.00
		For feeble-minded:	
		Edwyn Institution.....	5,918.51
		Virginia Training School .	3,689.17
			9,607.68
		For burial of wards	
		216.00	
		Returned to United States Treasury	
		569.65	
	56,805.00		56,805.00

This shows a surplus of \$93.33 in the administrative fund, \$393.32 in the feeble-minded fund, and \$84 in the fund for burial of wards, or a total of \$569.65, which amount was covered into the United States Treasury. The total amount appropriated for general purposes, \$39,000, was expended, and obligations incurred which are not met on account of board of children as follows: Industrial Home School, \$283.58; William H. H. Hart, \$109.87; Bruen Home, \$24.52; Junior Republic, \$30.78; Children's Temporary Home, \$95.56; House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, Baltimore, \$62.87; House of the Good Shepherd, Washington, \$14.80; House of Mercy, \$9.38—a total of \$631.36, to pay which the next Congress should be asked for a deficiency.

The amount actually expended for all purposes the past year was \$55,935.35, as against \$51,663.17 the preceding year, an increase of \$4,272.18. This increase is very modest when the very considerable increase in the work of the board in all its departments is considered.

INSTITUTIONS.

We have made use of institutions for the care of white children and have maintained in each a constant average approximating as follows:

Industrial Home School	26
Bruen Home.....	17
National Junior Republic	16
St. Rose Industrial School	2
St. Joseph's Asylum.....	4
St. Vincent's Asylum.....	1
House of Good Shepherd	1
House of Mercy.....	1

We also placed without expense to the board 1 large girl at the Florence Crittenton Home.

We have made use of institutions for the care of colored children and have maintained in each a constant average approximating as follows:

Children's Temporary Home.....	54
Hart Farm School.....	55
House of Good Shepherd (Baltimore)	4

All these institutions take a loving care of, and give a judicious training to, all their inmates. The board's wards are treated precisely as the other children and are subject to the rules and regulations of the institutions as long as they remain therein. The Industrial Home School has stretched its rule to receive children we desire to place there. We have been asked to remove a few children whose influence over the younger ones was pernicious. At the Bruen Home our young children have been very tenderly cared for. This private institution appears more like one large family and the individual attention and affection lavished upon its helpless charges is striking even to the casual visitor.

At the National Junior Republic the whole atmosphere is one which tends to cultivate and develop the spirit of self-reliant young manhood. An official writes: "Some of your wards are holding government positions of trust and honor in the republic—one is attorney-general, one secretary of state, and one clerk of the court. * * * It is wonderful how these positions develop the good points of the boys. * * * While some of the wards of the children's guardians here have made greater headway than others, yet the boys committed to our care, with two exceptions, have been greatly benefited, physically, intellectually, and morally, and are vastly better boys in every way than when sent here."

I have kept you advised from month to month of the numbers and condition of the wards at the Hart Farm School and the Children's Temporary Home. At the former school our wards have been in the main judiciously provided for and well trained along agricultural lines. The latter home serves as a sort of clearing house for the young colored children on their way to the family home.

There have been 775 different children at this home during the year, with an average stay of but twenty-four days. "The day school is continued throughout the year with the hope that each child, no matter how short its stay, may have its advantages. Because of the transient stay of its wards, the work in the school room, shoe and carpenter shops, as in general discipline and training, suffered many disadvantages." * * * "At the evening hour of each day the superintendent meets the children, and by moral talks and story reading aims to improve their principles that will lead to a higher standard of living." The girls are taught sewing and general housework, and the boys work in the carpenter and shoe shops. "The general deportment has greatly improved and physical condition has been good.

A few children of Catholic parentage, and some in need of special discipline which the Catholic institutions are best suited to administer, have been placed therein with satisfactory results.

TEMPORARY WORK.

Under this caption is collected the work done (1) for those children who are ordered into the custody of the board for limited periods of time—one month, three months, or six months, as the case may be—and (2) for those children who are taken under temporary care without order of the court under the authority given the board by the last sentence of section 5 of the act creating the board.

As stated in former reports, it has been the steady effort to keep this kind of work down to the minimum—to make it secondary to the main work evidently intended for the board, viz, the care of such wards as require permanent public guardianship. Consequently every effort is made to have applicants requiring but temporary

assistance cared for by private agencies. There are several homes for white children in the city which do excellent work along these lines, but there are no institutions, so far as I am advised, which receive colored children in need of temporary care. There are many cases of this class, and in the absence of any other provision this board must meet the necessities.

The second class includes those who are taken under temporary care for not more than one week. This very wise provision allows the board to render immediate help in emergency cases and make thorough investigations and efforts at proper adjustments while such help is being given.

The following is a summary of this work during the year:

On temporary rolls July 1, 1901	27
Committed during year for limited periods	58
Under temporary care without order of the court, pending investigation and final disposition	73
Total to be accounted for	158
Returned to parents or relatives	70
Permanently committed	70
Absconded and not recovered	1
Died	2
Under temporary care July 1, 1902 (on expense)	10
Under temporary care July 1, 1902 (not under expense)	5
Total	158

Temporary wards.

	Number of days' board.	Cost.
In institutions	4,150	\$1,302.50
In boarding houses	2,848 $\frac{1}{2}$	836.40
Probation boys on expense	6,998 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44	2,138.90 15.04
Total	7,042$\frac{1}{2}$	2,153.94

PROBATION WORK.

Children's crimes are largely due to the delinquency or incompetency of the parents. The truth contained in the above statement may be regarded as the reason for the probation system of dealing with juvenile offenders of the law. The great majority of such offenders are not themselves innately bad, and consequently do not need preventive measures. They need the kindly ministrations of intelligent sympathy, clothed with, and administered by, official authority. Your agent acted as probation officer to February 13, 1902, when he was relieved by Phillip B. Whelply, who served the remainder of the fiscal year. The question of having a juvenile court for the trial of all children under 17 years of age has been called to your attention many times in my verbal and written reports. There was a provision for such court in the original bill known as the act of March 3, 1901, but this was stricken out. The matter was again agitated in the fall of 1901, and a bill to meet the necessity was drawn in this office.

The honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia were deeply interested in the project and a conference with the judges of the police court and other District officials was held. The judges of the police court agreed to hold separate and distinct sessions of the court each afternoon at 2 o'clock for the trial of children under 17 years of age. A trial of this plan was thought advisable by all interested parties, and the first session was held January 13, 1902, with nine cases for consideration. Daily sessions, or as nearly so as was necessary, were held until in March, when tri-weekly sessions were agreed upon, the court meeting Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. All arrests, at least all who are held at the House of Detention, are reported each morning at this office. The probation officer visits the house of each child charged with an offense, learns his record and something of his habits, environments, etc., and has definite knowledge sufficient to advise the court what is the best thing to be done with the subject.

The court has been guided in almost all the cases by the recommendations of the probation officer. One of the judges in an early session of this court announced from the bench in emphatic language that the paramount consideration in cases involving children brought before him would be the welfare of the child. To determine this, red-tape procedure and formalities would be relegated to the rear. And this spirit has prevailed at all the sessions of the court thus far. A step in advance of most cities having this system is in having the probation officer a public-paid official, selected by reason of his fitness and not through political or other influence. Centralization of authority and responsibility in this work is of the highest importance.

While the present system is a vast improvement over the old, still it is not yet ideal or up to the highest standard of efficiency. In the first place, an entirely separate court should be provided. The atmosphere of a court where adult criminals of all classes are tried is not wholesome for boys or girls. The judicial austerity and rigidity of an adult court should not prevail. A homelike room, entirely free from the inexorable sternness of court paraphernalia, should be provided, where a full and free conference, not a trial alone, can be held, looking to the promotion of the young offender's highest welfare. Such a separate court, clothed with all the authority and dignity of law, and administered with intelligence and sympathy and judicial elasticity, with an intelligent probation officer to impartially investigate and report, could get at the rock-bottom facts and minister to the real needs. All the officials of such a court should not be too far removed, in point of age, from youth as to be unable to sympathize with and understand well and make allowance for the exuberant effervescence of youthful vitality. The boys who play ball in the street because no public accessible playground is furnished are not morally bad boys. The juvenile court should have and exercise an authority over the paroled child during the entire probation period of six months. He should report in person to the court at least once every month, in addition to the reports and visitations from the probation officer as at present.

The court itself must know all its wards. This would be entirely possible with a court constituted solely for this class of cases; it is not possible as at present administered. More probation officers are needed. On July 1, 1902, there were 122 children under active supervision in their homes. One man, however faithful and efficient, can not make the daily investigations, attend and make reports to the court at every session, and carry along at the same time adequate visitations and supervision over 122 children. These need to be visited often and much labor and thought expended upon them. A very important factor in the child-saving work of this District is the House of Detention, which can not be praised too highly. The management is alert and considerate, and the prevailing spirit among all the officers there is one of humane sympathy for the erring boys and girls, who are by this means kept from contact with the hardened offenders. A new building, modern in arrangement and equipment, made especially for a house of detention, is needed and this board should second in every way possible the police department's efforts to secure an adequate appropriation.

A brief summary of the probation work, classification of the offenses, ages of the offenders, and letters from officials are given below:

Number brought forward from last year.....	76
Committed under act March 3, 1901	281
Total to be accounted for	357
Number who served the whole probation term of six months satisfactorily.....	175
Number returned to court and committed to reform department.....	11
Number returned to court and committed to Board of Children's Guardians permanently.....	18
Number sent out of city, beyond supervision, and dropped.....	4
Number whose fines were paid.....	24
Number who died.....	2
Number returned to court and sent to penitentiary for grand larceny.....	1
Number under active supervision July 1, 1902.....	122
Total.....	357

The 281 children rescued during the year were all placed with relatives or friends on their good behavior. Five of these were returned to court for trivial offenses and a second time placed on probation, and, as appears above, 30 seriously violated their

parole obligations, so that we may say that only 10 per cent of this class of juvenile offenders dealt with the past year appeared before the court a second time. Not all of the 90 per cent are angelic in deportment, by any means, but they have refrained from such infractions of the law as would cause their arrest.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES.

Larceny	100	Concealed weapons	2
Disorderly conduct	54	Incorrigibility	2
Assault	31	Fighting	1
Throwing missiles	30	Playing ball in street	1
Playing crap	12	Pitching pennies	1
Jumping on cars	10	Breaking windows	1
Vagrancy	8	Turning in false alarm	1
Violation of police regulations re-		Profanity	1
garding bicycles	6	Not paying car fare	1
Shooting fireworks	4	Throwing banana skin on street	1
Depredations, private property	4	False pretenses	1
Stealing flowers from parks	2	Cruelty to animals	1
Indecent exposure	2	Mischief with electric wire	1
Fornication	2		
Throwing flour in doorway	2	Total	281

The average age of the 281 juvenile offenders is 12.9 years, the number at different ages is as follows:

Seven years	1	Thirteen years	31
Eight years	5	Fourteen years	60
Nine years	10	Fifteen years	62
Ten years	13	Sixteen years	58
Eleven years	18		
Twelve years	23	Total	281

The separation as to sex and color is as follows:

White:		
Males	38	
Females	1	
		39
Colored:		
Males	212	
Females	30	
		242
Total		281

Herewith are submitted a few letters from public officials on the juvenile court and probation system.

POLICE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1902.

MY DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 19th instant, in which you ask me to express my opinion regarding the practical value to the District of Columbia of our juvenile court and probation system, to be used in your annual report.

The system has been in operation so short a time that I have not formed an opinion as to its workings which will be of very much value. I will say, however, that the operations thus far appear to show that the system is of great value in stopping children who are just entering into crime, by putting them under such supervision as will help them change their modes of living and show to them the interest which the community has in each young life within its boundaries. We have in this District a very serious problem to contend with among the children of the alley population (a hotbed of evil), from which a very large proportion of the children who are tried before the juvenile court come. They are away from restraining influences and lead the sort of lives they see their elders lead, which only encourages them to lives of crime and evil doings.

I believe if the probation officer visits these homes as often as they ought to be visited, it would bring into them an atmosphere of a purer and higher life. Its influence would not only be felt by the children but by the adults as well. As the number of probationers necessarily increases, there ought to be more probation officers,

especially lady visitors, to visit the homes of each probationer at very frequent periods. Without such oversight and constant care the effect will be evil, because the children will get the idea that they are turned over to the probation officer to be returned to their homes and that they can commit offenses without being punished therefor. I strongly commend the system and urge that more probation officers be provided and the visits be made to each home more frequently than is now done.

Very respectfully,

I. G. KIMBALL,
Judge, Police Court, District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1902.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, asking my opinion of the practical value to the District of the juvenile court and probation system, I beg to say that from my observation both are of the highest value in the enforcement of law and prevention and punishment of crime. The most difficult thing in the administration of criminal law is the prosecution and punishment of those who are not hardened offenders and who may possibly be saved from a career of crime. The juvenile court and the probation system are great aids in dealing with that class of offenders.

While the experience of the past few months has demonstrated the value of the juvenile court as a branch of the police court, and while the conscientious and careful judges who preside over that court deserve the highest praise for their self-sacrificing attention to that additional branch of their work, yet I am convinced that still higher results could be obtained if an independent juvenile court, entirely disconnected with the police court, were established with its own corps of officials. The idea of a juvenile court is to separate the youthful transgressor from any association with those more experienced in crime. It seems to me that this idea should be carried to its logical conclusion, which would result in an entirely separate and independent court.

Very sincerely,

ASHLEY M. GOULD,
United States Attorney, District of Columbia.

POLICE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1902.

DEAR SIR: The juvenile court has been in operation six months. It was an experiment in January last, but its value and importance quickly developed, until to-day it has become a necessity. The session of this date found 17 awaiting a hearing, and some disposition was made of the entire number. Most of them were transferred to the supervision of the Board of Children's Guardians for probationary periods.

The latter course seems the most effective and satisfactory, and, so far as I have been able to learn, is the best both for parent and child, especially the latter.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH F. POTTS,
Clerk, Police Court.

FEEBLE MINDED.

At the beginning of the year there were 27 children of the feeble-minded class at the Elwyn (Pa.) institution, and 17 at the Falls Church (Va.) Training School. Five dependents of this class have been received during the year, and three discharged, so that on June 30, 1902, 44 feeble-minded children were being maintained at the District's expense, the uniform rate of payment being \$225 per annum, save in one instance, where it is \$100, the difference being because of the value to the institution of the services of the child. Some provision should be made for the care of colored children of this class. The Elwyn institution will no longer receive them, and there is absolutely no place for them outside our insane asylum. This is a matter to which I invite your serious attention and earnest consideration. The criminal and defective classes are largely recruited annually because of the presence in the community, unrestrained, of the class above referred to. As a matter of self protection, if for no other reason, public provision should be made for the humane care of

every defective. There is an army of 100,000 feeble minded in this country, and it is claimed that only about 10 per cent of this number are in institutions. The annual increase is alarming. The ratio of hereditary to accidental causes of idiocy is estimated at about 7 to 3. The supply can only be checked, it would seem, by sequestration for life.

WORK AMONG INFANTS.

Our work among infants continues to be successful, and will bear the test of careful study. The board is prepared to take immediate charge of any abandoned infant or foundling. In each police precinct is a nurse employed by the board to receive and care for any such infant at any hour of the day or night. The board's physician is immediately summoned and ministers to the physical needs. All small children are given a medical examination at the time of reception, or soon thereafter, and reports made to the office on blanks, sample of which is appended to the physician's report. These medical reports are filed in the child's file.

The total number of children under 2 years of age dealt with each year is as follows:

1894	42	1899	79
1895	52	1900	75
1896	52	1901	56
1897	42	1902	59
1898	62		

Of the 59 children under 2 years of age dealt with the fiscal year 18 were brought forward from former years and 41 were committed during the year, the average age being $6\frac{1}{2}$ months. There were 11 deaths among all our wards, and these were all children under 2 years of age, 9 being among the 41 received during the year, and 2 among the 18 from former years.

The percentage of deaths to number dealt with, infants under 2 years old only considered, is 18.64, the lowest of any year save one since the board's existence, as reference to the following table shows:

1894	21.95	1899	18.98
1895	25.00	1900	21.33
1896	26.73	1901	19.64
1897	28.57	1902	18.64
1898	16.12		

PLACING OUT.

Special attention has been given during the year to the placing-out work, Mr. Clyde W. Dawson, the assistant agent, devoting in an intelligent manner his entire time to this branch of the work. As a result more children have been placed in family homes than during any previous year.

June 30, 1901, found 420 wards in free homes, while June 30, 1902, found 559 wards in family homes, a net gain to the free-home list of 139. The total free-home placements were 221 children in 398 homes. Of these 221 wards 82 were returned as unsatisfactory and 139 yet remain, the remaining 177 placements being direct transfers from one free home to another. The geographical distribution of the 559 wards in free homes on June 30, 1902, is as follows: District of Columbia, 312; Virginia, 106; Maryland, 83; Pennsylvania, 14; Delaware, 14; New York, 9; West Virginia, 7; New Jersey, 4; Ohio, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Illinois, Connecticut, Vermont, Belgium, and Cuba, 1 each.

Of the 398 homes secured, 154 were for white children, 81 being for male and 73 for female, and 244 for colored, 145 being for male and 99 for female. The great majority of children have been placed in white families, but quite a number of the better class of colored homes have been found to be desirable places for colored wards. All homes are approved only after painstaking investigations. A few instances of eminently satisfactory placing are here given.

Two bright and attractive little white girls, aged 9 and 11, were taken from a father whose dishonesty placed him in the penitentiary. They were very fond of each other, and homes in the same neighborhood were found for them. One went for companionship and to fill a void in a well-to-do farmer's family. Mutual affection developed rapidly, and the strongest ties bind them together. The other is with an elderly lady who owns her own property. They stand in the relation of grandmother and granddaughter. The influences in both these homes are fostering the unfolding of these young lives in a normal atmosphere.

A little white girl was placed in the mountains of Virginia on trial for adoption. Recently a friend of the family visited at the home for ten days before she learned that

the little girl was not their very own. These are the kind of placements we seek. They are the ideal, but, of course, can not always be attained.

A 6-year old colored boy, whose mother was dead and father sick in the hospital, became a ward and was on expense but two months before a splendid home in Brooklyn, N. Y., opened for him. The foster father is a childless, wealthy, respectable colored man, who yearned for a child to lavish his affection and money on. He recently sent a picture of his young charge, accompanied by a letter full of pride and devotion.

A foundling was picked up in the streets of Washington and committed to the care of this board. He took the fancy of a lady from Illinois who had recently lost her position in the Census Office. She took him to her prairie home, where he at once became "grandpa's boy," a real member of the family, and the possessor of a home equaled by no institution on earth.

Our work among and in behalf of the placed-out wards is hampered by our inability to visit them often enough. A thorough knowledge of both home and child and close personal relations between the two and this office are essential to the most effective placing-out work. Another employee is needed to strengthen this department. Your agent feels that the very weakest link in the chain of work for which the board stands is that of insufficient visitations and supervision of the placements; this, through no incompetency of the present force, but from the physical limitation of the powers of one person.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report I wish to bear testimony to the faithfulness, zeal, and ability of each and every employee of the board. All are inspired by the high sense of public duty and the great responsibility of being instrumental in molding and directing young lives for future citizenship. No merely mercenary motive, I am positive, prompts any one of our employees to engage in this work. A desire for thorough cooperation, free from personal considerations, an earnest wish to meet fully the high purpose for which the board was created, the reputation of the board in the community for honest effort to meet every necessity, have been the paramount considerations. The physician's report accompanies this.

I extend to the individual members of the board a grateful appreciation of personal and official kindly considerations.

Respectfully,

JOHN WESLEY DOUGLASS,
Agent Board of Childrens' Guardians.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS:

I herewith submit my annual report of the medical and surgical work done for wards of the board for the year ending June 30, 1902:

There were 204 children treated. The whole number of cases treated was 404, and the number of visits made 1,211. I have also made 40 professional visits for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the physical condition of infants coming under the care of the board under such circumstances as made desirable a record of the condition under which public guardianship in such cases is undertaken. The accompanying tables give the diseases treated, the deaths, and the cause of death in each case, also a summary of the condition in which children examined upon their reception by the board were found. As I have said heretofore, the unfavorable condition in which many of the infants coming under the care of the board are found upon their reception often raises grave doubts as to the possibility of saving their lives, but the devotion of the nurses in the employ of the board and the excellent system adopted and carefully carried out in their care, and especially the provisions for immediate examination of all cases, and prompt professional attention whenever required, have usually been efficacious.

I need only now call attention to the continuance of their conditions of the wards of the board at the time they come into its possession. In the nature of things these conditions will continue, because it is the province of the board to receive these little ones only after they have suffered serious privations through neglect by their natural guardians. I have no modifications to suggest of the admirable system now in vogue. I am confident that attentive consideration of its results will secure for it the full approval of the board and the general public.

Respectfully submitted.

JULIA R. HALL, M. D.

Medical and surgical cases treated.

Diseases.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Died.	Total.
Abscesses:				
Arm	2			2
Cervical	1			1
Foot	1			1
Palmer	2			2
Submaxillary	2			2
Acute suppurative tympanitis	1			1
Acne	3			3
Amenorrhea		4		4
Anæmia	3			3
Asthma	1			1
Boils	4			4
Bronchitis		12		12
Catarrh:				
Acute gastric	1			1
Nasal	2			2
Cellulitis	2			2
Cholera infantum	8		5	13
Circumcised	1			1
Conjunctivitis	2			2
Convulsions	2			2
Constipation	18			18
Coryza	15			15
Croup	9			9
Cystitis	3			3
Diphtheria	1			1
Diarrhea	30			30
Dysentery	2		1	3
Dysmenorrhea	3			3
Eczema		28		28
Enteritis	1			1
Entero-colitis	3		1	4
Enlarged glands:				
Submaxillary	10			10
Cervical	6			6
Erythema	1			1
First attention to new-born infants (foundlings)				3
Fracture of the humerus	2			2
Hemorrhage (nasal)	2			2
Hæmatemesis	1			1
Hordeolum	1			1
Heat rash	1			1
Hernia:				
Scrotal	2			2
Umbilical	5			5
Herpes	2			2
Incontinence urine	2	1		3
Indigestion (acute)	20			20
Iritis	1			1
Jaundice	1			1
Keratitis	2			2
Laryngismus stridulus	2	2		4
La grippe	6			6
Malaria	5			5
Marasmus		2	1	3
Measles	4			4
Mental aberration	1	1		2
Menorrhagia	1			1
Nephritis	2			2
Neurasthenia	1			1
Ophthalmia	2			2
Otorrhoea	2			2
Oxyuris-vermicularis	6			6
Phimosis	4			4
Pharyngitis	7			7
Pleuralgia	2			2
Pneumonia	7		3	10
Rachitis		10		10
Rhinitis	3			3
Rheumatism	1			1
Scald	1			1
Stomatitis	8			8
Syphilis:				
Hereditary		7		7
Hypertrophied gums		1		1
Thrush	5			5
Tonsilitis	5			5
Torticollis	1			1
Tuberculosis		5	1	6
Whooping cough	12	8		20

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Died.	Total.
Wounds:				
Contused.....	10			10
Incised.....	4			4
Lacerated.....	2			2
Punctured by glass.....	5			5
Punctured by nails.....	4			4
Urticaria.....	1			1
Total.....	296	85	12	404

INFANTS EXAMINED.

Foundlings.....	16	Prognosis good.....	9
Abandoned.....	5	Prognosis doubtful.....	13
Deprived of proper food and otherwise neglected.....	10	Prognosis bad.....	18
Good condition.....	9	Total.....	40
Sick.....	18		
Had physical defects.....	3		

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.—*Showing work on cases, by months.*

	Committed during minority.	Committed for lim- ited periods.	Under temporary care without or- der of court.	Number of cases agent declined to present to court.	Number of children whose commit- ment was refused by court.	Number of children in columns 2 or 3 also included in column 1.	Total number of children involved in cases investi- gated.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1901.							
July.....	27	10	5	55		7	97
August.....	31	1	11	67		10	110
September.....	16	9	10	72		4	107
October.....	7	2	4	81	1	7	95
November.....	16	2	3	98	2	3	121
December.....	13	4	9	90		8	116
1902.							
January.....	17	1	4	101		6	123
February.....	16	8	4	86		3	114
March.....	26	5	12	73		6	116
April.....	27	3	3	64	1	7	98
May.....	21	5	3	84		3	113
June.....	10	8	5	105		6	128
Total.....	227	58	73	976	4	70	1,338

TABLE B.—*Showing permanent commitments each month and reasons therefor.*

	Destitute of suita- ble home.	Aban- doned.	Drunken or unfit parents.	Vicious and in- corrigi- ble.	Total.
1901.					
July	15		1	11	27
August	11	7		13	31
September	7	2		7	16
October	5		1	1	7
November	9	1		6	16
December	10			3	13
1902.					
January	10	2		5	17
February	14			2	16
March	7	3	10	6	26
April	12	1	6	8	27
May	4	3		14	21
June			4	6	10
Total	104	19	22	82	227

TABLE C.—*Reasons for declining to promote commitment.*

	Not de- pendent, by reason of hav- ing suffi- cient financial ability or having relatives able to make pro- vision.	Nonresi- dent.	Adjusted by pri- vate ar- range- ments.	Referred to other agencies.	With- drawn.	Total.
1901.						
July	25	10	9	1	10	55
August	35	8	12	4	8	67
September	29	3	25	3	12	72
October	32	13	20	10	6	81
November	46	8	28	7	9	98
December	60	6	18	2	4	90
1902.						
January	54	1	31	1	14	101
February	53	3	23	4	3	86
March	41	2	18	2	10	73
April	36	1	14	8	5	64
May	47	6	17	5	9	84
June	59	4	27	8	7	105
Total	517	65	242	55	97	976

MEDICAL EXAMINER'S REPORT.

When received? ———, ———.
 Name of ward examined? ———, ———.
 Previous residence? ———, ———.
 If a foundling, state? ———.
 By whom found? ———, ———.
 Where? ———.
 Personal appearance as to health? ———.
 Actual age? ———. Apparent age? ———.
 Height? ———. Weight? ———.
 Race of father? ———.
 Race of mother? ———.
 Give condition of the heart? ———. Lungs? ———. And urinary organs?
 ———.

VI.

There shall be kept in the room of said board a book or books in which shall be entered—

First. The name and race or color of all children committed to the care or custody of the board.

Second. When and where such child was born, i. e., the town, city, village, county, and State.

Third. The names of the father and mother of such child and their nationality and religious belief, if ascertainable.

Fourth. Where each child has been placed by the board, the persons with whom placed, the city, town, village, nearest post-office, county, and State, and the religious belief or denomination of such persons, and their ability to maintain such child.

Fifth. Whether such child is indentured to such persons or not.

VII.

All children shall be visited at least once a year, and oftener at the direction of the board.

VIII.

There shall be elected, by the board, an agent or agents, who shall have charge of such duties as may be committed to him or them from time to time by the board. The board shall fix the salary of such agent or agents.

All such agents shall be subject to removal by a majority of the board. All agents' reports shall be in writing and signed.

IX.

No copy or abstract of any report or other paper shall be given to any newspaper or to any reporter or other person, for publication or for any other purpose, until the same shall have been acted upon by the board.

X.

No books or papers or reports belonging to the board shall be taken before any committee of Congress or to the District Commissioners by any employee of the board, without the consent of the board, unless officially called for.

XI.

Additions, alterations, or amendments to these by-laws may be made at a meeting called for that purpose, or at any regular meeting, but shall be in writing and a copy sent to each member at least two weeks before the day set for voting on the same.

XII.

The order of business for the meetings of the board shall be

First. Calling the meeting to order.

Second. Reading and approval of minutes.

Third. Special and urgent business.

Fourth. Reports of officers: (a) President; (b) secretary.

Fifth. Reports of committees: (a) Standing; (b) special.

Sixth. Reports of agents.

Seventh. Unfinished business.

Eighth. New business.

Ninth. Adjournment.

The order of business for the meetings of the executive committee shall be:

First. Calling the meeting to order.

Second. Reading and approval of minutes.

Third. Reports of agents.

Fourth. Other business.

Fifth. Adjournment.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

March 9, 1901, Articles I, Ia, and II of the by-laws were amended to read as follows:

I. The officers of the Board of Children's Guardians shall consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary.

These officers shall be elected annually by ballot at the regular meeting of the board to be held in November, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been elected.

Their duties shall be such as are usual to their respective offices, in accordance with parliamentary rules.

In the event that the term of membership of any person who is a member of the board expires while such person is an officer of the board, and such person be reappointed to membership before another person shall have been elected to the office which he held, said reappointed person shall resume his former office as though his membership had been continuous.

II. A regular meeting of the board shall be held on the second Saturday of each month, except that when said Saturday shall fall on a legal or special holiday, the meeting shall be held on the next preceding day, not a holiday. The hour of the meeting shall be fixed by resolution of the board, and notice stating the hour and day of the meeting shall be sent to each member of the board at least two days prior to the time fixed.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1902.

DEAR SIR: In response to your letter of December 23, 1901, I respectfully submit the following:

You ask for a "report of your method of procedure under the act of March 3, 1901, relative to the probation of juvenile delinquents." A child so committed is studied. His record and family history are ascertained and entered in a book kept especially for that purpose. If it is found that the child has not a bad record as a violator of law and has a fairly good home with salutary influences and control, he is placed there at once. He is given a card, signed by the chief probation officer, as follows:

"The judge of the court has committed _____ to the care of this board, temporarily, the said _____ having been this day convicted of _____. The probation officer of the board is willing to place _____ at his home to remain on probation so long as he behaves himself. He will be regularly visited, and must report in person once in two weeks at the office, 472 Louisiana avenue, room 17."

The probation period is six months, and during that time each child is visited at his home or school or place of employment at least once a week. The parents are stimulated to the proper performance of their parental duties. In nine cases out of ten the parents of these so-called delinquent children are themselves the real delinquents, by reason of ignorance, incompetency, or indifference. Much tactful labor must be, and is, spent with such parents to correct the environment of the homes and thus avoid the necessity of withdrawing the children to corrective institutions. Educate the parent to better the home and your juvenile offenders will grow beautifully less. The children are made to feel that they are still under the jurisdiction of the court, as represented by the probation officer for this purpose, for the violation of law on account of which they were convicted. With some children this phase must be emphasized very strongly as the most efficient weapon of restraint. With others an appeal to their better nature and a personal interest in their welfare, manifested by personal service, arouses their pride and self-respect.

The efforts, then, of the visitation officer are directed toward the improvement of the home conditions, the education of the parents to the end that they may have more keen appreciation of parental duties, and personal work with the boys and girls themselves suited to their individual needs and capacities. Rev. D. E. Wiseman, a clergyman of large activities, sympathetic nature, and good judgment, is the visiting officer for the northwest. He has now about forty boys and girls on his list for weekly visits; oftener if necessary. He maintains a sort of boys' club at his house, and draws in many of these probation boys. Last summer he gave them all an ice-cream supper and an entertainment. He follows up the children to their place of employment or their schools, and seeks in every possible way to know of their daily life and habits and to improve the same. Rev. W. J. Howard, also a clergyman of wide experience and practical sense, is the visiting officer for the southwest. He has also about forty children on his list at present, and is doing valuable and effective work.

Mrs. M. C. Rugg, an agent of the associated charities, visits the probation children in the northeast. She has but few children, but her keenness to detect fraud and imposition and her gentle firmness has a marked effect for good upon the youthful transgressor and his entire family connection. Mrs. Mary Kirwan, also of the associated charities, visits for Georgetown, and is conscientious, humane, and displays much tactful judgment. All the above mentioned are volunteer workers and submit to the chief probation officer weekly reports on each child's case. A brief entry of date of visit and "doing well," or "fairly well," or some similar brief entry, is made in the child's history, and the full report is filed in this office. This method is kept up for six months.

From March 11, 1901, to December 1, 1901, or eight and two-thirds months, 219 children were received under the so-called probation act of March 3, 1901. Of these, 47 children, or 21 per cent, did not respond to the efforts made in their behalf, and were brought back to court for further consideration as to their proper disposition. They were either committed to one of the reform schools or to this board, permanently. This work is conducted with all seriousness and dignity. Especial stress, both with the children and their parents, is given to the fact that the children are not scot free when placed on probation in their homes, and that this method of dealing with them is not child's play, but serious business. The results of continued lawless living are plainly pointed out, and promises and warnings given them are rigidly and faithfully kept. I firmly believe that many of these children have been saved from the disgrace and stigma of jail and workhouse to lives of permanent usefulness.

You ask for my views "as to what further is needed, if anything, to satisfy the requirements of the law and carry out its purpose."

First. A juvenile court, constituted with all the necessary authority, as a part of the local judiciary system, where all cases involving children under 17 years can be patiently and sympathetically heard, with the punitive idea largely eliminated and the paramount consideration will be the highest future welfare of the child. No reflection upon any officials administering the present system is intended. The system itself is faulty, inadequate, and not in accord with twentieth-century ideas upon the philanthropic and sociological questions involved. The capital city of the nation ought to have the most advanced methods of dealing with its submerged population.

Second. A probation officer, with a liberal salary, to devote his entire time and energy to the work. Volunteer service can not meet the requirements. Public service is rendered and should be compensated. The success or failure of the probation system depends very largely upon the probation officer. The system has not yet been given a fair trial, because of inadequate facilities for carrying it out. A probation officer was designated who had other duties amply sufficient to engage all his time. The incompleteness of the administration of the present system is apparent to him daily, and is a subject of great solicitude and regret.

Third. An amendment to the act approved March 3, 1901, substituting "16 years of age" wherever "17 years of age" appears. A large class of persistent offenders—crap shooters, bicycle thieves, etc.—are gathered in who are between 16 and 17 years of age. As a rule, these children are not amenable to the good offices of the probation officers, and need more drastic measures.

I am firmly of the opinion that the intent and purpose of the act of March 3 are humane and the results in the main beneficent to the community. Its improvement along lines indicated, and others which might be suggested, should be earnestly sought. No backward step should be taken. A parental school similar to one in Boston and one to be established for Chicago might be a good adjunct to the juvenile court and probation system.

Very truly yours,

JOHN WESLEY DOUGLASS,
Agent, Board of Children's Guardians.

J. B. T. TUPPER, Esq.,

President Board of Children's Guardians, City.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford	1903
Mrs. Lucie E. Blount	1903
Clarence B. Rheem	1903
William B. Gurley	1904
Bernard T. Janney	1904
James B. Nourse	1904
Mrs. Emily L. Nourse	1905
J. B. T. Tupper	1905
J. Ormond Wilson	1905

OFFICERS.

J. Ormond Wilson, president; Bernard T. Janney, vice-president; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary.

COMMITTEES.

On buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.—William B. Gurley, chairman; James B. Nourse, J. Ormond Wilson.

On empyloees, education, and industries.—Bernard T. Janney, chairman; Clarence B. Rheem, Mrs. Lucie E. Blount.

On admissions, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.—J. B. T. Tupper, chairman; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 11, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the sixth annual report of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

Very respectfully,

J. ORMOND WILSON.

President of the Board of Trustees.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

The board of trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School has the honor to submit the annual report of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

MEETINGS.

Regular meetings of the board of trustees are held at the home on the second Wednesday of each month, and special meetings when occasion requires.

Extracts from the minutes of the meetings held during the year are given below:

July 9, 1901.—Gilbert Duvall, a child belonging to the Board of Children's Guardians, died June 21, of pulmonary consumption.

Mr. Rheem moved that the secretary cast the ballot for the board of trustees for the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, president; Mr. James B. Nourse, vice-president, and the chairman to cast the ballot for Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary.

The secretary announced that the officers nominated were elected.

September 10, 1901.—Mr. Tupper moved that, as there was not a quorum present at the July meeting, the election of officers now be confirmed. Adopted.

The farm has been unusually productive this year. All vegetables in great abundance.

Mrs. Blount moved that Mr. Janney be elected vice-president in place of Mr. Nourse, resigned. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that the secretary invite the Board of Charities, through their secretary, Mr. George S. Wilson, to attend the meetings of our board. Adopted.

October 8, 1901.—The cost per capita for the year ended June 30, 1900, was \$151.70, and the cost per capita for the year ended June 30, 1901, was \$152.25, making the cost per capita for the present fiscal year 55 cents more than for the last fiscal year.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, the housekeeper, departed this life Saturday, September 28, 1901. By her death we lose a capable, efficient officer, a just and conscientious worker, a true friend, and an upright, intelligent woman.

The committee on employees recommends the appointment of Mrs. Annie M. Stidham as housekeeper in place of Mrs. Cora B. Miller, deceased, at a salary of \$30 per month, commencing October 1.

November 12, 1901.—Mr. Gurley, of the building committee, reported on the bell asked for at the last meeting, and recommended that one be bought of the McShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md., to cost \$220.

Mrs. Blount moved that the recommendation be approved and the bell be bought. Adopted.

December 10, 1901.—Mrs. Nelson died in February, 1901, leaving by her will \$200 for Lewis Gray, for his education and the treatment of his eye. The money was left to the trustees of the Industrial Home School of Georgetown.

Mr. Rheem moved that the question of the legacy be left to the committee on admission and placement with power to act. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper's resolution on amendment to the by-laws. In regulation 3, after the words, "At the first meeting in July of each year." "If there be a quorum present" insert the following, "or at the next meeting thereafter at which there is a quorum present."

Mr. Janney moved that the amendment be adopted. Adopted.

The regulation, as amended, reads as follows: "Officers: The officers of the board of trustees shall consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall be elected annually, at the first meeting in July of each year, if there be a quorum present, or at the next meeting thereafter at which there is a quorum present, shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are elected, and shall perform the usual duties belonging to their respective offices by parliamentary rules and usages."

Mr. Tupper moved that the secretary be authorized to write to Mr. Wilson expressing the gratification of the trustees at his improved health and hoping he would be able to be with them at their next meeting. Adopted.

January 8, 1902.—The children enjoyed their Christmas very much. Mr. Stohlman gave cake, Mr. M. C. Mitchell a fine turkey, The St. Vincent De Paul Society, through Father Maguire, 7 gallons of ice cream, and St. Albans Parish, candy and oranges. The superintendent made suitable acknowledgment of the above gifts.

Mr. Tupper moved that Mrs. Blount and Mrs. Blackford be appointed a committee to wait upon the Secretary of Agriculture in the interest of the industrial training of children and to revive the subject of silk culture by the institution. Adopted.

February 12, 1902.—Since our last meeting death has again visited the home. Miss Mary A. Taylor, the sewing teacher, died Saturday morning, January 25, 1902, at 5.30 a. m.

By her death we lose a capable, efficient, painstaking officer, a loyal, true, and affectionate friend, and a quiet, womanly Christian. Miss Taylor had the love and respect of everyone who knew her.

Mr. S. W. Woodward presented the home with 32 nice books. They were divided between the cottage reading room and the main building reading room.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford	1903
Mrs. Lucie E. Blount	1903
Clarence B. Rheem	1903
William B. Gurley	1904
Bernard T. Janney	1904
James B. Nourse	1904
Mrs. Emily L. Nourse	1905
J. B. T. Tupper	1905
J. Ormond Wilson	1905

OFFICERS.

J. Ormond Wilson, president; Bernard T. Janney, vice-president; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary.

COMMITTEES.

On buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.—William B. Gurley, chairman; James B. Nourse, J. Ormond Wilson.

On employees, education, and industries.—Bernard T. Janney, chairman; Clarence B. Rheem, Mrs. Lucie E. Blount.

On admissions, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.—J. B. T. Tupper, chairman; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 11, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the sixth annual report of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

Very respectfully,

J. ORMOND WILSON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

The board of trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School has the honor to submit the annual report of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

MEETINGS.

Regular meetings of the board of trustees are held at the home on the second Wednesday of each month, and special meetings when occasion requires.

Extracts from the minutes of the meetings held during the year are given below:

July 9, 1901.—Gilbert Duvall, a child belonging to the Board of Children's Guardians, died June 21, of pulmonary consumption.

Mr. Rheem moved that the secretary cast the ballot for the board of trustees for the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: Mr. J. Ormond Wilson, president; Mr. James B. Nourse, vice-president, and the chairman to cast the ballot for Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary.

The secretary announced that the officers nominated were elected.

September 10, 1901.—Mr. Tupper moved that, as there was not a quorum present at the July meeting, the election of officers now be confirmed. Adopted.

The farm has been unusually productive this year. All vegetables in great abundance.

Mrs. Blount moved that Mr. Janney be elected vice-president in place of Mr. Nourse, resigned. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that the secretary invite the Board of Charities, through their secretary, Mr. George S. Wilson, to attend the meetings of our board. Adopted.

October 8, 1901.—The cost per capita for the year ended June 30, 1900, was \$151.70, and the cost per capita for the year ended June 30, 1901, was \$152.25, making the cost per capita for the present fiscal year 55 cents more than for the last fiscal year.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, the housekeeper, departed this life Saturday, September 28, 1901. By her death we lose a capable, efficient officer, a just and conscientious worker, a true friend, and an upright, intelligent woman.

The committee on employees recommends the appointment of Mrs. Annie M. Stidham as housekeeper in place of Mrs. Cora B. Miller, deceased, at a salary of \$30 per month, commencing October 1.

November 12, 1901.—Mr. Gurley, of the building committee, reported on the bell asked for at the last meeting, and recommended that one be bought of the McShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md., to cost \$220.

Mrs. Blount moved that the recommendation be approved and the bell be bought. Adopted.

December 10, 1901.—Mrs. Nelson died in February, 1901, leaving by her will \$200 for Lewis Gray, for his education and the treatment of his eye. The money was left to the trustees of the Industrial Home School of Georgetown.

Mr. Rheem moved that the question of the legacy be left to the committee on admission and placement with power to act. Adopted.

Mr. Tupper's resolution on amendment to the by-laws. In regulation 3, after the words, "At the first meeting in July of each year." "If there be a quorum present" insert the following, "or at the next meeting thereafter at which there is a quorum present."

Mr. Janney moved that the amendment be adopted. Adopted.

The regulation, as amended, reads as follows: "Officers: The officers of the board of trustees shall consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall be elected annually, at the first meeting in July of each year, if there be a quorum present, or at the next meeting thereafter at which there is a quorum present, shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are elected, and shall perform the usual duties belonging to their respective offices by parliamentary rules and usages."

Mr. Tupper moved that the secretary be authorized to write to Mr. Wilson expressing the gratification of the trustees at his improved health and hoping he would be able to be with them at their next meeting. Adopted.

January 8, 1902.—The children enjoyed their Christmas very much. Mr. Stohlman gave cake, Mr. M. C. Mitchell a fine turkey, The St. Vincent De Paul Society, through Father Maguire, 7 gallons of ice cream, and St. Albans Parish, candy and oranges. The superintendent made suitable acknowledgment of the above gifts.

Mr. Tupper moved that Mrs. Blount and Mrs. Blackford be appointed a committee to wait upon the Secretary of Agriculture in the interest of the industrial training of children and to revive the subject of silk culture by the institution. Adopted.

February 12, 1902.—Since our last meeting death has again visited the home. Miss Mary A. Taylor, the sewing teacher, died Saturday morning, January 25, 1902, at 5.30 a. m.

By her death we lose a capable, efficient, painstaking officer, a loyal, true, and affectionate friend, and a quiet, womanly Christian. Miss Taylor had the love and respect of everyone who knew her.

Mr. S. W. Woodward presented the home with 32 nice books. They were divided between the cottage reading room and the main building reading room.

A letter was received from Mrs. Margaret E. Lowrie, of Deanwood, D. C., offering a farm for sale to the home. On motion the secretary was requested to write Mrs. Lowrie for particulars, and place the letter on file for reference. Adopted.

March 12, 1902.—Mr. Nourse of the committee on buildings and grounds reported that the committee had decided to recommend introducing the electric pump, at the estimated cost of \$2,152, and the cost of running the plant \$550, which will turn all the sewage at the home into the well. On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Tupper moved that the secretary request the Commissioners to furnish a copy of the correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy in regard to selling the Industrial Home School property. Adopted.

April 9, 1902.—The secretary submitted copies of the correspondence between the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Navy Department, regarding the sale of the Industrial Home School property. Mr. Janney moved that the letters be filed for future reference. Adopted.

May 14, 1902.—Mr. Gurley moved that in order that there be a picture of each child or ward that comes to the school, a camera, album, and supplies necessary be purchased. Cost about \$35. Adopted.

Mrs. Nourse moved that Mr. McCaslin be appointed a delegate to the convention of charities and correction, to be held in Detroit from May 27 to June 3, inclusive. Adopted.

June 11, 1902.—The committee on employees, to which the complaints regarding the discipline at the home had been referred at the last meeting, made report.

Mr. Rheem moved that the institution become a member of the National Board of Charities and Correction, by paying the annual dues of membership, \$2.50, for the purpose of securing the volume of proceedings for the benefit of the board of trustees. Adopted.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORTS.

The superintendent makes report monthly to the board, giving full particulars respecting transactions at the home, with recommendations and requisitions for supplies.

The following extracts are taken from these reports, commencing July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902:

JULY, 1901.—Ten of the children have been sick for the greater part of the month. Their symptoms indicated typhoid fever. The doctor thought that it was the water, so we had the spring drained, a new wall put in, the old terra cotta pipe removed and put in some new galvanized iron pipe. This will insure good drinking water for the children. The children who have been sick are all doing very well, and most of them will be out of the hospital this week.

Greenhouses.—The old rose house has been repaired and filled with soil. The two east houses have been planted and the plants are in prime condition.

Farm.—The vegetables are in good condition and are more abundant than for many years.

AUGUST.—Two cases of typhoid fever are well and the other case is doing as well as could be expected. There is also one case of pneumonia in the hospital.

Carpenter shop.—Twelve tables were made in the shop this month and the steps out by the street, completed. Other repairs were made to the fences and doors.

Mr. Edmund Kinney, who was employed as boys' supervisor, began his duties August 1, 1901. He is doing excellent work with the boys, and they all like him very much. He looks after them when they are at work, settles their many little disputes, plays with them, and acts as a general supervisor on the place. He fills the place admirably.

SEPTEMBER.—Carpenter shop.—During the month 45 tables were made in the shop.

Farm.—The granolithic walk around the cottage has been completed. It is an excellent piece of work. Most of the fences about the grounds have been white-washed. The winter onions have been planted and the sweet potatoes are being dug. All the vegetables have done unusually well this year.

OCTOBER.—Greenhouses.—All the plants in the greenhouses are in excellent condition.

House and grounds.—The metallic ceiling has been placed in the dining-room. It was done by the District repair shop, and is very satisfactory. The granolithic walk has been laid about the cottage. It was done by the Cranford Paving Company under the direction of the District repair shop.

The new floor has been put down in the carpenter shop. This also was done by the District repair shop.

NOVEMBER.—The children are all in good health.

Mrs. M. A. C. Nelson died in February, 1901. The following is an extract from her will as recorded at the county seat of Montgomery County, Md.:

"I give and bequeath to the trustees of the Industrial Home School, of Georgetown, D. C., to be used by them in the treatment of the eye of the boy I now have with me, named Lewis Gray, and the balance to be used for his education, two hundred dollars." Mr. Edward C. Peter and Mr. Hattersly W. Talbot, both of Rockville, Montgomery County, Md., are the executors of the will of Mrs. M. A. C. Nelson.

DECEMBER.—The children enjoyed their Christmas festivities very much. Each one received a gift of his own selection, besides candy, oranges, ice cream, and cake.

JANUARY, 1902.—The children have been unusually well. The doctor was called in professionally but twice during the month. Quite a number of the children have been in the hospital during the month, but they were troubled with colds, which only required a little care and attention for a short time.

Greenhouses.—The sale of roses from the greenhouses during the month was 3,552, as compared with 5,652 last month. The two east houses are not doing as well as they should on account of the unequal distribution of heat in the hot water system.

FEBRUARY.—There have been very few cases in the hospital during the month, and all of these were minor complaints. At present there are no cases under medical attention.

The amount deposited with the collector of taxes from the sale of products is \$1,807.55. The amount for the same period last year was \$924.28.

MARCH.—At the beginning of the month there were in the home 83 boys and 34 girls—117.

APRIL.—The farm.—The boys have most of their gardens planted and they are looking very well. The gardener has put out most of the cabbage and tomato plants. The potatoes and pease are looking very well. Both the boys and girls are taking a great deal of interest in their gardens, and it teaches them a great many lessons in a natural way and keeps them out of doors at good healthful exercise.

MAY.—The little boy, John Stone, who has had rheumatism so badly, is slowly recovering. The rest of the children are in their usual good health.

The farm.—A beautiful lawn has been grown upon the plat in front of the main building. The gardens and garden truck are looking very well. The children's gardens are in good shape, and some of them are beginning to bear. They enjoy having the fruits of their own labors upon the table and take a great deal of pride in making a display of them to any strangers who come to visit us.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. E. E. M'CASLIN, THE SUPERINTENDENT.

There were in the school at the beginning of the year 35 girls and 97 boys; total, 132. The admissions during the year were 118. The discharges during the year were 125. There remain in the school at the end of the year 38 girls and 88 boys; total, 126.

Average number in the school for each month and for the fiscal year.

July, 1901	134	February, 1902.....	114
August, 1901	127	March, 1902	123
September, 1901.....	122	April, 1902	130
October, 1901	119	May, 1902	135
November, 1901.....	111	June, 1902	132
December, 1901	111		
January, 1902	112	The year	123

The questions with which we have to deal in training children are as old as the Garden of Eden and will be as constantly recurring as the child himself.

Each child is a separate individual and brings his own particular problems to be solved. There will always be as many different bundles of problems looking for solution as there are individual children to be studied.

Children can not be treated as a congregate or conglomerate mass, but each child must be isolated and his individuality and individualism made the subject of special and careful painstaking investigation. The child must be studied in the mass, but treated in the individual. All work with the child will be successful in just that degree that the instructor recognizes the principles of individual selection and individual rights, and deals with them in a tactful, loving, patient, but firm manner.

The first step in the study of the problem of the child is making his acquaintance. So in the first place get acquainted with the child—not a child, but the child. This involves no little effort—much tact, large sympathy, broad love, and a gentle, child-like spirit. There must be no “putting on,” no pretending, no “make believe” in any of the overtures of friendship that are held out to him. Nowhere are shams so quickly detected and mercilessly exposed; nowhere is insincerity so quickly pierced and made a laughing stock as among a crowd of children. By getting acquainted I do not mean getting to know the child’s face, but his tastes; not his home, but his character; not his environment, but himself. Shy little Lizzie and backward little Tommie can only be induced to give up their little confidences to one in whom they feel they have a real friend and one that they are satisfied understands and sympathizes with them.

Let me quote two incidents from Mrs. Chenery’s little book, *As the Twig is Bent*. Speaking of her little daughter Margery’s first confession of wrongdoing and her anxiety not to startle or confuse her, she says:

“Cranberry time had been long past when she said to me, ‘Once, Mamma, I saw some red things in a pan on the kitchen table, and I took some upstairs.’ ‘What for?’ said I. ‘To eat ’em. I thought you wouldn’t let me have ’em.’ It was the first glimpse of deception in my little girl, and it would have saddened me had I not been so pleased with the confidence indicated in the confession. I did not frighten her with reproof. I should have opportunities enough to direct her to the right. I simply asked, ‘Did you eat them?’ and she replied, ‘No; I didn’t like ’em; I threw ’em away.’”

And again in speaking of her son, Frank:

“Frank is easily startled, too, if he fears he has said too much, young as he is, he seems ashamed of good impulses put into action for the first time. I think most children must be like him. When he went with me to the city the other day, he became quite drawn to the conductor of an electric car, and even offered him a treasured bit of candy. As the man thanked him, Frank looked quickly at me as if ashamed that I had seen what had occurred. I wondered why the child should distrust my sympathy and took pains to pat his hand and whisper, ‘I guess he was glad to get it.’”

Children are shy little things and he who holds a child’s love and confidence holds the key to success in dealing with that child. If we are to become intimate with a child and be a confidant in his woes and happiness we must get away from our dignity and be children again. Now that you are acquainted with the child and possess somewhat of his confidence, then what? What use is to be made of this knowledge? How is the child to be interested in the proper kinds of play—in good company—in healthful recreation—in harmless pastimes—in work? The manner in which one looks at life, and the spirit in which one attacks his work, have a deep influence upon himself as well as upon those with whom he is associated.

The one who has to deal with children should see to it that the manner is pleasant and cheerful, the spirit calm and gentle, yet firm and determined, the attitude one of hopefulness and equanimity; the whole aspect one of altruism.

I do not believe that the child should ever be told that he is naughty or bad or mean. It may be wise to speak of the deed as naughty or bad, but the child should never get the idea that he is bad. Ideas, and ideals of goodness, of uprightness, of helpfulness, should be continually held up before his mind, both by precept and example. Harm is often done by the parent or teacher by suggesting new ideas for mischief while the child is being corrected for some misdemeanor. Care should be exercised to avoid the evil tendency and to hold only the pure, the clean, the noble ever before his view.

The harm that may come by suggestion is very well illustrated by the story of the Hibernian grocer, who went to confession. After confessing to giving short weight, the priest is said to have inquired, “Are you quite sure, Patrick, that you do not put white sand in your sugar?” “Not at all,” said Pat. However, at the next confession Pat added the sin of putting white sand into his sugar. “Why, how is this,” said the priest, “the last time you were here you said you did not do it.” “Faith, your riverince,” said Patrick, “I never thought of it ’til yer riverince suggested it.”

If the child is to be interested and not pampered, to be developed and not stunted, to be helped and not spoiled, care should be exercised that he be kept from the center of the stage.

His wise sayings and smart deeds should not be mentioned in his presence. His fine form, pretty face, and cunning manners should not be commented upon in his hearing. His pleasures and trials, his joys and sorrows, should receive sensible, tactful interest and help, but care should always be exercised not to magnify his experiences nor to give up the whole programme of the household to suit his whims or

tastes. I am not advocating severity of treatment or seclusion or retirement or repression or suppression, but I believe that the child should have the opportunity to grow up naturally and develop normally and unconsciously and be allowed to retain that greatest of all charms that the child or an adult can possess—a natural, straightforward, unconscious manner.

In dealing with the children of the tenement, the alley, and the slums it is not wise to approach them as though they belonged to a separate or distinct species of the human race. Human nature is much the same the world over, and the child of Foggy Bottom is much the same as the child of Dupont Circle. He is actuated by the same impulses, prompted by the same desires, and is to be reached and interested and influenced by practically the same methods, with this exception, that the child of Foggy Bottom is older for his age, wiser and more experienced for his years, and will be more suspicious of shams and more incredulous of your purpose and object than his brother and sister of Dupont Circle.

Nevertheless his heart is in the right place, and after he has made up his mind "to take you" he will be just as responsive to kindness, as open to suggestion, as free from deception, as frank in expression, and as interested in everything and everybody about him as his brother who was born in a brownstone front, and has never had his wits sharpened by the struggle for existence nor been compelled by this same struggle to develop individual initiative.

I believe that it is the right of each child to grow up and live his own life in his own way according to the best that is in him. That his tastes and preferences so far as they are normal and proper should be encouraged and he should be allowed to struggle with the problems of existence without undue help or interference from those who are older and wiser than he. He needs encouragement, direction, and guidance, that his problems shall be intelligently attacked and perseveringly recurred to, but, on the whole, he should be encouraged to live his own life in his own original way. One of the best places to learn to know the child is on the playground. There he is natural and unconstrained. He moves and acts as his impulses prompt. He is off guard and is not on "dress parade."

It is a pity there are no public playgrounds in the city of Washington. By public playgrounds I do not mean open parks where the children meet without supervision and which soon degenerate into schools of crime, but parks furnished with seesaws, swings, horizontal bars, sand piles, bowling alleys, merry-go-rounds, toilet and bathing facilities, and efficiently supervised and managed by kindly, sympathetic men and women. I venture to say that four or five such playgrounds judiciously distributed in the city of Washington would arrest a large percentage of the vagrancy, estop a great proportion of the petty thieving, and be the means of developing manhood and womanhood in the lives of many of our boys and girls who go to the bad because there is no other place for them to go.

A child must play. It is his inherent right. Nature calls him to his gambols and pastimes, not merely for the sake of getting rid of the superfluous energy, as Spencer would have us believe, but as a preparation for his life work. Groos says, "We do not play because there is a period of youth to be passed away, but there is a period of youth in order that we may play."

This brings us to the consideration of the second class of amusements, namely, that which is furnished the child by the instructor or overseer, and which contains the element of instruction, as well as the element of play.

To this class of amusement belong all stories that are told to the children, fairy stories, biographies, make-believe conditions, and games that require the guidance or presence of the attendant.

To make a game or play a favorite with children, it must possess action and life. Baseball and football, cricket, and wrestling maintain their hold, generation after generation, because they possess these two elements in a high degree.

So the stories that interest children are stories of action and life—strenuous life. They must have movement, energy, force, strength, simplicity, and be possessed of the element that appeals to the imagination.

When we were studying the life of St. Paul in the Sunday school lessons, I read the life of Alexander the Great in the dormitory after the boys had gone to bed. Preeminently, they were both men of action, energy, and strenuous living. The children looked with much enthusiasm to the evenings upon which these readings were given, and were able to give the gist of the preceding chapters as we went along.

Sketches of eminent and prominent men interest them much, also, if the sketches be written, so as to bring out the personal element.

Sketches of such men as McKinley, Hanna, Cleveland, Roosevelt, Hay, Whitelaw Reid, Dewey, and Sampson will keep them interested in current events and may in a few instances give a taste for the reading of biographies.

The animal stories of Ernest Seton-Thompson, or Thompson-Seton, or whatever he desires us to call him, are full of a never-failing interest.

The children enjoy hearing these stories again and again, because they contain the elements of personality, imagination, and action. As is usual the children call more often for the ruggedest adventures and the roughest scenes. The Story of a Grizzly, The Pacing Mustang, Lobo, the Wolf, and Krag, the Kootenay Ram, are listened to attentively and asked for repeatedly.

The discipline in our school is kind and firm. We strive by watchfulness and suggestion to avoid the necessity of punishments. The objects of the discipline are: To train the children to be obedient, to teach them habits of cleanliness in dress and speech, to impress upon them the value of order and system, to have a time to work and a time to play, a regular time to eat and to sleep; in short, to give the children training in regular habits of living and thinking.

In the training of any number of children in habits of obedience and regularity, more or less frequent infractions of the rules of right and of the rules of the school will be met that call for some sort of punishment. The selection of the kind of punishment and the administering of it to the individual in a way that will make it the most beneficial—corrective as well as preventive—requires the wisest judgment, the greatest tact, and the most discriminating insight. The object in administering punishment is to make it fit the individual child in such a way that he may see that he has been justly dealt with and at the same time give him a tendency toward the right way. In our institution we have three general kinds of punishments. Deprivation of privileges, confinement in solitary, and corporal punishment. We have used the first and last more than the second. Confinement in solitary was tried in order to lessen the number of corporal punishments. The results from its practice were not as satisfactory as the other method, in all but a few instances. The corporal punishments have been but of infrequent occurrence as compared with the past. Since the boys' supervisor has been with us all punishments have been fewer. No punishment can take the place of a good, smart whipping. It is used in our institution as a last resort and is always administered deliberately and reluctantly, and never when the one by whom it is administered is provoked or out of humor. There should be a certainty about it that will not lead boys to make a bid for it. Punishment should follow the offense just as surely and just as frequently as the transgression occurs. Mr. T. F. Chapin, superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys, Westboro, Mass., puts the subject very well in a recent letter. He says: "Corporal punishment is an appeal to fear of bodily suffering and is supposed to be necessary where there is not sufficient reason or capacity to reason to enable the recipients to see that it is for their interest to do or refrain from doing because it is right and best. Other punishment that is inflicted has not the same effect, whether it be confinement in solitary, deprivation of privilege, or what not. The most of it can be avoided with tact and with a gain to the discipline, but if it is understood that there is nothing of that sort to appeal to, there are boys who will be unendurable nuisances. There are boys on whom isolation is a preferable punishment. It is a question of the subject and each case must be dealt with by itself."

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

The schools are a part of the public-school system of the District, with the same curriculum modified to meet the circumstances and conditions of our institution.

REPORT OF MRS. BERTHA B. M'CASLIN, THE PRINCIPAL TEACHER OF THE SCHOOL.

There were in attendance in the school during the year a total of	184
Withdrawn during the year.....	72

Remaining at the close of the year.....	112
---	-----

In the institution the graded schools, which consist of the first six grades, are a part of the public schools of the District, and therefore use the same course of study that is used in the city schools. This year the third grade has been in school all day, which has resulted in much more thorough work being done.

In the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades the children are in the schoolroom but half a day. However, the work in the shop, greenhouses, and sewing room, and on the farm supplements the schoolroom work in such a way that the work done in each is more effective than it would otherwise be.

During the past year we have had for the first time regular monthly visits by a special health teacher, whose lessons have proved helpful and enjoyable to both teachers and pupils.

During the year the children have visited the Zoological Park and the White House. They also enjoyed very much Mr. French's lecture, illustrated by stereoptican views, on Alaska.

Special programmes were prepared for Christmas, Easter, and the closing of schools in June. The last entertainment was especially well attended, and the little folk who participated performed their parts especially well.

REPORTS.

Attention is called to the following reports showing the work done in the different departments:

REPORT OF MISS J. M. ROBERTS, MATRON.

There were in this department at the beginning of the year 65 boys. The year closes with 60 boys from 5 to 18 years of age. During the year new boys were admitted and old ones discharged. None were transferred from the nursery. When the children are admitted into the institution they are generally more or less neglected and show the great lack of home training and parental control, but after the first few weeks of residence settle down to the life of the institution, and in most instances decided changes for the better are observed, and with but few exceptions they are happy and contented.

The routine of work is practically unvaried from year to year. The boys, under the supervision, of course, of the officers, continue to perform in and about the institution such work as is suited to their physical and mental capacity.

The Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Fourth of July holidays were thoroughly enjoyed. The health of the boys is excellent.

REPORT OF MISS MINNIE L. THOMPSON, MATRON.

The end of the year finds us with 38 girls in this department. Forty-four was the highest number attained during this or any preceding year. There were too many to be accommodated comfortably in the three dormitories, consequently we had to make use of the reading room. It caused no special inconvenience, but it is not desirable to have girls sleep on the first floor. Under instruction, the girls do all the housework in the girls' cottage and assist in keeping the clothes in order. Some of the older girls under the direction of the housekeeper and with her assistance have the care entirely of the officers' dining room. This year keeping a part of the new school-house in order has been added to the duties of the inmates of this department. I am glad to say it is not all work and no play, for a great deal of pleasure is crowded into the numerous gaps. They have a new interest in the extension of their gardens this summer, and they have much enjoyed trying to bring the growth of their vegetables to perfection and sharing them with their friends. The basement has lately been concreted, which adds greatly to our long-needed requirement for more play room. Much pleasure and considerable taste are manifested in the adornment of the rooms with the outlay of very little capital.

REPORT OF MRS. E. L. RISDON, MATRON.

The year closes with 27 boys in the nursery, there having been an average during the year of 30. Several of my boys have been placed in desirable homes during the year.

Although the boys in my department are very young, ranging in age from 5 to 12 years, the little fellows work industriously—some in the shop, some on the farm, and others in various other departments of the institution, all learning useful trades. Some assist me in the general work of the dormitory, making their own beds, scrubbing their dormitory, and helping with the mending.

Improvement in the children is marked a few weeks after their arrival. Their general health has been excellent.

We are still in our old quarters over the laundry and shops, and feel that with better facilities we could do better work.

REPORT OF MRS. A. M. STIDHAM, SEWING TEACHER.

Owing to the lamented death of Miss M. A. Taylor, the former sewing teacher, it was necessary to have a new teacher, and I was appointed and took charge February 22, 1902. My report dates from that date.

As in years past, the classes in this department are arranged in accordance with the school grades, so that the morning class numbers 6 and the afternoon class 9, both classes being composed of boys and girls.

As before, a number of girls who have gone out from these classes are enabled to make a living for themselves, and the boys also are taking an interest in the work. The habit of sewing has helped all the pupils to be more neat and particular about their own clothing. I have introduced fancy work and give a lesson every Saturday afternoon. This has proven a very beneficial innovation, for it has served to relieve the monotony of sewing. They have learned to hemstitch and crochet, and other branches will be added as the children become more proficient.

Pieces of clothing made	610
Pieces of housefurnishing made	249
Pieces for hospital use	18
Pieces of clothing repaired	66
Total	943

REPORT OF EDMUND KINNEY, BOYS' SUPERVISOR.

In the caring for and management of children so many phases of child life present themselves, bringing with them so many problems, that those having them in charge must be ever on the alert to recognize the potent facts and circumstances which affect each individual child. Knowing the child well, and his tendencies, his likes, his weaknesses and strong points, his ideals, etc., the task of guiding and moulding his character and building for his manhood assumes a higher plane.

As children come to an institution, whether their parents are well educated or illiterate, their home associations pleasant or unpleasant, they are the result of heredity and environment. Now, the caretaker must find out what part of this is valuable and seek to foster and retain it. On the other hand, he must find out what is harmful and seek to eliminate it from the child's life, and in its stead put something helpful.

The best conditions for accomplishing these objects should be sought after by all interested in the work.

Of recent years the tendency has been to keep children together in small numbers, so they can be closely supervised. A large school will have a number of cottages, with a matron at the head of each cottage. Each cottage is capable of accommodating from 20 to 30 children. The fewer the number to each matron the more ideal the conditions, as it allows closer attention to each child.

Then while at play it is necessary for the child to be supervised. A large crowd of children playing together become, quite frequently, so intemperate in their actions that they commit serious offenses. Supervision is the remedy. The mere presence of an attendant is sufficient to prevent this lawlessness, and therefore the necessity for punishment is avoided. Keeping the children in separate groups also has the advantage of permitting of their classification.

The rougher children can to a certain extent be kept from the better children, and the effect of their influence avoided. Where the children are all thrown promiscuously together a bad or vicious boy has a good field to work upon, and one boy of this type can counteract the good influences of a dozen good boys or of a great amount of instruction.

I think in our school, which is not a reform school, and where the children are all thrown together, a more careful selection of children should be made. Some of the boys brought here exert bad influences, which are exceedingly hard to overcome and which tend to greatly lower the standard of the school.

My work here the past year has been to watch over the children and try to make their little troubles fewer, and to show them in their work and help them in their play. I have been with them a great part of my time and have tried to help them to be good boys. I hope my efforts have helped them. The results of our work with children are slow to appear, yet we know that our efforts are not in vain.

REPORT OF J. F. R. APPLEBY, M. D., PHYSICIAN TO THE SCHOOL.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, I take pleasure in reporting that another year has passed without a death among the children of the school.

With one exception, there have been few cases of serious sickness, all having been amenable to and generally having yielded kindly to treatment.

In the autumn of last year (1901) there was a sudden and what threatened to be a serious outbreak of gastro-intestinal disease resembling typhoid fever.

Feeling the importance of searching out and eradicating the cause of the fever, with the assistance of your superintendent I made an inspection of the sanitary condition of the building and grounds. The spring was found to be out of repair and defective in its arrangement.

As at that time there were many cases of typhoid fever in the western part of the city and adjacent county, caused in some cases by contaminated well water and in others by milk brought from farms where that disease existed, and knowing that our milk dealers collect their daily supply from farms scattered over wide territories, I recommended the temporary discontinuance of the use of both milk and spring water.

Under the personal supervision of your superintendent, the spring was thoroughly cleansed, repaired and radical changes made in its arrangement. These measures resulted in the prompt disappearance of new cases and cessation of the outbreak.

As the present method of filtration of sewage from the school is a threatening cause of sickness and death, and as a measure has been passed by Congress looking to the disposal of this sewage by the erection of a pumping station, I would recommend that the board of trustees earnestly appeal to the Commissioners of the District for a sewer from the grounds to Rock Creek in lieu of a pumping station.

I am informed that a similar station, erected to pump the sewage from the Home of the Incurables, has proven useless and has been abandoned; that the sewage from that institution now flows to the surface and eventually finds its way into the stream from the Home School grounds. This stream has its head in some springs in the Home School grounds and passes down a valley through the National Observatory grounds through some private grounds and thence into Rock Creek at the northeast corner of Oak Hill Cemetery. It receives surface and other drainage from the Home School grounds, the National Observatory, the Home for the Incurables, and many stables and residences.

As Rock Creek receives sewage from a large sewer but comparatively a short distance below where this stream empties into it, and as the pumping station must be a perpetual expense and only offers a partial remedy, a commodious sewer would seem the only logical remedy.

I desire hereby to express my thanks to the superintendent for the kind and untiring assistance with which he has at all times seconded my efforts in behalf of the sick and suffering, he having invariably given personal attention and in frequent emergencies having spent the entire night at their bedside in nursing and caring for them.

INDUSTRIES.

A carpenter is employed who teaches the boys the use of tools, and under his instruction they have made the necessary repairs on fences and buildings, besides manufacturing plain tables. No revenue has resulted from the carpenter shop. The amount expended was \$434.76, and the receipts were \$343.55.

The larger boys receive practical instruction from the florist in the cultivation of a variety of plants and flowers, which are sold.

More money has been realized from the greenhouses this year than in previous years. A new greenhouse for roses will be erected and completed in the fall at a cost of about \$650, in place of an old one in the same location. Greenhouses usually last about eight or nine years, but this one lasted only four years, because improperly constructed. The expenses of the greenhouses were \$1,551.96, and the receipts were \$1,989.87. The children of sufficient age are also taught the usual branches of housekeeping.

REPORT OF FRANK E. CADETT, THE FLORIST.

The year closes finding us very busy repairing greenhouses and planting young stock. I expected to have all our roses planted by July 1, excepting one house to be rebuilt, but owing to the delay in getting soil for the houses that part of our work was necessarily retarded.

Since the beginning of the year we have removed the old southwest rose house, which was in size 93 feet by 20 feet, and erected in its place a house, size 93 feet by 30 feet, which has proved to be a decided success and improvement. This house will be used this year for the new rose, Liberty.

In the east house, the past winter, we have experienced considerable difficulty with the heating apparatus and also with the putty used in the glazing of these houses. This proved to be of a very inferior quality; in extreme cold weather crumbling and working from under the glass, thereby making it very difficult to maintain the glass in its place, as many were blown out by strong winds. Cold air came in blasts, which resulted in much damage to plants and flowers.

However, in spite of these difficulties we succeeded in producing a goodly quantity of roses and carnations of very fine quality, and all in all have had a very successful season. Our Easter lilies were in good season and were a fine lot of flowers and made a fair profitable return of the money invested. This year we forced, as an experiment, some pot-grown lilacs, white and purple, which were brought into flower about January 1. These were all bought by a large retail dealer of the city, and were quite a curiosity as well as a decided success financially.

The boys have assisted in the routine work with their usual cheerfulness and have learned much useful knowledge concerning flowers and plants, and have shown that they realize the value of being careful, obedient to orders, and thorough in their work.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Number of children in the home July 1, 1901.....	132
Number of admissions during the year.....	118
Total number cared for during the year.....	250
Number discharged during the year.....	125
Number in the home July 1, 1902.....	126
Number received from the Board of Children's Guardians.....	67
Number returned to parents or friends.....	40
Number provided with situations or homes.....	4
Number returned to the Board of Children's Guardians.....	78
Number absconded.....	7
Average number of children cared for.....	123
Average age of children in the home July 1, 1902 (boys, 10; girls, 9.6).....	9.8
Number of officers, teachers (including public-school teachers), and other employees.....	21
Per capita cost of maintenance, obtained by dividing the difference between the total expenditures and total receipts ^a by the average number of children cared for during the year.....	\$121.26
Per capita cost of maintenance, obtained by dividing the total expenditures, less the amount expended for stock for the greenhouses and the shop and furnishings, by the average number of children cared for during the year.....	\$143.52
Per capita cost of maintenance, obtained by dividing the total expenditures by the average number cared for.....	\$171.33
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	44,647
Highest number of inmates in institution at any one time during year (boys, 102; girls, 35).....	137
Lowest number of inmates in institution at any one time during year (boys, 78; girls, 31).....	109
Normal capacity of institution (boys, 110; girls, 30).....	140
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....	7,346
Total number of days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees.....	31

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902.

Fruits:	
242 quarts of blackberries, at 12 cents.....	\$29.04
225 quarts of raspberries, at 12 cents.....	27.00
40 quarts of cherries, at 15 cents.....	6.00
5 bushels of pears, at \$1.....	5.00
Total value of fruits.....	67.04

^aThe receipts referred to include amounts paid for board by the Board of Children's Guardians and others and amounts received from sale of products.

Vegetables:

329 bushels of tomatoes, at 40 cents.....	\$131. 60
145 bushels of turnips, at 25 cents	36. 25
135 bushels of string beans, at 80 cents.....	108. 00
96 bushels of potatoes, at 90 cents	86. 40
85 bushels of onions, at 80 cents	68. 00
62 bushels of green tomatoes, at 30 cents	18. 60
45 bushels of beets, at 40 cents.....	18. 00
26 bushels of green peas, at 80 cents	20. 80
25 bushels of ruta-bagas, at 50 cents.....	12. 50
20 bushels of parsnips, at 60 cents	12. 00
18 bushels of radishes, at \$1.....	18. 00
13 bushels of sweet potatoes, at \$1.50	19. 50
3,025 heads of cabbage, at 7 cents	211. 75
2,965 heads of lettuce, at 2 cents.....	59. 30
2,500 heads of celery, at 5 cents	125. 00
11,495 cucumbers, at 1 cent	114. 95
1,392 cymblings, at 1 cent.....	13. 92
9,745 ears of corn, at 1 cent	97. 45
278 quarts of lima beans, at 10 cents	27. 80
830 bunches of onions, at 5 cents	41. 50
167 barrels of kale, at 40 cents.....	66. 80
27 barrels of spinach, at 75 cents	20. 25

Estimated value of vegetables	1, 328. 37
-------------------------------------	------------

Other products:

142 dozen of eggs, at 20 cents.....	28. 40
40 chickens, at 40 cents.....	16. 00

Total value of other products.....	44. 40
------------------------------------	--------

Total estimated value of fruits, vegetables, and other products.....	1, 439. 81
--	------------

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Maintenance account:

Balance appropriation for maintenance, 1901.....	\$0. 99
Balance fund account, July 1, 1901	4, 337. 22
Appropriation for maintenance for 1902.....	13, 000. 00
Receipts from products, etc	6, 158. 23

Total	23, 496. 44
-------------	-------------

Expended for—

Salaries.....	\$7, 125. 82
Forage	317. 89
Fuel.....	1, 806. 76
Lights (gas, \$275.66; electric light, \$60)	335. 66
Provisions, medical attendance, drugs, etc	11, 487. 60
	21, 073. 73

Balance.....	2, 422. 71
--------------	------------

Balance to credit of appropriation	443. 37
--	---------

Balance to credit of fund account.....	1, 979. 34
	2, 422. 71

Repairs to buildings:

Balance of appropriation, 1901	34. 42
Appropriation, 1902	2, 000. 00

Total	2, 034. 42
-------------	------------

Expenditures	2, 000. 00
--------------------	------------

Balance	34. 42
---------------	--------

Improvement of plant:	
Balance of appropriation, 1901	\$2.50
Appropriation, 1902	1,000.00
<hr/>	
Total	1,002.50
Expenditures	965.12
<hr/>	
Balance	37.38
<hr/>	
Enlargement of girls' cottage:	
Appropriation	5,000.00
Expenditures	87.57
<hr/>	
Balance	4,912.43

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1903, by the District of Columbia appropriation act, approved July 1, 1902, are as follows:

For the Industrial Home School:	
For maintenance	\$13,000.00
For pumping plant to dispose of sewage of Industrial Home School	\$2,152.00
For cost of operating the same	550.00
<hr/>	
	2,702.00
For repairs and improvements to buildings, fences, and grounds....	2,000.00
For enlargement and improvement of plant for industrial training ..	1,000.00
For completion of the enlargement of girls' cottage and dormitories, in addition to the appropriation of \$5,000 made for the enlargement of girls' cottage in the "Act making appropriations for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes," which is continued and made available during the present fiscal year	3,000.00
<hr/>	
Total	21,702.00

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

The new school building, which was erected at a cost of \$20,000, was occupied about the middle of January. It gives satisfaction in every way. It was well built and has room for 168 children.

GIRLS' COTTAGE.

Another improvement authorized is the addition to the girls' cottage. The last Congress made appropriation as follows:

For completion of the enlargement of girls' cottage and dormitories, in addition to the appropriation of \$5,000 made for the enlargement of girls' cottage in the "Act making appropriations for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes," which is hereby continued and made available during the fiscal year 1903 for this purpose, \$3,000.

It is proposed to put up an addition 42 feet long and 25 feet wide, two stories high with a basement. There will then be room to accommodate about 25 girls more than at present.

PROPOSITION TO SELL THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL PROPERTY.

In the appendix will be found correspondence between the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the purchase of the portion of the Industrial Home School tract within the limits of Observatory circle for that institution.

The estimated valuation placed upon the land by the Board of Charities is \$74,404, or \$11,000 per acre. (Between 6 and 7 acres.) The estimated value of the buildings on the land within the area of the circle is \$108,800.

Besides the buildings within the circle there are other buildings outside of the circle which will be valueless for the purpose of the school if the remainder of the school land is taken.

The Superintendent of the Naval Observatory says the highest price paid for any land heretofore acquired was at the rate of \$10,890 per acre, for the Thompson tract of $7\frac{9}{10}$ acres. In his opinion the Industrial Home School property is equal in value to the Thompson tract, and therefore he does not consider the price of \$11,000 per acre exorbitant. He regards as excessive, however, the compensation asked for the buildings, and considers it unreasonable to expect the observatory to pay for buildings outside the circle. It is stated that the buildings are of no use to the observatory, and that the principal building was built after the land for the Observatory circle had been condemned and with the knowledge that the building stood partly within the circle.

If an understanding can be reached with respect to the equitable compensation for the Industrial Home School property, Secretary Long said that the Navy Department will cooperate with the District Commissioners in the presentation of the matter to Congress.

CONCLUSION.

The appendix contains the names of the children admitted to the home during the year, those discharged, and those in the institution June 30, 1902, and other matters relating to the institution.

The board of trustees is pleased to recognize the faithful and efficient services rendered by the superintendent and the employees, and to acknowledge the hearty cooperation and valuable assistance received from the District Commissioners, the Board of Children's Guardians, and the Board of Charities.

J. B. T. TUPPER,
J. ORMOND WILSON,
HULDAH W. BLACKFORD,
Committee.

Improvement of plant:

Balance of appropriation, 1901	\$2.50
Appropriation, 1902	1,000.00

Total	1,002.50
Expenditures	965.12

Balance	37.38
---------------	-------

Enlargement of girls' cottage:

Appropriation	5,000.00
Expenditures	87.57

Balance	4,912.43
---------------	----------

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1903, by the District of Columbia appropriation act, approved July 1, 1902, are as follows:

For the Industrial Home School:

For maintenance	\$13,000.00
For pumping plant to dispose of sewage of Industrial Home School	\$2,152.00
For cost of operating the same	550.00

2,702.00

For repairs and improvements to buildings, fences, and grounds....	2,000.00
--	----------

For enlargement and improvement of plant for industrial training ..	1,000.00
---	----------

For completion of the enlargement of girls' cottage and dormitories, in addition to the appropriation of \$5,000 made for the enlargement of girls' cottage in the "Act making appropriations for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes," which is continued and made available during the present fiscal year	3,000.00
---	----------

Total	21,702.00
-------------	-----------

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

The new school building, which was erected at a cost of \$20,000, was occupied about the middle of January. It gives satisfaction in every way. It was well built and has room for 168 children.

GIRLS' COTTAGE.

Another improvement authorized is the addition to the girls' cottage. The last Congress made appropriation as follows:

For completion of the enlargement of girls' cottage and dormitories, in addition to the appropriation of \$5,000 made for the enlargement of girls' cottage in the "Act making appropriations for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes," which is hereby continued and made available during the fiscal year 1903 for this purpose, \$3,000.

It is proposed to put up an addition 42 feet long and 25 feet wide, two stories high with a basement. There will then be room to accommodate about 25 girls more than at present.

PROPOSITION TO SELL THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL PROPERTY.

In the appendix will be found correspondence between the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the purchase of the portion of the Industrial Home School tract within the limits of Observatory circle for that institution.

The estimated valuation placed upon the land by the Board of Charities is \$74,404, or \$11,000 per acre. (Between 6 and 7 acres.) The estimated value of the buildings on the land within the area of the circle is \$108,800.

Besides the buildings within the circle there are other buildings outside of the circle which will be valueless for the purpose of the school if the remainder of the school land is taken.

The Superintendent of the Naval Observatory says the highest price paid for any land heretofore acquired was at the rate of \$10,890 per acre, for the Thompson tract of $7\frac{9}{10}$ acres. In his opinion the Industrial Home School property is equal in value to the Thompson tract, and therefore he does not consider the price of \$11,000 per acre exorbitant. He regards as excessive, however, the compensation asked for the buildings, and considers it unreasonable to expect the observatory to pay for buildings outside the circle. It is stated that the buildings are of no use to the observatory, and that the principal building was built after the land for the Observatory circle had been condemned and with the knowledge that the building stood partly within the circle.

If an understanding can be reached with respect to the equitable compensation for the Industrial Home School property, Secretary Long said that the Navy Department will cooperate with the District Commissioners in the presentation of the matter to Congress.

CONCLUSION.

The appendix contains the names of the children admitted to the home during the year, those discharged, and those in the institution June 30, 1902, and other matters relating to the institution.

The board of trustees is pleased to recognize the faithful and efficient services rendered by the superintendent and the employees, and to acknowledge the hearty cooperation and valuable assistance received from the District Commissioners, the Board of Children's Guardians, and the Board of Charities.

J. B. T. TUPPER,
J. ORMOND WILSON,
HULDAH W. BLACKFORD,
Committee.

APPENDIX.

List of employees and salaries.

[Approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, July 30, 1902.]

Name and occupation.	Date of appointment.	Salary per annum.
E. E. McCaslin, superintendent.....	July, 1900.....	\$1,200
Miss Jennie M. Roberts, matron.....	July, 1895.....	480
Miss Minnie L. Thompson, matron.....	February, 1896.....	360
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Risdon, matron.....	June, 1899.....	360
Mrs. Sarah E. Jarvis, matron.....	February, 1898.....	300
Miss N. D. Moot, supply matron.....	June, 1902.....	360
Mrs. E. Hunter, housekeeper.....	July, 1902.....	360
Mrs. A. M. Stidham, sewing teacher.....	October, 1901.....	360
Mrs. Ida E. Coyle, nurse.....	August, 1900.....	300
J. V. Rees, carpenter.....	February, 1892.....	600
F. E. Cadett, florist.....	July, 1900.....	600
Edmund Kinney, supervisor.....	August, 1901.....	480
E. N. Rees, engineer.....	July, 1900.....	480
N. S. Allen, gardener.....	April, 1898.....	360
Flora Lee, cook.....	November, 1900.....	216
Hattie Brown, laundress.....	September, 1899.....	216
Northelia Lee, housemaid.....	September, 1901.....	144
Mary Calender, housemaid.....	do.....	144
Miss M. M. Donovan, temporary teacher during summer.....	.....	62
Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary of the board.....	.....	100
Total.....	.....	7,182

The above-named employees, except the secretary, have their board, room, and washing in addition to salary.

The public school board assigns three teachers also to the home, and pays their salaries; two of these teachers live at the home and perform extra services in teaching and attendance, as compensation for their board, lodging, and washing.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1902.

Ordered, That Emily L. Nourse, J. B. T. Tupper, and J. Ormond Wilson are hereby reappointed as members of the board of trustees of the District of Columbia Industrial Home School, for a term of three years each from July 1, 1902.

Official copy furnished J. Ormond Wilson.

By order:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

CORRESPONDENCE IN REGARD TO THE PURCHASE OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

MARCH 6, 1902.

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to make the following response to the suggestion in your communication of the 26th of last December, that if they would name the amount necessary for the purchase of the portion of the Industrial Home School tract within the limits of Observatory circle, an estimate for the purpose would be prepared by the Navy Department and submitted for the consideration of the Committee on Naval Affairs, if the price should be reasonable.

The estimated valuation by the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia for the land is \$74,404, or 6.764 acres at \$11,000 per acre, which seems to be a reasonable appraisal. The tract is the best located part of the ground belonging to the school, and will probably increase in value with the improvement of the extension of Massachusetts avenue. A tract of land about the same size immediately to the north of it has been purchased by the Navy Department for a cost approximating that rate.

The estimated value of the buildings on the land within the area of the circle is \$108,800, for which the District should be reimbursed, to enable it to erect other accommodations for the school. Besides the structures within the circle, there are three buildings on the portion outside of the circle which will be valueless for the purposes of the school if the remainder of the school land be taken. The present value of these buildings for the purposes of the school is about \$50,000. The Commissioners submit that consideration be given to the loss the school will sustain in this respect, with the view to some provision by Congress for an equitable reimbursement on that account.

In case this property should be taken by the General Government, the Industrial Home School should be permitted to occupy the site until other suitable buildings can be provided, and the Commissioners should be authorized by Congress to dispose of the portion of the tract outside of the circle at public or private sale.

On this basis the Commissioners will gladly cooperate with the Navy Department in an effort to obtain authority from Congress to make the proposed transfer.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Hon. J. D. LONG,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1902.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant, having been referred to the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, has been returned by that officer with report, of which the following is an extract:

"The highest price paid for any land heretofore acquired was at the rate of \$10,890 per acre for the Thompson tract of 7.9 acres. The lowest was \$4,353.48 per acre for the Weaver tract of 8.6 acres. The difference in appraised value was probably due to surface conditions, the mean value appraised for six tracts being \$7,688 per acre.

"I think the Industrial Home School property is equal in value to the Thompson tract. Therefore I do not regard the price of \$11,000 per acre as exorbitant.

"The compensation demanded for the buildings is, however, in my opinion, excessive. It is also unreasonable to expect the Observatory to pay for buildings outside the circle. As far as compensation for the buildings is concerned, the Commissioners propose that the Observatory shall bear the whole expense of the removal of the school to a new site. The buildings are of no use to the Observatory; and furthermore, the principal building was built after the land for the Observatory circle had been condemned, and with the knowledge that this building stood partly within the circle.

"An equitable arrangement, it seems to me, would be for separate appropriation to the credit of the Navy Department for the cost of the land alone, and another appropriation to the credit of the District for the removal of the school."

The views of the Superintendent of the Observatory, as above set forth, are communicated to you, with the request that this Department be advised whether, in consideration thereof, you desire in any way to modify the terms of the proposition contained in your letter of the 6th instant.

If an understanding can be reached with respect to the equitable compensation of the Board of Charities for the property in question, this Department will cooperate with the District Commissioners in the early presentation of the matter to Congress, with a view to possible action thereupon during the present session.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

Hon. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
President Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Admissions to the Industrial Home School for the year ended June 30, 1902.

[The names of the children received from the board of children's guardians are indicated by the initials, B. C. G., and a star (*) prefixed to a date indicates readmission.]

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of ad- mission.	Name.	Age.	Date of ad- mission.
John Stone (B. C. G.)	9	*July 2, 1901	Owen Burgess (B. C. G.)	10	*Feb. 7, 1902
Fred Shaffer	8	*Oct. 21, 1901	Donald Cook (B. C. G.)	12	*Feb. 19, 1902
Arthur Dickerson	10	July 5, 1901	Harvey Cook (B. C. G.)	10	*Do.
Harry Wall	8	Do.	Raymond Cook (B. C. G.)	8	*Do.
John Raley	7	July 11, 1901	George Cook (B. C. G.)	6	Do.
William Raley	5	July 16, 1901	Robert Hales (B. C. G.)	10	*Feb. 25, 1902
George Occhionero (B. C. G.)	13	Do.	Benjamin Reeves (B. C. G.) ..	11	*Feb. 28, 1902
Harry Kimball (B. C. G.)	16	*Apr. 14, 1902	William Williams (B. C. G.) ..	14	Mar. 7, 1902
		*July 16, 1901	Leroy Crawford (B. C. G.) ...	10	Mar. 17, 1902
		*July 24, 1901	Charles Summers	10	Do.
		*Aug. 1, 1901	Michael Pirroni (B. C. G.) ...	13	*Do.
Henry Frank (B. C. G.)	16	*Oct. 30, 1901	Frank Pirroni (B. C. G.)	7	Do.
		*May 21, 1902	Frank Gorgano (B. C. G.)	8	Mar. 27, 1902
		*June 3, 1902	Joseph Gorgano (B. C. G.)	7	Do.
Charles Murray (B. C. G.)	13	Aug. 14, 1901	Charles Andre (B. C. G.)	14	*Apr. 3, 1902
Charles Martin	5	Aug. 15, 1901	Fred Boone	7	Apr. 4, 1902
Melvin Kendrick (B. C. G.) ..	11	Aug. 21, 1901	Marvin Worrell	12	Apr. 9, 1902
Maurice Cohen (B. C. G.)	13	Aug. 26, 1901	Alvin T. Griffith (B. C. G.) ...	11	Apr. 17, 1902
Lawrence Bailey	10	Sept. 9, 1901	Orlando Griffith (B. C. G.) ...	10	Do.
Harry Brown (B. C. G.)	9	Sept. 28, 1901	George Carstens (B. C. G.) ...	16	*Apr. 19, 1902
Herbert Dodd	6	Oct. 16, 1901	George E. Crawford (B. C. G.)	13	Apr. 21, 1902
John W. Blaisdell (B. C. G.) ..	17	*Oct. 17, 1901	Frank Hening (B. C. G.)	10	Apr. 25, 1902
		*May 8, 1902	John Stephens	7	May 2, 1902
Charles Satterfield (B. C. G.) ..	15	*Oct. 22, 1901	Aubrey Stephens	5	Do.
Raymond Browning	8	Nov. 1, 1901	George Black	13	May 6, 1902
John Browning	6	Do.	Stephen Tobin (B. C. G.)	8	May 8, 1902
Leroy Jones	12	Nov. 21, 1901	John Taylor	12	May 9, 1902
Robert Meinekheim	8	Nov. 27, 1901	James Taylor	7	Do.
Joseph L. Dent	8	Dec. 6, 1901	Archie D. McKay (B. C. G.) ..	10	May 14, 1902
Earle Dent	5	Do.	William Smith (B. C. G.)	15	*June 3, 1902
James Connor	12	Jan. 8, 1902	Paul Miller	8	June 10, 1902
Albert Herndon (B. C. G.)	14	Jan. 11, 1902	Charles Norris	14	*June 16, 1902
Harry B. Thompson	12	Jan. 15, 1902	Charles Tyers	13	*Do.
Richard Marlow	11	Jan. 27, 1902	Bartholomew Kidwell	11	*June 17, 1902
Philip Marlow	10	Do.	Alfred Kidwell	8	*Do.
Edward Prendable (B. C. G.) ..	10	Jan. 29, 1902	John Kidwell	6	*Do.
Edward Cline	12	Feb. 1, 1902	Frank Johnson	10	June 19, 1902
Edward Beattie (B. C. G.) ...	8	*Feb. 4, 1902	Homer Jewell (B. C. G.)	11	June 23, 1902
Nelson George	10	Feb. 7, 1902			

GIRLS.

Kate Abernethy (B. C. G.) ...	10	July 2, 1901	Rosella Reeves (B. C. G.)	13	Feb. 28, 1902
Phoebe Ingley (B. C. G.)	11	Do.	Magdalen Reeves (B. C. G.) ..	10	*Do.
Nellie Ingley (B. C. G.)	9	Do.	Fanny Williams (B. C. G.) ...	8	Mar. 7, 1902
Alice Collins (B. C. G.)	11	July 11, 1901	Ida Williams (B. C. G.)	6	Do.
		*Oct. 16, 1901	L. May Davis (B. C. G.)	13	Mar. 15, 1902
Anna Samar (B. C. G.)	16	*July 21, 1901	Pansy Crawford (B. C. G.) ...	12	*Mar. 17, 1902
		*Aug. 20, 1901	Goldie Crawford (B. C. G.) ...	11	*Do.
Alice Brown (B. C. G.)	11	Sept. 23, 1901	Eva Crawford (B. C. G.)	7	*Do.
Jennette Brown (B. C. G.) ...	8	Do.	Bertha Crawford (B. C. G.) ...	6	*Do.
Margaret Arnold (B. C. G.) ..	17	Sept. 27, 1901	Margaret Dauster (B. C. G.) ..	6	*Apr. 2, 1902
Anna Meinekheim	12	Nov. 27, 1901			*May 26, 1902
Frances Meinekheim	10	Do.	Ethel Burgess (B. C. G.)	8	*Apr. 3, 1902
Josephine Meinekheim	6	Do.	Edna Lynch	6	Apr. 4, 1902
Anna Dent	11	Dec. 6, 1901	Victoria Pulliam	11	*Apr. 9, 1902
Ethel Dent	6	Do.	Helen Pulliam	8	Apr. 20, 1902
May Striker	10	Dec. 7, 1901	Marian Stephens	12	May 2, 1902
Jessie Ash (B. C. G.)	15	*Dec. 27, 1901	Edna B. Dickerson	5	Do.
		*Feb. 12, 1902	Elizabeth Kendrick	7	May 9, 1902
Rosie Tarrant	6	Jan. 8, 1902	Mabel Phillips	8	June 8, 1902
Maud Brown (B. C. G.)	14	*Feb. 5, 1902	Grace Johnson	8	June 19, 1902
		*Apr. 7, 1902			

Number of admissions and readmissions of boys in the above list	77
Number of admissions and readmissions of girls in the above list	41
Total	118
Number of readmissions	43
Total number of new pupils admitted	75

Discharges for the year ended June 30, 1902.

[A star (*) indicates that the child subsequently reentered the home.]

BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Date of discharge.	Disposition.
Walter Colvin	11	July 1, 1901	To mother.
Frank Wyman	14	July 6, 1901	Do.
George Wilson	17	July 8, 1901	To board of guardians.
F. Tenney Wilson	13	do	Do.
Donald Cook	10	*July 16, 1901	Do.
Harvey Cook	8	*do	Do.
Raymond Cook	7	*do	Do.
Raymond Hitte	12	do	To father.
Benjamin Reeves	11	*July 18, 1901	To board of guardians.
Harry Wall	8	July 23, 1901	To mother.
William Stone	16	*do	To board of guardians.
Henry Frank	16	*July 30, 1901	Do.
		*Oct. 22, 1901	Do.
		*Apr. 11, 1902	Do.
		*May 21, 1902	Do.
John D. Lynch	9	Aug. 5, 1901	To mother.
George Occhienero	13	Aug. 22, 1901	To board of guardians.
Thomas Fiddell	13	Aug. 27, 1901	Do.
William Polley	10	Sept. 3, 1901	To a home.
Charley Murray	13	Sept. 4, 1901	To board of guardians.
Richard Brown	12	Sept. 9, 1901	To mother.
Maurice Cohen	13	Sept. 26, 1901	To board of guardians.
John Stone	9	Oct. 4, 1901	Do.
Leroy Jewell	11	Oct. 5, 1901	To mother.
John Raley	7	do	Do.
Paul Bender	7	Oct. 16, 1901	To grandmother.
Louis Beattie	10	do	To board of guardians.
Edward Burroughs	14	Oct. 17, 1901	To mother.
Robert Hales	10	*Oct. 30, 1901	To board of guardians.
Edward Beattie	9	*do	Do.
John W. Blaisdell	17	Oct. 30, 1901	Do.
		May 21, 1902	Do.
James Dawes	12	Nov. 1, 1901	Do.
Fred. Schlosser	10	do	To mother.
Charles Schlosser	7	do	Do.
Clarence Jett	13	Nov. 11, 1901	Do.
John Jett	8	do	Do.
Archie Murray	7	Nov. 19, 1901	Do.
William Smith	14	Dec. 6, 1901	To board of guardians.
Alvin Gray	14	do	To mother.
Charles Polley	6	Dec. 7, 1901	To a home.
John Dennison	15	Dec. 10, 1901	To a position.
William King	6	Dec. 12, 1901	To aunt.
Bernard Wilson	10	Dec. 13, 1901	To board of guardians.
William Blake	20	Dec. 17, 1901	Do.
Raymond Weeks	11	Dec. 18, 1901	To mother.
Archie Weeks	9	do	Do.
Michael Pirroni	13	*Dec. 27, 1901	To board of guardians.
Harry Brown	9	Jan. 20, 1902	Do.
William Raley	7	Jan. 24, 1902	To mother.
Bernard Knott	19	Jan. 26, 1902	To father.
Melvin Kendrick	13	Jan. 27, 1902	To board of guardians.
James Connor	12	Jan. 29, 1902	To aunt.
Harry Kimball	16	Jan. 31, 1902	To board of guardians.
Edward Prendable	10	Feb. 16, 1902	Do.
Charles Satterfield	15	Feb. 14, 1902	Absconded, B. C. G.
Lawrence Bailey	12	do	Do.
Richard Marlow	11	Feb. 25, 1902	To mother.
Philip Marlow	10	do	Do.
William Knott	13	Mar. 28, 1902	To father.
George Carstens	16	*Mar. 30, 1902	To board of guardians.
		May 8, 1902	Do.
		May 31, 1902	Do.
Joseph Keleher	14	Apr. 1, 1902	Do.
Albert Henderson	14	Apr. 10, 1902	To mother.
Bernard Mastin	14	do	To board of guardians.
William Williams	14	Apr. 12, 1902	Do.
Charles Andre	8	Apr. 25, 1902	Do.
Thomas Tate	13	Apr. 28, 1902	To mother.
John Fray	13	do	To board of guardians.
George E. Crawford	8	May 8, 1902	Do.
Gilbert King	13	May 13, 1902	To mother.
George Black	10	May 11, 1902	Absconded, B. C. G.
Frank Hening	10	May 20, 1902	To board of guardians.
Archie D. McKay	8	May 26, 1902	Absconded, B. C. G.
Stephen Tobin	14	*do	Do.
Charles Norris	13	*do	Do.
Charles Tyers			

Discharges for the year ended June 30, 1902—Continued.

BOYS—Continued,

Name.	Age.	Date of discharge.	Disposition.
Percy Shelor	8	June 16, 1902	To mother.
Alvin T. Griffith	11	do	To board of guardians.
Carlos Corrick	10	June 18, 1902	To mother.
Leroy Crawford	10	do	To board of guardians.
Frank Gorgano	8	do	Do.
Joseph Gorgano	7	do	Do.
Maurice Redmond	10	do	To father.
Owen Burgess	10	June 12, 1902	To board of guardians.
Frank Johnson	10	June 26, 1902	To father.

GIRLS.

Magdalen M. Reeves	8	*July 18, 1902	To board of guardians.
Lillian Reeves	7	do	Do.
Edna Hammerly	15	July 26, 1901	Do.
Kate Milana	12	Aug. 5, 1901	To mother.
Susan Wilkinson	12	do	To aunt.
Ida Wilkinson	8	do	Do.
Anna Samar	16	*Aug. 14, 1901	To board of guardians.
		Nov. 19, 1901	Do.
Jessie Ash	15	*Aug. 19, 1901	Do.
		*Jan. 27, 1902	Do.
		Apr. 1, 1902	Do.
Phoebe Ingley	11	Aug. 21, 1901	Do.
Nellie Ingley	9	do	Do.
Carrie Wall	15	Aug. 26, 1901	To a home.
Kate Abernethy	10	Aug. 31, 1901	To board of guardians.
Marie Leach	6	Sept. 24, 1901	Do.
Alice Brown	11	Sept. 28, 1901	Do.
Alice Collins	11	*Oct. 5, 1901	Do.
		Dec. 13, 1901	Do.
Viola Burroughs	9	Oct. 17, 1901	To mother.
Margaret Arnold	17	Nov. 11, 1901	To board of guardians.
Nettie Smith	13	Nov. 25, 1901	Absconded B. C. G.
Jennette Brown	8	Jan. 20, 1902	To board of guardians.
Josephine Gray	10	Feb. 14, 1902	To mother.
Maud Brown	14	*Feb. 20, 1902	To board of guardians.
		Apr. 16, 1902	Do.
Margaret Dauster	6	*Mar. 29, 1902	Do.
		May 17, 1902	Do.
Ethel Burgess	8	Apr. 14, 1902	Do.
L. May Davis	13	Apr. 22, 1902	Do.
Rosine Mannarino	16	May 8, 1902	To mother.
Vincencine Mannarino	15	June 18, 1902	Do.
Pansy Crawford	12	do	To board of guardians.
Goldie Crawford	11	do	Do.
Eva Crawford	7	do	Do.
Bertha Crawford	6	do	Do.
Fanny Williams	8	June 19, 1902	Do.
Ida Williams	6	do	Do.
Grace Johnson	8	June 26, 1902	To father.

Whole number of discharges	125
Number of boys discharged	81
Number of girls discharged	33
Total	114

List of children in the Industrial Home School, June 30, 1902.

BOYS.

Date.	Age.	Date of admission.	Date.	Age.	Date of admission.
Barnes, John	13	July 12, 1900	Knott, Russell	10	Nov. 15, 1900
Beattie, Edward (B. C. G.)	9	Aug. 2, 1900	Latham, Reginald	11	June 11, 1901
Boone, Fred	7	Apr. 4, 1902	Loeffler, Louis (B. C. G.)	10	July 26, 1899
Browning, Raymond	8	Nov. 1, 1901	Martin, Harry	9	Dec. 12, 1900
Browning, John	6	Do.	Martin, Grover	8	Do.
Bryan, George (B. C. G.)	7	Jan. 22, 1900	Martin, Charles	5	Aug. 15, 1901
Clark, Elmer	10	Mar. 27, 1901	Meinekheim, Robert	8	Nov. 27, 1901
Cline, Edward	12	Feb. 1, 1902	Milana, Frank	8	Jan. 14, 1899
Cook, Donald (B. C. G.)	11	Nov. 13, 1900	Miles, Owen	15	Oct. 10, 1894
Cook, Harvey (B. C. G.)	9	Do.	Miller, Paul	8	June 10, 1902
Cook, Raymond (B. C. G.)	8	Do.	Moulton, Stewart	11	Sept. 15, 1900
Cook, George (B. C. G.)	6	Feb. 19, 1902	Murray, William	14	Nov. 8, 1899
Corrado, George (B. C. G.)	7	Jan. 2, 1900	Murray, Ernest	13	May 10, 1899
Coyle, James H.	11	Apr. 12, 1899	Murray, John	10	Nov. 8, 1899
Davis, Bates	12	Nov. 15, 1900	Norris, Charles	14	Apr. 13, 1899
Davis, Joseph	10	Do.	Perkins, Reuben (B. C. G.)	14	Nov. 15, 1900
Dennison, Harry	13	Oct. 10, 1894	Phillips, Ernest	12	Dec. 12, 1900
Dent, Joseph L.	8	Dec. 6, 1901	Pirroni, Michael (B. C. G.)	13	Oct. 9, 1900
Dent, Earle	6	Do.	Pirroni, Frank (B. C. G.)	7	Mar. 17, 1902
Dickerson, Arthur	10	July 5, 1901	Porter, Robert (B. C. G.)	10	June 20, 1901
Dickerson, Joseph	9	Oct. 19, 1900	Posey, Bernard	11	Apr. 10, 1901
Dickerson, John	7	Dec. 12, 1900	Pyle, James	11	Oct. 13, 1899
Dodd, Herbert	6	Oct. 4, 1901	Raley, William	6	July 16, 1901
Eulio, Jose (B. C. G.)	12	Sept. 21, 1898	Reeves, Benjamin (B. C. G.)	11	Feb. 26, 1901
Frank, Henry (B. C. G.)	17	Sept. 20, 1900	Richardson, Fred	14	Mar. 14, 1899
Freewalt, Louis	15	Dec. 18, 1900	Russell, David	8	Nov. 15, 1900
Freewalt, John	9	Do.	Schaffer, Frank	11	May 3, 1900
George, Nelson	10	Feb. 7, 1902	Schaffer, Fred	9	July 5, 1901
Gray, Victor	14	Dec. 10, 1896	Siehl, Leroy	11	June 8, 1901
Griffith, Orlando (B. C. G.)	10	Apr. 17, 1901	Siehl, Earle	9	Do.
Hales, Robert (B. C. G.)	10	Oct. 12, 1900	Snyder, Philip	10	June 13, 1900
Hines, Irving	17	Oct. 3, 1898	Snyder, John	7	Do.
Hockman, Vernon	11	June 7, 1901	Smith, William (B. C. G.)	15	Sept. 3, 1900
Huddleson, Harvey	13	May 14, 1896	Stephens, John	7	May 2, 1902
Huddleson, Clifford	12	Do.	Stephens, Aubrey	5	Do.
Humphreys, William	11	Mar. 16, 1899	Stepper, John	9	Apr. 1, 1901
Humphreys, Charles	6	Apr. 10, 1901	Stone, John (B. C. G.)	9	Do.
Jett, Walter	8	May 10, 1899	Summers, Charles	10	Mar. 17, 1902
Jewell, Homer (B. C. G.)	11	June 23, 1902	Taylor, John	12	May 9, 1902
Jones, Leroy	12	Nov. 21, 1901	Taylor, James	7	Do.
Kidwell, Bartholomew	11	June 17, 1902	Thompson, Harry B.	12	Jan. 15, 1902
Kidwell, Alfred	8	Do.	Thorne, Oscar	7	Nov. 14, 1900
Kidwell, John	6	Do.	Tyers, Charles	13	Dec. 13, 1902
Knott, Guy	12	Nov. 15, 1900	Worrell, Marvin	12	April 9, 1902

GIRLS.

Coyle, Gertrude	9	Apr. 12, 1899	Lynch, Hattie	12	Nov. 14, 1900
Dauster, Margaret (B. C. G.)	6	Apr. 9, 1901	Lynch, Emily	11	Do.
Davis, Lottie	12	Nov. 15, 1900	Lynch, Edna	6	Apr. 4, 1902
Dennison, Mary	11	Oct. 14, 1896	Matchett, Kate	12	Oct. 10, 1900
Dent, Anna	11	Dec. 6, 1901	Meinekheim, Anna	12	Nov. 27, 1901
Dent, Ethel	6	Do.	Meinekheim, Frances	10	Do.
Dickerson, Edna B.	5	May 2, 1902	Meinekheim, Josephine	6	Do.
Hackenys, Anna (B. C. G.)	6	Mar. 21, 1900	Phillips, Mabel	8	June 8, 1902
Hales, Jennie (B. C. G.)	12	Sept. 26, 1900	Pulliam, Victoria	11	Apr. 9, 1902
Hockman, Lillian	13	June 7, 1901	Pulliam, Helen	8	Apr. 20, 1902
Huddleson, Lillian	11	Sept. 14, 1898	Reeves, Rosella (B. C. G.)	13	Feb. 28, 1902
Humphrey, Georgiana	12	Mar. 16, 1899	Reeves, Magdalen (B. C. G.)	9	Feb. 26, 1902
Humphrey, Edna	8	Apr. 10, 1901	Russell, Edna	10	Nov. 15, 1900
Jenkins, Bessie	6	Feb. 7, 1902	Russell, Margaret	6	Do.
Jett, Catherine	11	Mar. 9, 1899	Stephens, Marian	12	May 2, 1902
Kendrick, Elizabeth	7	May 9, 1902	Striker, May	10	Dec. 7, 1901
Latham, Inez	10	June 11, 1901	Tarrant, Rosie	6	Jan. 8, 1902
Lowry, Jessie	15	Sept. 12, 1894	Thorne, Nettie	10	Apr. 10, 1901
Lowry, Kate	13	Do.	Thornley, Olga	6	Do.

Total number of boys 88
Total number of girls 38

Whole number of children 126

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

[Approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia August 27, 1897.]

1. *Name*.—The name of this institution hereafter shall be the District of Columbia Industrial Home School.

2. *Object*.—The object of the Industrial Home School is to provide for destitute white children of both sexes in the District of Columbia a good home in which they shall receive the moral, mental, and industrial education calculated to make them upright, intelligent, and useful citizens upon arriving at years of maturity.

3. *Officers*.—The officers of the board of trustees shall consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall be elected annually at the first meeting in July of each year, if there be a quorum present, or at the next meeting thereafter at which there is a quorum present; shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected, and shall perform the usual duties belonging to their respective offices by parliamentary rules and usages.

4. *Meetings*.—The regular meetings of the board of trustees shall be held on the second Wednesday of each month, at such place and hour as the board shall designate. Notices of meetings shall be served on members personally, or be mailed to them, at least two days previous to the time of meeting, by the secretary. The president shall call special meetings when he shall deem it necessary, or when so requested in writing by five members of the board.

5. *Order of business*.—At all the meetings of the board for the transaction of ordinary business, the order of proceedings shall be as follows: (I) Reading of the minutes; (II) report of the superintendent; (III) reports of committees; (IV) unfinished business; (V) communications; (VI) new business.

6. *Committees*.—The following standing committees, to consist of three members each, shall be appointed annually by the president, unless otherwise ordered by the board: (I) Committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation; (II) committee on employees, education, and industries; (III) committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.

7. *Duties of the committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation*.—(I) They shall have the care of the buildings, attend to all needed repairs and insurance, see that the grounds are properly inclosed, protected, and provided with roads and walks, and supervise the erection of new buildings and requisitions for supplies for their department; (II) they shall keep themselves informed as to the general expenses of the school, and see that all the money appropriated for the school is expended to the best advantage; (III) they shall make up and submit to the board for approval all estimates of amounts required for the annual maintenance of the school, improvements of the grounds, repairs of buildings and new buildings, and attend to all legislation required from Congress; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

8. *Duties of the committee on employees, education, and industries*.—(I) They shall consider all questions relating to the number and qualifications of employees required for the school and the salaries or compensation to be paid the same, and shall make report thereon to the board, with such recommendations as they may deem proper; (II) they shall nominate to the board for confirmation all regular employees authorized by the board, and provide for temporary help required in any emergency; (III) they shall supervise the schools, shops, greenhouses, gardens, cultivation of the grounds, all other industries, the sales of their products, and all requisitions for supplies for their department; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

9. *Duties of the committee on admission, placement, housekeeping and hygiene*.—(I) They shall exercise control of the admission of children and placing them in homes under regulations approved by the board of trustees. They shall require a semi-annual report of the condition and progress of all children placed in homes until they have become of adult age or able to look out for their own interests. They shall prescribe a form of book to be kept at the home and to contain a full history of each child, and shall see that the superintendent properly makes all entries therein up to date. They may require such assistance from the secretary in keeping this record as they may deem proper; (II) they shall have the general oversight of the domestic affairs of the home, approve the bill of fare, and supervise the requisitions for supplies for their department; (III) they shall give special attention to all the hygienic conditions of the home and the health of the children, (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

10. *Regulations relating to children of the Home School—*

I. Admissions: Only destitute children, or those depending upon charity for support and care, shall be admitted, and no child under 5 years of age or over 12 years of age shall be admitted without a special order of the board.

II. Placement: Whenever a satisfactory home can be found for any child of the institution, the committee on admission, etc., shall select a suitable child to be placed in such home.

III. Industrial work: The children in the home of suitable age shall, in addition to their school work, engage regularly in some occupation suited to their capacity, with the object of acquiring habits of industry, of stimulating mental activity as an educational process, and of learning various manual processes for the purpose of securing suitable employment when discharged.

IV. Religious instruction: No sect distinction shall be recognized in regard to either teachers or scholars, and the same religious subjects or scripture shall be taught to the whole school, and be confined to points of doctrine and practice about which there is no dispute among Christian sects.

V. Classification: The scholars in both week-day and Sunday schools shall be graded or classified according to their ages and attainments, and not according to any supposed religious opinions.

VI. Discipline: The discipline of the Industrial Home School shall be such as would be exercised by an intelligent, judicious, and kind parent in a family—vigilant, kind, firm. The superintendent and assistants under her direction shall endeavor on all proper occasions to inculcate upon the minds of the children truthfulness, self-control, obedience to parents, to all properly constituted human authority, and to the laws of God, respect for the aged, forbearance toward the weak, regard for the rights of others, politeness to all, kindness to animals, industry, temperance and frugality. The avoidance of corporal punishment, as far as may be consistent with a due regard to obedience on the part of the children and the good order of the home, is enjoined, and the infliction of such punishment on parts of the body liable to be permanently injured thereby, or so as to leave temporary marks of an objectionable character, or by any person other than the superintendent or an assistant specifically authorized by her to do so, is positively forbidden.

VII. Leaving without consent: Whenever a child of the home leaves the institution without consent, written notice thereof shall be sent immediately by the superintendent to the person who recommended the child for admission and to the chairman of the committee on admission, etc.

11. *Physician.*—A physician shall be employed to visit the home, who shall make a monthly report on the health of the children and the sanitary condition of the home to the committee on admission, etc.

12. *Duties of the superintendent.*—(I) The superintendent shall have direct control of all the employees of the school, see that the duty of each is properly performed, have the power to suspend any inefficient or insubordinate employee temporarily, and immediately shall report such action, with the reasons therefor, to the chairman of the committee on employees, etc.; (II) the superintendent shall make monthly reports to the board, giving for the preceding month the whole number of children in the school during the month, the number admitted, and the number discharged, the amounts received from sales of products and from payments for board, and the total expenses of the month as nearly as they can be ascertained; (III) the superintendent shall present monthly requisitions for supplies to the board for approval at each monthly meeting, and all requisitions must be presented to and approved by the board and so certified by the secretary before they are submitted to the District Commissioners, excepting in a pressing emergency, in which case the committee charged with the supervision of the requisition is authorized to act for the board; *Provided*, That the secretary be authorized to certify the approval of the board upon bills for petty expenses necessarily incurred for the school by the superintendent on her own authority, not to exceed the amount of \$10 in any one month.

13. *Annual report.*—The board of trustees shall make a report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at the close of each fiscal year giving the names of the officers and members of the board, of all the employees of the board and their respective salaries, dates of admission, names, ages, and places of residence when admitted, of all children admitted, and the names, ages and disposition made of all children discharged during the year, a classified statement of the expenses of the school, the rules of the board of trustees, and a general statement of the work of the school, with such recommendations for the promotion of its greater efficiency as they may deem proper.

14. *Amendment of the regulations.*—These regulations may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of the majority of all the members of the board, provided that the amendment has been submitted in writing at a previous regular meeting.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Officers.—President, Mrs. H. M. Hatch; vice-president, Mrs. A. M. Edgar; secretary, Mrs. Helen A. Cook; treasurer, Mrs. Ida D. Bailey.

Board of managers.—Mrs. A. P. Shadd, Mrs. M. V. Datcher, Mrs. C. F. Grimke, Mrs. M. L. Meriwether, Mrs. H. R. Tindall, Mrs. E. P. Messer, Mrs. K. J. Johnson, Mrs. M. J. Brown, Mrs. H. Douglass.

Trustees.—John F. Cook, Dr. C. B. Purvis, Rev. F. J. Grimké.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1902.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the Board of Charities I submit the following facts concerning the institution known as the Home for Destitute Colored Women and Children:

The management of the affairs of the home is placed by the National Association in the hands of an executive committee consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and a board of managers composed of nine members, whose duty it is to carry into effect the plans and purposes of the association. The executive committee, through the secretary and treasurer, make detailed reports to the association at their annual and quarterly meetings.

General statement.

	Boys.	Girls.	Women.	Total.
Number of inmates—				
In institution June 30, 1902	63	46	8	117
Received during the year	11	7	1	19
Admitted (new)	11	6	1	18
Readmitted		1		1
Absentees or probationers returned				
Returned to relatives or friends	6	6	1	13
Provided with situations or homes—				
Indentured	7	3		14
Adopted	4			
Released on trial or probation				
Transferred to other institutions				
Otherwise dismissed or left				
Died	2	1		3
Remaining in institution June 30, 1902	56	41	9	106
Reported above as readmitted who went away since June 30, 1901		1		
Daily average number of inmates				107
Highest number of inmates at any one time during the year	68	49	9	126
Lowest number of inmates at any one time during the year	56	41	9	106
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates—males, 20,536; females, 18,717.....				39,253
Normal capacity of institution—children, 125; women, 10.....				135
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....				6,252
Total number of days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees				16

A careful reading of the treasurer's statement will show that, despite the most thoughtful attention to details of household economy, not only the Congressional appropriation and the income from the private

fund were required for repairs and actual living expenses, but that the management were obliged to encroach upon the invested funds. There is every reason to fear that the increasing cost of food and fuel will add to rather than diminish the price of living and leave no margin for certain improvements so necessary as to be almost indispensable.

There are but three closets for the use of the children—usually about 100 in number—a provision so manifestly inadequate and so incompatible with decent and cleanly habits that it ought not to be continued. The number of closets should be increased by four or five with an equal number of stationary basins in different parts of the house.

Also, the attack of diphtheria, which prostrated so many of the children during the winter and caused the death of three, proved the imperative need of a bath tub and stationary basin in the rooms devoted to hospital uses—improvements which, besides the cost of introduction, will require greater use of water and an increase in an already heavy water rent.

The management again respectfully call the attention of the Board of Charities to the danger from fire referred to in the last report. Though powerless to affect the conditions, they feel deeply their responsibility for a household made up of aged women, and children all under twelve years.

A bill for the condemnation of the property with a view to opening Eighth street, supported by a petition from residents of Eighth street and of Irving street, was introduced into Congress at the last session, but failed to pass. To quote a former report:

A recommendation from the Board of Charities would go far toward securing this simple improvement, which would be a benefit to the whole neighborhood.

One of the consequences resulting from the failure to remove the obstruction was a report to the chief engineer of the fire department made by the senior assistant engineer. He says:

The nearest engine company to these buildings would have to travel down to Florida avenue, thence to Grant avenue, Grant avenue to Eighth street, and out Eighth street six or more squares out of the way.

And he recommends the following appliances:

The erection of fire escapes, red lights, and guide signs; a complete fire-alarm system, operative from each of the floors; chemical fire extinguishers; standard fire axes and ceiling hooks; the erection of a fire-alarm box on the premises; the iron screens to the basement windows to be hung on hinges; a metal ceiling in the cellar under the floor of the old women's sleeping rooms; a metal door to the furnace room.

This is all due to Eighth street being blocked by a three-story frame dwelling directly in front of this institution.

The National Association being, as before stated, without resources more than sufficient for daily needs, there remains only an appeal to Congress through the recommendation of the Board of Charities and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for an increase in the usual appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1904, to the amount of \$12,000.

Respectfully submitted.

HELEN A. COOK, *Secretary.*

GEO. S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

SIR: The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of the National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children for the year ending June 30, 1902:

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation	\$9,900.00	For salaries.....	\$3,005.22
		For material to be used in industries...	7.36
		For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	65.91
		For current repairs to maintain property	36.26
		For other items of current expense	5,472.57
		For extraordinary repairs and improvements	830.95
		For fuel	442.50
		Balance on hand	39.23
Total	9,900.00	Total	9,900.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From legacies or endowments.....	\$20,800.92	For investment in real estate	\$21,000.00
From interest	736.00	For salaries and wages	1,519.21
From sale of old rags, iron, etc	1.15	For reimbursement of loan and interest thereon	544.29
From all other sources	557.90	For fuel and other items of current expense	1,422.27
From donations and membership dues	62.69	For insurance on building	45.00
From previous investment and interest paid up	3,630.10	For taxes for widening Sherman avenue	141.30
		Added to endowment or sinking fund, cash	20.79
		For rent of lock box	5.00
		Balance on hand in bank	1,090.90
Total	25,788.76	Total	25,788.76

IDA D. BAILEY, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE NEWSBOYS' AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Members of corporation.—Crosby S. Noyes, Edward M. Gallaudet, James K. McCammon, Thomas S. Childs, Alex. Mackay-Smith, Henry B. F. Macfarland, George W. McLanahan, Mary H. Myers, Henrietta C. Metzertott, Mary E. Hood, Mrs. George W. Childs, Jane L. Childs, Artemisia H. Thomas, Mrs. W. F. Mattingly.

Board of trustees.—Commander F. A. Miller, U. S. N., president; Mrs. W. A. De Caidry, secretary; J. B. Wight, treasurer; Alex. Mackay-Smith, D. D., E. M. Gallaudet, LL. D., Crosby S. Noyes, Mrs. C. M. Ffoulke, H. B. F. Macfarland, Mrs. M. E. C. Wilbur.

Officers for 1902.—President, Mrs. C. M. Ffoulke, 2013 Massachusetts avenue; vice-presidents, Mrs. Teller, Mrs. Macfarland, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Tupper, Mrs. Gallaudet, Mrs. Parrish, Mrs. Pitkin, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Mrs. De Caidry, Mrs. Westinghouse, Miss M. B. Ferry, Mrs. Mitchell; recording secretary, Mrs. R. H. Atwater, The Iowa; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jesse Ramsburgh, The Portner; treasurer, Mrs. E. N. Waters, 212 Eighth street NE.; assistant treasurer, Miss F. G. Childs, Chevy Chase; auditors, Mrs. W. A. De Caidry, Mrs. I. F. Macfarland; attending physician and surgeon, Dr. Edward E. Morse, 1527 I street NW.

Board of managers.—Mrs. R. H. Atwater, Mrs. G. W. Baird, Miss M. Baldwin, Mrs. T. S. Childs, Miss F. G. Childs, Mrs. John Cropper, Miss Dailey, Mrs. W. A. De Caidry, Miss Fannie Easby, Miss M. B. Ferry, Mrs. C. M. Ffoulke, Mrs. Nicholas Luquer, Mrs. I. F. Macfarland, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Mrs. J. C. Malcolm, Mrs. C. G. Mitchell, Miss Morford, Mrs. Charles Parrish, Mrs. W. S. Pitkin, Mrs. Jesse Ramsburgh, Mrs. C. W. Richardson, Miss Bessie Roberts, Mrs. A. R. Shands, Mrs. H. M. Teller, Mrs. J. B. T. Tupper, Mrs. Le Roy Tuttle, Mrs. E. N. Waters, Mrs. Henry Wells, Mrs. M. E. C. Wilbur.

The junior committee.—President, Miss Laura Wolcott Jackson; vice-presidents, Miss McLanahan, Mrs. Alexander B. Legaré, Miss Cockrell, Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor; secretary, Miss Bainbridge-Hoff; treasurer, Mrs. Gaff; Miss Satterlee, Miss McMillan, Mrs. Charles Rae, Miss Helen Hay, Miss Sherrill, The Hon. Sybil Pauncefote, Miss Kean, Mrs. Simpkins, Miss Helen Bell, Miss Hawley, Mrs. Morris Murray, Miss Newlands, Mrs. Robert Hinckley, Miss Mathilde Townsend, Mrs. De Koven, Miss Eleanor Parrish, Miss Bickley, Miss Alice Ward, Miss Jackson, Mrs. John Poor, Miss Ruggles, Miss Gale, Miss Apperson, Miss Zaidie Cobb, Miss Tyler, Miss Edna L. Tyler, Mrs. Robert Patterson, Miss Laura Harlan, Mrs. Arthur Lee, Miss Ethel Robeson, Miss Alice Wilson, Miss Carola de Peyster, Miss Anna Mitchell, Miss Eleanor Patterson, Miss Paulding, Miss Rose Wallach, Miss Merwin, Miss I. C. Wells, Miss Harriet Wadsworth, Miss Webb, Miss Eleanor Parke, Miss Grace Bell, Miss Helen Patten, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Card, Miss Sheridan, Mrs. Tunshall, Miss Wells, Mrs. Neff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith report of the Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The plant of the institution is located on the southeast corner of Third and C streets NW. The improvements consist of a fine old brick dwelling, the former residence of the Todd family, and a three-story brick building equipped and used as a gymnasium, reading room, and entertainment hall for newsboys and other children, and dormitory, the entire property being a donation to the society by Mrs. Maulsby, as a memorial to her husband, the late George Maulsby, and worth about \$25,000. Both buildings are completely and comfortably furnished to the value of about \$2,000.

Treasurer's report for fiscal year is as follows:

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Cash on hand July 1, 1901	\$526.32	Salaries	\$1,060.44
Board from inmates	604.75	Repairs to property	354.05
Sale of property	595.39	Extraordinary repairs and renovation	
Subscriptions, proceeds from entertain-		of the realty	1,498.00
ments, and other sources	2,472.43	Current expenses	1,827.40
Congressional appropriation	1,000.00	Medicines	24.70
		Cash on hand June 30, 1902	434.30
Total	5,198.89	Total	5,198.89

Of the Government appropriation (included in above) of \$1,000, there was paid out for salaries \$231.25; current expenses, \$768.75—total, \$1,000.

In addition to the financial statement should be noted numerous contributions of clothing, provisions, and confectionery from the friends of the institution. The large item paid for extraordinary repairs and renovation of the realty was for the complete overhauling and repairing of the Home buildings during the past summer, found to be not only expedient but absolutely necessary after about six years of occupancy, with the wear and tear of household of active young people. Wood wainscoting was placed in the halls and stairways. The healthfulness and availability of rooms were greatly increased by the cutting of new windows and a judicious use of paint. The kitchen, laundry, and housekeeper's departments were made orderly by much needed attention. The plumbing throughout was carefully overhauled, sanitary matters receiving especial attention. The entire exterior, including the roof, was examined and painted, and a much needed side entrance arranged.

The usefulness of the institution has been greatly curtailed by the insufficiency of funds. While it is growing in the confidence and sympathy of the general public, and consequently receiving more of its financial as well as moral support, yet a larger Governmental appropriation would greatly increase its effectiveness in its special and exclusive line of operation among needy and deserving children.

We would therefore respectfully ask that the sum of \$2,000, which was formerly granted by Congress, be recommended for the coming year—\$500 to be applied toward salaries of employees and \$1,500 toward other current expenses.

At the beginning of the year there were the following inmates:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Present June 30, 1901	15	5	20
Admitted since	30	4	34
Total	45	9	54
Discharged since	22	4	26
Present June 30, 1902	23	5	28

In addition to this population there are 1 male and 5 female employees living at the home.

The society, besides supplying a permanent home for the number of children above specified, does a large work among the newsboys by opening the well-equipped gymnasium every evening in the week, excepting Sunday, where they can enjoy, gratuitously, the use of the apparatus under the supervision and instruction of a competent

teacher in gymnastics. Entertainments and refreshments are frequently furnished them during the winter and spring months. Hundreds of boys are annually thus attracted from resorts of vice and brought under influence of refinement and education, incalculable good resulting therefrom, not only to the children themselves, but to the District at large in the decreased number of criminals.

MARY I. B. WATERS, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Superintendent of Charities of the District of Columbia.

SIR: The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of Newsboys and Children's Aid Society, District of Columbia, for the year ending June 30, 1902:

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation	\$1,000.00	For salaries.....	\$231.25
Total	1,000.00	For other items of current expense	768.75
		Total	1,000.00

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from July 1, 1901	\$526.32	For salaries.....	\$829.19
From board of inmates.....	604.75	For medicine, surgical supplies and instruments	24.70
From sale of property	595.39	For current repairs to maintain property.....	354.05
From all other sources	2,472.43	For other items of current expense	1,058.65
Total	4,198.89	For extraordinary repairs or improvements	1,498.00
		Balance on hand	434.30
		Total	4,198.89

MARY I. B. WATERS, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

Directors.—Z. T. Sowers, W. F. Mattingly, M. M. Parker, J. B. Larner, A. B. Browne, Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, Mrs. L. M. Smithe, Mrs. J. B. Kendall, Mrs. M. C. Stone, Mrs. W. H. Bayly.

Officials.—Z. T. Sowers, president; Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, vice-president; Mrs. L. M. Smithe, secretary; W. F. Mattingly, treasurer.

Executive committee.—Dr. Z. T. Sowers, chairman; Mrs. L. M. Smithe, secretary; Mrs. J. C. Pennie, Mrs. W. P. Kellogg, Mrs. Simon Wolf, Mrs. A. S. Gillett.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1902.

GENTLEMEN: The board of directors of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings have the honor to transmit to you the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902:

Number remaining in hospital June 30, 1901.....	39	Daily average during the year.....	33
Number received during the year....	53	DEATHS.	
Readmitted.....	2	1901—July.....	8
Total.....	94	August.....	13
Adoptions during the year.....	24	September.....	3
Transferred.....	1	December.....	1
Deaths.....	39	1902—April.....	2
Total.....	64	May.....	6
Number remaining June 30, 1902.....	30	June.....	6
		Total.....	39

Of this number 26 were under 6 months of age, 33 were under 9 months, 2 were 10 months, and 4 were 1 year old.

Physician's report.

Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.	Diagnosis.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Total.
Abscess, arm.....	1			1	Heart failure.....			2	2
Abscess, breast.....	1			1	Indigestion.....	12			12
Abscess, cerebral.....			1	1	Mumps.....	2			2
Abscess, neck.....	1	1		2	Ophthalmia.....	4			4
Athrepsia.....			9	9	Pemphigus, acute.....			1	1
Cough, whooping.....	17		14	31	Pemphigus.....	1			1
Eczema.....	5			5	Pneumonia.....			1	1
Erysipelas.....			1	1	Syphilis, congenital.....		1	2	3
Exhaustion, heat.....			2	2	Tonsilitis.....	1			1
Furunculosis.....	5	2	1	8	Tuberculosis.....			3	3
Fever, scarlet.....	1			1	Total.....	53	4	39	96
Fever, thermic.....			2	2					
Fever, typhoid.....	2			2					

General statement.

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of inmates in institution June 30, 1901.....	21	18
Number of inmates received during the year.....	25	28
Admitted (new).....	24	27
Readmitted.....	1	1
Provided with situations or homes.....	14	10
Transferred to other institutions.....		1
Died.....	16	23
Number of inmates remaining in institution June 30, 1902.....	17	13
Daily average number of inmates.....	21	12
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	7,790	4,465
Highest number of inmates in institution at any one time during year.....	27	18
Lowest number of inmates in institution at any one time during year.....	18	5

Normal capacity of institution, 50.

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 6,710.

Financial statement.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$140,000.00
Estimated value of personal property (consisting of furniture, equipment, and supplies on hand).....	1,000.00
Accumulated endowment or sinking fund (consisting of mortgages, notes, bonds, accounts, etc., payable to the institution, and cash on hand or in bank belonging to endowment, building, or permanent funds).....	None.
Total assets.....	141,000.00

LIABILITIES.

Notes payable by the institution.....	3,000.00
Other notes, accounts, or obligations not contracted for current expenses.....	None.
Total liabilities.....	3,000.00
Net assets.....	138,000.00

Receipts and expenditures of Government appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

From appropriation.....	\$6,000.00
From balance June 30, 1901.....	7.07
Total receipts.....	6,007.07

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and wages.....	3,149.64
For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments.....	66.64
For current repairs to maintain property.....	34.01
For real estate and permanent improvements.....	None.
For general maintenance not included above.....	2,756.78
Total expenditures.....	6,007.07

Receipts and expenditures of private fund for the year ending June 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

From balance June 30, 1901.....	\$107.64
From estate of Mr. M. Briel.....	1,051.75
From sale of products.....	17.55
From interest.....	8.33
From all other sources.....	1,120.01
Total receipts.....	2,305.28

EXPENDITURES.

For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	\$3.92
For interest	180.00
For current repairs to maintain property	78.48
For general maintenance not included above	1,031.57
For payments on debts	800.00
<hr/>	
Total expenditures	2,093.97
Total expenditures from Government and private funds	8,101.04
Balance in bank June 30, 1902	211.31
Total balance	211.31
Estimate for appropriation for 1904	6,000.00

We are again forced to ask your recommendation that the Government appropriation of \$6,000 be continued for 1903-4.

We have no endowment fund, and aside from the appropriation for maintenance are wholly dependent upon the yearly dues of the members of the different boards and donations from friends to carry on the charity.

Since the hospital was opened in 1887, 199 children have been adopted into good homes. This fact alone should be convincing proof of the work that is being done in behalf of these forsaken babies.

We earnestly trust that you will look with favor upon our request.
Respectfully submitted by the board of directors.

Z. T. SOWERS, *President*.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I herewith respectfully submit the following annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

We are 10 sisters, all employed in the care of the children under 7 years of age of all denominations, and as we have always labored for their health and comfort since the institution was incorporated and approved by President Lincoln in 1863 we see no way of improving the works of the asylum with our means. We are most grateful to Congress for the assistance they afford us each year, and respectfully ask that they will give us our usual appropriation—\$5,400. We also tender our sincere thanks to the Board of Charities for their kindness and good will in the past. You will see by our quarterly reports, faithfully rendered, the receipts and expenses of the institution, and by our annual report the daily number of inmates and an accurate account of all, as required by letter of June, 1902.

Very respectfully,

SISTER E. RELIHAN, *President.*

Financial statement.

Estimated value of real property	\$100,000
Estimated value of personal property	950

REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of St. Ann's Infant Asylum for the year ending June 30, 1902:

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From appropriation	\$5,400	For salaries.....	\$1,060
		For other items of current expense	4,340
Total	5,400	Total	5,400

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last year	\$20.37	For salaries.....	\$149.00
From board of inmates.....	1,192.00	For medicine, surgical supplies, and instruments	83.00
From labor of inmates	572.50	For current repairs to maintain property.....	680.00
From legacies	1,133.34	For other items of current expense	2,405.14
From all other sources	1,180.37	For payment on debts.....	500.00
		Balance on hand	281.44
Total	4,098.58	Total	4,098.58

SISTER ELIZABETH RELIHAN, *President.*

General statement.

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of inmates in institution June 30, 1901.....	61	41
Number of inmates received during the year.....	43	39
Returned to relatives or friends	24	17
Transferred to other institutions.....	2	4
Died	17	23
Number of inmates remaining in institution June 30, 1902	61	41
Daily average number of inmates	100	.....
Highest number of inmates in institution at any one time during year	125	.....
Lowest number of inmates in institution at any one time during year.....	90	.....
Normal capacity of institution.....	140	.....

REPORT OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Officers.—President, Fred. Imhof; vice-president, Wm. Kettler; secretary, Wm. F. Meyers; treasurer, Chas. G. Rogier.

Board of directors.—Jac. J. Appich, Geo. J. Bessler, C. A. Didden, Chas. Graff, John A. Griesbauer, Chr. Heurich, Fred. Imhof, Jacob José, Louis Kettler, Wm. Kettler, Werner Koch, Theo. Plitt, Chas. G. Rogier, Chas. A. Sautter, John F. Schneider, Wm. H. Veerhoff, John Walter, M. D., Otto Wehner; Simon Wolf and Geo. J. Seufferle (honorary).

Jacob Gerstenberg, superintendent; Mrs. Gerstenberg, matron.

Delegates.—Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. R. Botsch; Ladies' Sewing Society, Mrs. Louise Muehleisen; Arminius Lodge, No. 25, F. A. A. M., H. Rothschild; Butchers' Benevolent Association, Carl Mueller; Germania Maennerchor, Leon Pohlmann; Washington Saengerbund, John Waldmann.

Ladies' Aid Society.—President, Mrs. R. Botsch; first vice-president, Mrs. J. G. Barthel; second vice-president, Mrs. Pauline Walther; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Kettler; financial secretary, Mrs. M. Boettcher; treasurer, Mrs. C. Schaefer.

Ladies' Sewing Society.—Honorary president, Mrs. Emma Poesche; president, Mrs. Louise Muehleisen; first vice-president, Mrs. Clara Marx; second vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Sautter; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Sander; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Bertha Caron; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Klakring.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the German Orphan Asylum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, together with a financial statement covering the same period.

The number of inmates at the beginning of the fiscal year was 48. The largest number at any one time during the year was 50—30 boys and 20 girls. The number at the end of the fiscal year was 47—30 boys and 17 girls. Eleven children were admitted and 12 discharged during the year. Of the 12 children discharged, 8 were returned to friends or guardians and 4 were placed out to learn a trade or profession. Children are discharged whenever satisfactory homes are found or parents or guardians desire to resume control, if they are deemed suitable to have control. This matter of home placing is considered a very responsible one and great care is taken in selecting them, as it fixes to a great extent the destiny of the child. All the children of school age attended the public schools at Anacostia and Good Hope Hill, respectively, and have, according to the reports of the various teachers, maintained the high record, progress, and efficiency which has characterized our pupils for a long period of time.

The Ladies' Sewing Society by request of the board of directors engaged during the year the services of Mrs. Johanna Colignon for the purpose of watching and superintending the doings of the younger children who do not attend school and help to prepare the older ones for school, and the gratifying reports demonstrate this new departure a great success.

The health of the orphans has been remarkably good. No deaths or serious illness has marred the progress and welfare of the institution.

The following legacies were received during the year:

Henry Wagner, \$693.15; Michael Briehl's estate, \$1,385.05; Theresa Keppler, \$50.

In June, 1902, the superintendent, Ernest Schmid, and Anna Schmid, the matron, resigned and left the institution, and their places were taken by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gerstenberg, and great hopes for the better administration of the institution are placed in this change.

In conclusion, I submit a list of officers, directors, and delegates, and in the name and by instruction of the board of directors solicit your recommendation of an appropriation of \$1,800 for maintenance and \$700 for necessary repairs to buildings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. MEYERS, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Financial statement.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$52,000.00
Estimated value of personal property, consisting of furniture, equipments, supplies, etc.....	2,000.00
Endowment or sinking fund, consisting of mortgages, bonds, notes, and funds in building associations.....	22,100.00
Total	76,100.00

RECEIPTS.

Balance June 30, 1901.....	\$1,178.67
Pay of inmates.....	227.00
Sale of products.....	28.16
Interest.....	1,236.91
All other sources, legacies, etc.....	5,229.76
Government appropriation.....	1,800.00
Total	9,700.50

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$1,896.89
Medicine.....	38.05
Repairs and improvements to buildings, etc.....	735.34
Investments.....	2,333.33
General maintenance, etc.....	2,817.35
Balance on hand.....	1,879.54
Total	9,700.50

In addition to the foregoing the two ladies' societies connected with the institution expended money as follows:

Ladies' Sewing Society, for clothing, etc.....	\$761.16
Ladies' Aid Society, for groceries, etc.....	901.65
Total	1,662.81

General statement.

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of inmates in institution June 30, 1901 ^a	28	20
Admitted during year (new)	7	3
Reamitted		1
Number dismissed or left during the year	5	7
Returned to relatives or friends	4	4
Provided with situations or homes	1	3
Number of inmates remaining in institution June 30, 1902	30	17
Daily average number of inmates	30	17
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates	10,950	6,205
Highest number of inmates in institution at any one time during year	30	20
Lowest number of inmates in institution at any one time during year	28	17
Normal capacity of institution	30	30

^a Four children of superintendent and matron are not included in this statement; they left during the year.

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 455.

REPORT OF THE TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Board of management.—B. F. Chase, Post 3, president; Richard Bennett, Post 2, vice-president; I. W. Stone, Post 15, secretary; A. J. Gunning, Post 2, treasurer; Rev. J. H. Bradford, Post 7, chaplain; J. E. Clifford, Post 6; D. P. Craig, Post 3; Calvin Farnsworth, Post 5; Wm. H. Norton, Post 5; A. F. Dinsmore, Post 10; J. Tyler Powell, Post 11; A. Campbell, Post 17; H. M. Allen, Post 19; H. W. Burns, Post 20; T. D. Yeager, Post 2; J. E. McCabe, Post 3; E. R. Campbell, Post 8; N. Ferree, Post 1. A. A. Maxim, superintendent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 12, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith, for your information, the following report showing the operations of this home for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, viz:

Total number of meals furnished	19, 874
Total number of lodgings furnished	8, 099
Total number cared for during the year	540
Average cost per man per meal	\$0. 09
Average cost per man per day	\$0. 27
Number sick treated in the home	85
Number died in the home	1
Number refused admission for cause	47
Secured employment for	10
Number of officers and help paid for services	3

The total appropriation was \$2,500, all of which has been expended, and it is only by the practice of the most rigid economy that we have been able to get through without a deficit. The total salaries paid the three employees is \$780, which is wholly inadequate. Fortunately the Congress has provided more liberally for the coming year, and although prices have greatly increased, we hope with the increased amount to provide better entertainment for our needy comrades who frequent the home.

Respectfully submitted.

B. F. CHASE, *President.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

General Statement.

Number of inmates present June 30, 1901	10
Number admitted during the year	540
Discharged during the year	539
Died	1
Number of inmates remaining June 30, 1902	24
Daily average number of inmates	21
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates	6, 768
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees	1, 098
Positions secured for inmates	10

REPORT OF TREASURER.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Soldiers and Sailors' Temporary Home, 305 Missouri avenue NW., for the year ending June 30, 1902:

RECEIPTS.

From appropriation	\$2,500
--------------------------	---------

DISBURSEMENTS.

For rent	390
For salaries	780
For other items of current expense	1,330
Total	2,500

AMOS J. GUNNING, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 3, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Municipal Lodging House for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

I would state there has been an increase of persons at this house over the last two seasons. The country is in a prosperous condition. All who will work can find work. The hobo or tramp will work only when he is compelled by starvation. There are four other places in this city where men go. One place is kept by Mrs. Kantz, where men are lodged and fed free for six nights. The Central Union Mission keeps men who will saw or split wood for board and room. William F. Downey keeps men as long as they will work about stable for board and lodging. Haslam's Mission, on Pennsylvania avenue, charges from 10 cents up for lodging. I would state that this house, under direction received, only keeps strangers who come to this city stranded, three days being the allotted time for each, who are required to work, receiving in return supper, bath, lodging, and breakfast for sawing or splitting one-eighth cord of wood or equivalent. Old and crippled men are kept free.

I would recommend that hereafter men who live in this city, who are in need, be kept by complying with rules governing this house.

The total number of persons cared for during the year ending June 30, 1902, was 2,904; 9,356 meals were served and 4,009 lodgings furnished.

The total expenses for the year ending June 30, 1902, were as follows:

Appropriation for fiscal year 1901 and 1902.....	\$4,000.00
Provisions	\$708.85
Supplies	607.28
Salaries.....	2,438.50
Total	3,754.63
Balance unexpended	245.37
Wood-yard earnings.....	\$48.68
Different persons cared for	2,904
Married	414
Single	2,490
Refused accommodation for cause	52
Secured employment	42
Sent to hospital	5

Very respectfully,

LYMAN B. CUTLER, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Officers.—President, Mrs. John M. Harlan; vice-presidents, Mrs. Melville W. Fuller, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Mrs. E. Whittlesey, Mrs. G. O. Little, Mrs. David J. Brewer; secretary, Mrs. W. L. Clift, 1434 Chapin street NW.; treasurer, Mrs. Delia A. Freeman, 914 French street NW.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I respectfully submit the following report of the Women's Christian Association for the year ending June 30, 1902:

The work of the association does not vary much from year to year, our object being to care for women temporarily out of employment, to furnish a home for women discharged from hospitals too feeble to work, and to provide a refuge for homeless women. The number admitted during the year was 297. These are from various classes and conditions in life, and from all parts of the United States, the majority, however, being residents of the District of Columbia and adjacent States. The daily average of inmates was 57; number of meals furnished during the year, 62,410; 51 of our beneficiaries found employment. There are six old ladies in the home who are life inmates, but with this exception the family is constantly changing. The house is so crowded that several sleep on cots in the upper hall. The home is not for young women exclusively, as there are 20 in the house over 50 years of age.

There were in the household during one month: Workers in stores, seamstresses chambermaids, a general housekeeper in a hospital, a teacher, nurse, six waiting for employment, one old lady waiting to get in the Home for Incurables, a maker of corn plasters, and a dresser of dolls for Punch and Judy shows. Some come for a night and pay what they can. It is expected that regular boarders will pay one-half of what they earn.

The cooking school which was started two years ago has been given up, it not being successful. The auxiliary, composed of young ladies, now numbers between 40 and 50. These ladies render efficient service to the managers by looking after the library, arranging entertainments, and in other ways assisting in the work of the association.

Devotional meetings are held each Monday evening in the parlors of the home. Regular meetings of the board of managers are held the first Friday of each month except during the heated term.

Last winter the old and worn-out furnace was removed and steam heat was substituted, which will add much to the comfort and safety of the inmates of the home. This improvement is likely to add to the expenditure for fuel, and this fact emphasizes the importance of resisting any decrease in the annual appropriation by Congress for the work of the association, the suggestion of which is greatly deplored by our friends. The work of the home speaks for itself. Its officers

and committees are pledged to the exercise of the strictest economy, and yet, with the regular appropriation of \$4,000, the receipts are barely sufficient for present needs. Our building needs to be enlarged, the grounds being ample for such an improvement.

We earnestly and respectfully ask you to recommend that Congress continue our appropriation of \$4,000 per annum, that this beneficent work be not crippled.

Respectfully submitted.

ABBIE B. CLIFT, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Assets.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$55,000.00
Estimated value of personal property, consisting of furniture and equipment.....	3,000.00
Accumulated endowment, consisting of Government bonds.....	2,800.00
Total	60,800.00

Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of private funds on hand July 1, 1901.....	\$967.16
Received from boarders.....	\$5,011.75
Received from register (including auxiliary fees, \$12)	95.00
Received from Women's Christian Association auxiliary and cooking school.....	82.29
Received from sale of Government bonds (part of endowment fund).....	1,126.12
Interest on bonds	132.00
Church collections at Thanksgiving services:	
First Congregational Church.....	\$26.48
Western Presbyterian Church.....	5.00
Lutheran Memorial Church.....	7.75
	39.23
From anniversary tea, including individual donations.....	9.57
From miscellaneous receipts.....	10.25
	6,506.21
Received from Government appropriation	4,000.00
Total	11,473.37

DISBURSEMENTS.

Table expenses.....	\$4,668.38
Superintendent's contingent expenses	90.50
Salaries (including nurse)	2,013.00
Gas	189.87
Fuel.....	625.61
Ice	61.31
House furnishing.....	239.72
Ordinary repairs to building.....	126.05
Permanent improvements—new steam-heating apparatus.....	1,814.00
Druggist's supplies	14.55
Printing.....	47.75
Outdoor relief.....	12.50
Dues to international board of Women's Christian Association for 1902.....	8.00
Clothing.....	11.69
Expenses of anniversary tea, so far as paid by treasurer.....	18.10
Miscellaneous (including \$12.74 for removal of ashes)	31.76

Expenses of cooking school:

Salary of teacher (seven months)	\$126.00	
Traveling expenses of teacher	28.95	
Materials for use of school	45.94	
Contingent expenses of school	16.00	
Advertising and printing	12.85	
		<u>\$229.74</u>

Total disbursements	10,202.53
To balance on hand June 30, 1902	1,270.84
Total	<u>11,473.37</u>

The following brief statement of the receipts and expenditures of the association, as paid from public and private funds, respectively, during the year ending June 30, 1902, is also submitted:

PUBLIC FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1901	None.	For salaries	\$788.00
From appropriation	\$4,000.00	For other items of current expense	3,212.00
Total	<u>4,000.00</u>	Total	<u>4,000.00</u>

PRIVATE FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1901	\$967.16	For salaries	\$1,225.00
From board of inmates	5,011.75	For salary of teacher of cooking school	126.00
From interest on bonds	132.00	For materials for use of cooking school	45.94
From cooking school	74.19	For drugs and medicines	14.55
From sale of bonds	1,126.12	For current repairs to maintain prop- erty	126.05
From all other sources	162.15	For permanent improvements (new steam-heating apparatus)	1,814.00
		For other items of current expense	2,850.99
		Balance on hand June 30, 1902	1,270.84
Total	<u>7,473.37</u>	Total	<u>7,473.37</u>

Respectfully submitted.

DELIA A. FREEMAN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN HOME.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary G. Wilkinson, Benjamin H. Warder, Octavius Knight, Thomas P. Morgan, Eliza N. Blair, Emma E. Dorsey, Nathaniel Wilson, Francis H. Smith, A. J. Falls, R. D. Mussey, E. D. Powell, Caroline M. Lawrence, Francis E. Childs, H. A. Hall, Elphonso Youngs, Addison M. Smith, and their associates and successors, be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate in law by the name and style of the "Trustees of the Young Woman's Christian Home;" and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have perpetual succession, and shall and may take, hold, mortgage, and dispose of at all times, real and personal estate, and shall and may do and perform all other acts and things necessary or appropriate for the execution of the purposes, charities, and trusts for which the said corporation is created, and which are set forth to the second section of this act; and said corporation shall have power to adopt and make such constitution, by-laws, and regulations as may be appropriate and necessary for carrying out the purposes of the said incorporation, including provisions for the election of trustees and other officers and agents of the corporation, the filling of vacancies occurring in such offices and agencies, the taking, holding, and management of the property of the corporation, and the sale and conveyances thereof, when necessary for the purposes of such corporation, and the transaction of all other business appropriate and necessary to the purposes of such incorporation, with power to adopt and use a common seal for such corporation, and the same to alter at pleasure.

SEC. 2. That the object, purposes, and powers of said corporation shall be, and the same are hereby, limited to providing temporary home for young women coming to and being in the District of Columbia, who shall, from any cause, be in want of and willing to accept temporary home, care, and assistance in the said District; and for the purpose aforesaid the said corporation shall have power to take, hold, use, and enjoy all such real and personal property, endowments, and contributions, whether by devise, gift, or otherwise, as may be appropriate for the establishment, maintenance, and success of the said institution; and also to acquire, take, hold, use, occupy, manage, and own, either in fee simple or by lease or otherwise, such real estate in the said District, not exceeding in its appraised value the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be used, held, occupied, and enjoyed for the purposes of such home, and for the residence and use of the proper and necessary officers, employees, and agents of such corporation: *Provided*, That the property, whether real or personal, owned by the said corporation, and used exclusively for the charitable purposes of the said organization, shall be exempt from taxation.

Approved, February 22, 1886.

Officers.—President, Mrs. William B. Gurley; vice-presidents, Mrs. Richard E. Pairo, Mrs. E. Dent, Mrs. Charles Nichols, Miss Charlotte Campbell, Mrs. McLeod Matheson; treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Herron; recording secretary, Mrs. A. E. Acker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan.

Board of trustees.—Mrs. William B. Gurley, Mrs. Richard E. Pairo, Miss Charlotte Campbell, Mrs. E. Dent, Mrs. Charles Nichols, Mrs. McLeod Matheson, Mrs. A. E. Acker, Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan, Mrs. W. W. Herron, Mrs. John Eaton, Mrs. S. D. Yoemans, Mrs. Philip J. Ryan, Mr. G. C. Hazelton, Mrs. Wurdeman, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. J. Hooper, Mrs. Florence Marlatt, Mrs. Kefferstein.

Superintendent, Mrs. Rosa D. White; auditor, Mr. J. D. McChesney.

Life members.—Miss Elizabeth J. Kibby, Dr. J. E. Carpenter, Miss A. A. Shellabarger, Mr. T. W. Smith, Mrs. S. H. Shields, deceased,

Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Mr. J. W. Thompson, Mr. George Lemon, Mr. James L. Norris, Miss Mary Temple, Mr. B. H. Warder, Mr. B. H. Warner, Mr. J. B. Cralle, Mr. James E. Fitch, Mr. Charles D. Wolcott, Mrs. M. G. Wilkinson, Mr. W. B. Gurley, Mrs. W. W. Herron.

Honorary members.—Mrs. J. W. Boggs, Mrs. W. B. Gurley, Mrs. Senator Leland Stanford, Mrs. Ralph Cross Johnson, Mr. George E. Lemon, Kingsley Brothers, Mr. George Sufferle, Mr. J. Taylor Gause, Mrs. S. D. LaFetra, Mrs. Ada Leigh-Lewis, Mrs. B. F. Holmes, Mr. Benjamin Charlton, Mr. F. C. Stevens, Mr. H. J. Matheson, Mrs. Ellen Painter-Cunningham.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The year closing July 1, 1902, has been a very successful and encouraging one to those interested in the work of the Young Woman's Christian Home. Since its foundation, over fifteen years ago, this institution has made steady and rapid progress, showing the great need of such a Home in Washington.

From a very small beginning it has, by the blessing of God and the kindness of its many benefactors, so enlarged its work that the present building is inadequate to meet the demands, and numbers who have applied for admission have had to be refused for want of room. The work consists mainly in providing a comfortable home, surrounded by Christian influences, for young women who come to Washington seeking employment, and in many cases we secure employment for them. Through the most efficient aid of our auxiliary board, we care for convalescents who leave the hospitals before they are able to work; the auxiliary also gives to a number of our young women an "outing" of two weeks in summer. The board of managers is small as to numbers, but all are deeply interested and do most excellent work.

Our present Home was the generous gift of Miss Bessie Kibbey, also the lot adjoining it, where we hope in time to erect an addition and so meet the increasing demands which are continually coming to us. Were it possible in this short space, numerous instances could be given of the most pathetic cases who have been the recipients of this noble charity. Many a young woman who has come to Washington, without home or friends, has been only too glad to avail herself of the protection which this Home affords.

Others also, who have loved ones depending upon them, have been enabled, by our low rates for room and board, not only to support themselves, but also to help those at home. The average young woman pays only 35 cents a day for her room and board.

We are glad to welcome at any time those who are interested in this good work, and certainly there is no better investment for time or money than in helping those who are trying, amidst many difficulties, to live respectable lives and to help themselves.

The following is a brief statement of a portion of the work accomplished during the past year:

Number admitted during the year, 231.

Number of day's maintenance furnished, 15,050; of this number 4,170 meals were given free of charge.

During the year employment has been secured for 55.

Mrs. WILLIAM B. GURLEY,
President of the Board of Trustees.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

We are again able to report a most satisfactory and prosperous year of our work in the Young Woman's Christian Home. The members of the board have worked in harmony and enthusiasm, and all are heartily interested in the work.

We have a very capable matron, who has done much to render the home a happy and comfortable one for those under her charge.

The house has been taxed to its utmost capacity, and daily we are compelled to refuse applicants on account of insufficient room.

The gifts at Thanksgiving were more liberal, and included many articles of clothing as well as food.

In the early spring the ladies gave a "donation tea" for the purpose of obtaining a supply of household linen for the home. The responses were generous and great interest shown. The home is now supplied with linen for some time to come.

Our thanks are due the young ladies' auxiliary for their kind assistance and hearty cooperation in all our undertakings.

We are desirous of extending the home by an annex, which we hope may be our good fortune to be able to do in the near future, but in the work we would require some outside assistance.

SARA M. ACKER, *Secretary.*

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

It is gratifying to note that the personnel of the board of trustees remains to a great extent unchanged.

The attendance at the monthly meetings has been marked with a deep interest, and many of these ladies have devoted themselves with untiring energy and ability for years to this charity, content to know and see that their labor is not in vain.

To our president, vice-presidents, and treasurer is due at least the comfort of the knowledge that their work is crowned with success; and of one or two substantial contributions, privately made by members of the board, an acknowledgment should be made.

We feel there is everything to encourage this good work, not alone in its evident necessity, but in the unity of its working members and the good thus far accomplished.

L. M. P. BUCHANAN, *Corresponding Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand June 30, 1901.....	\$600. 68
From board of inmates	4, 097. 08
Government appropriation.....	1, 000. 00
All other sources	467. 72
	<hr/>
	6, 165. 48
Disbursements for year ending June 30, 1902:	
Salaries of superintendent and servants.....	\$1, 330. 00
Interest on mortgage	225. 00
Maintenance and current expenses	4, 090. 89
Coal.....	264. 45
Cash to balance	255. 14
	<hr/>
	6, 165. 48
Value of real estate, 311 C street NW	30, 000. 00
Personal property, consisting of house furnishings	1, 200. 00
Liabilities, trust on real estate.....	5, 000. 00

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Number of inmates present June 30, 1901	28
Number admitted during the year.....	231
Discharged during the year	224
Died	None.
Number of inmates remaining June 30, 1902.....	28

Daily average number of inmates.....	30
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates	12,472
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....	2,578
Total number of days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees	None.
Positions secured for inmates.....	55
Number of inmates who were residents of the District of Columbia one year before admission	30

APPENDIX A.

Whereas the board of trustees of the Young Woman's Christian Home fully appreciating the munificent gift by Miss Bessie J. Kibbey, of her homestead in this city, the property known as 311 C street NW., for the use of the home, and desiring to express their gratitude for said gift: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to Miss Kibbey our profound gratitude for the liberal and highly appreciated gift of the beautiful property, and hereby do assure her that it shall ever be zealously guarded and in every way made a home for needy and worthy young women.

Be it further resolved, That the prayers and best wishes of this board will ever follow our generous donor for her noble and timely gift.

Resolved, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions, properly engrossed and signed by all the members of the board of trustees, with the seal of the home attached, be forwarded to Miss Kibbey. Also, that this preamble and these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

Mrs. Wm. B. Gurley, *President*.

APPENDIX B.

Donations of room furnishings.

Name.	Room.	Character of donation.
Miss Anna Shellabarger	Chamber	Memorial.
Mrs. W. B. Gurley	do	Do.
Mrs. W. B. Moses	do	Do.
Mrs. Richard Pairo	do	Do.
First Presbyterian Church.....	do	Ordinary.
Pancy Circle, through Mrs. Andrew C. Bradley	do	Do.
Mrs. W. H. Hoeke	do	Infirmery.
Board of trustees.....	do	Memorial.
Congressional reporters, through Mrs. D. W. Brown.....	Office	Ordinary.
Miss Rhoda Rogers, of Boston, Mass	Chamber	Do.
Miss Ellis and pupils, of McDonald and Ellis School, through Miss Lipscomb.....	do	Do.
Mrs. Le Roy Taylor and Mrs. N. Norment, through Miss Lipscomb.....	do	Memorial.
Young ladies' auxiliary	Parlor	Ordinary.
Do	Library.....	Do.
Do	Dining room.....	Do.
Mr. W. S. Thompson .....	.....	Medicine chest.

Two boxes containing underwear and house furnishings from Mrs. William McComas, president of Needlework Guild, Hagerstown, Md.

Thanks are due the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild for favors received during the year.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I, _____, give and bequeath to the Young Woman's Christian Home, of Washington City, the sum of \$_____, to be applied to the purposes and uses of said association.

_____. [SEAL.]

Witness:

_____.
_____.

REPORT OF THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES,
District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.:

We herewith present to your honorable body the statistical report of the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission, 218 Third street NW., Washington, D. C., for the past fiscal year.

We have endeavored to follow faithfully the various departments of work as outlined in our reports of previous years, and we feel that improvements have been made in each branch, owing to larger experience and added facilities. Improvement has been made particularly in the educational classes. During the past year these classes have been in the hands of a competent college graduate, who has been able to arouse the ambition and interest of the inmates in their improvement. Owing to the fact that most of the members of the family have been past the ordinary school age, many of them having grown up in absolute ignorance, not knowing how to write their names when they came to us, it has been difficult to interest them in the educational classes. The hours devoted to study have been looked upon as a hardship. But during the past year a great difference has been observed. No one has been forced to attend the classes, but all have come of their own free will, and the number of prizes which have been awarded for degrees of excellence are most encouraging.

In adhering to our policy of assisting mothers to rear and care for their own children instead of deserting them or placing them in the keeping of others, each year finds us with a larger number of mothers with their children under our charge, who, while they may no longer be counted members of the family, still look to us for protection and aid. We have found by experience that the most difficult age for the child of a mother who earns her living in domestic service and keeps her child with her is that of from 3 to 6 years. During this period the child is too old to be satisfied to remain in the kitchen and yet not old enough to be trusted to attend school unattended. It has been almost impossible to find suitable places for such children to board at a rate which would make it within the reach of the ordinary domestic servant's wages. A large number of respectable women, widows, etc., who would be able to earn their own living if they could be helped temporarily in caring for their children, have also applied to us for assistance. We have found it inexpedient to keep these children in a rescue home. At a time when we were quite at a loss to know how we could properly care for our children at this important period in their lives, our national president, Mr. Charles N. Crittenton, has come to our aid. He has recently purchased and put into repair a fine colonial home in Alexandria, Va., surrounded by spacious grounds and shade trees, which he has presented to our organization as a children's annex to our home at 218 Third street NW., Washington. This building will

enable us to do a more thorough work for the children under our charge than was possible under the old conditions. A kindergarten, and kindergarten industrial school, with a kitchen garden attached, will be at once organized. The mothers will still have the guardianship and responsibility of their children, paying to us such amounts as they are able, but whether these amounts are large or small the child will be given every opportunity for forming right thoughts and habits.

The extent of this phase of our work may be judged by comparing the reports of our institutions in the past years with the reports of institutions in the District whose sole aim is the care of dependent children. It will be seen therefrom that we have received as many children as several institutions whose aim is devoted entirely to the care of children. For this reason we have felt that the classification of our work entirely with temporary homes for women was not giving exactly a fair understanding to the general public of the class of work done, but that our children's department should also be reported among the institutions which care for dependent children.

In our last report we called attention to the large number of colored girls who had appealed to us for aid, and we also noted encouraging features connected with this class. Thus far we have been obliged to care for these girls in private families who were willing to receive them; but the great need of a separate building for this class where they could be systematically trained in methods of right living, and also be taught industrial independence, led to an appeal being made to Mr. Crittenton in their behalf and he has purchased another large building in Alexandria, Va., which will be devoted to this purpose. In connection with this colored home there will be an industrial training school for colored girls.

These two large gifts of real estate from Mr. Crittenton, the president of our national organization, with other generous sums given through our local treasurer for the current expenses of the institution, show his practical interest in the work of bettering the social and economical conditions of the District of Columbia.

With these two valuable additions to our work we feel that we are thoroughly equipped for excellent work, and if we can have the sympathy of the various public individuals and the public institutions in the District in cooperating with us by placing under our charge or calling attention to cases which come under their notice that might be helped by our organization, a great work may be done in an economical and satisfactory manner. We can not hope, however, to accomplish the greatest good without the intelligent understanding of the objects desired or the methods used by us; and we therefore ask of all interested in the good of the public institutions of Washington that they make an examination of the various branches of our work.

General statement.

	Women.	Children.
Number of inmates June 30, 1901	46	21
Admitted during the year	172	64
Born in institution	1	12
Dismissed during the year (sent to house of detention by request of mother)	1	.....
Died .....	.....	4
Number of inmates remaining June 30, 1902	58	23
Daily average number of inmates	59	20
Total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates	17,885	7,300
Positions or homes secured for inmates	82	32
Returned to families	14	8
Otherwise provided for	63	30
Number of inmates who were residents of the District of Columbia one year before admission. ^a		

^a From police court, 9; from workhouse, 13; directed by police, 14; colored, 22.

Number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 2,190.

Number of days' maintenance furnished persons not inmates or employees, 240.

KATE WALLER BARRETT,
General Superintendent.

Local officers.—James T. Petty, president; W. C. Duvall, treasurer; Alfred Wood, secretary.

Auxiliary committee.—Mrs. Mary E. Simpson, chairman; Mrs. Emma S. Ellis, Mrs. W. B. Hamlin, Mrs. E. P. Clayton, Mrs. W. H. Dorsey, Mrs. R. J. Gallaher, Mrs. J. H. Doney, Mrs. Bruner, Mrs. Emma L. Robertson, Mrs. Leroy Welsh, Mrs. Alfred Wood, Mrs. R. E. H. Dumars, Mrs. J. D. Gilbert, Miss Mary Jebb.

Financial report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

FROM TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance from 1901	\$45. 15
United States Government	2,000. 00
Donations	3,000. 17
	<hr/>
	5,045. 32
	<hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent	\$750. 00
Salaries	427. 50
Medicines	163. 94
Repairs	291. 43
Other current expenses	3,347. 40
Balance	65. 05
	<hr/>
	5,045. 32

Financial report of auxiliary committee.

RECEIPTS.

Donations in cash from National Florence Crittenton Mission.....	\$787. 00
--	-----------

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries for additional workers	\$420. 00
Clothes and expenses for inmates.....	180. 00
Expenses, maternity department	122. 00
Traveling expenses.....	65. 00
	<hr/>
	787. 00
	<hr/>

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND.

Provisions	\$1, 900. 00
Groceries, ice, milk, and bread	225. 00
Clothing and furniture.....	200. 00
Miscellaneous donations	493. 50
Chairman purchasing committee	35. 85
	<hr/>
	2, 854. 35
	<hr/>

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES FOR FISCAL YEAR.

Cash contributions	\$5, 832. 32
Contributions in kind	2, 854. 35
	<hr/>
Total	8, 686. 67

EMMA L. ROBERTSON,
Chairman House Committee.

**LETTER IN REFERENCE TO APPROPRIATION FOR CARE OF
INSANE.**

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1902.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 30th ultimo requesting an estimate for the appropriation required for the maintenance of the indigent insane for the District of Columbia for the ensuing year ending June 30, 1904, is at hand.

I quote you from the annual report as follows:

The daily average number of indigent patients who were bona fide residents of the District in hospital during the year ending June 30, 1900, was 845; for the year ending June 30, 1901, 906; and for the past year, 973. This gives an average annual increase for the two years of 64. Assuming that this ratio will be maintained during the current year and for the year ending June 30, 1904, the average number resident would be for the current year 1,037, and for the year ending June 30, 1904, 1,101. This does not include any of those admitted by order of the courts of the District who are nonresident, and of whom there were present in the hospital on July 1 of this year 124.

The District's share of the appropriation for the current year is \$215,220. Adding to this the estimated increase of 64, at \$220 per capita, the amount required for the year ending 1904 will be \$229,300.

The estimated increase in the number is based upon the average increase for the two years past. You will note also that the basis fixed for the appropriation for the current year is about equal to the amount that would be required for the indigent among the actual residents of the District for the past year, and is therefore well within the daily average for the current year.

The board deemed it advisable to continue this estimate for the ensuing year, simply adding to it the estimated increase of 64.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. B. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

GEO. S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE BATHING BEACH.

WASHINGTON, *November 1, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: The committee on the bathing beach has the honor to make the following report respecting the conduct of that department of the District government during the season of 1902:

The beach was opened to bathers on the 1st day of June and was closed on the 31st day of the succeeding August.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the period from October 31, 1901, to November 1, 1902, were as follows:

Appropriation "For care, operation, maintenance, and repair of bathing beach"	\$2,500.00
Balance of receipts from rent of bathing suits and from other charges ...	530.33
Receipts from rent of bathing suits, refreshment stand, boathouse, etc., from October 31, 1901, to July 1, 1902.....	201.65

NOTE.—The receipts from rents, etc., from June 30, 1902, until November 1, 1902, amounted to \$510.70, and were "paid to the collector of taxes and accounted for as other taxes," as required by the District appropriation law of July 1, 1902.

		3,231.98
Expended from October 31, 1901, to November 1, 1902:		
From the appropriation of \$2,500.....	\$1,395.67	
From receipts for rents, etc	730.28	
		2,125.95
Unexpended balance on November 1, 1902.....		1,106.03
\$1.70 of this balance is the unexpended balance of receipts from rent of suits, etc., prior to July 1, 1902.		

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance at the bathing beach during the season of 1902 was 42,145, or 5,643 less than that of the preceding season. This falling off in attendance was principally due to the unusual coolness of the summer, but partially to the uncertainty as to when the bathing beach would be removed.

REMOVAL OF BATHING BEACH TO THE INNER BASIN.

The bathing beach has been removed to the inner basin in pursuance of the legislation contained in the sundry civil appropriation law approved June 28, 1902, requiring its transfer to the inner basin, viz:

Provided, That the authority given the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by act approved September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety, "To construct a beach and dressing houses upon the east shore of the tidal reservoir against

the Washington Monument Grounds," is hereby revoked; and they are directed to remove immediately said bath houses, floats, wharves, pipes, and so forth, either to such other point as may agreed upon between them and the Secretary of War, or to barges constructed to carry dressing rooms, which may be anchored at such point around an inclosed water space, or along the shore, as may be agreed on between the Secretary of War and the said Commissioners.

Through the courtesy and public spirit of Col. Theodore A. Bingham, in charge of public buildings and grounds, the removal was deferred until after the close of the bathing season, in order that the enjoyment of the advantages afforded the people by the bathing beach might not be prematurely interrupted nor curtailed.

Under the supervision of Mr. W. J. Douglas, of this committee, and in accordance with the provision in the District appropriation bill approved July 1, 1902, appropriating \$4,000 for removing the bathing beach to a site on the inner basin, as follows—

For all necessary expenses of removing to and establishing the bathing beach on the inner basin near the present bathing-beach site, to be available from the fifteenth day of May, nineteen hundred and two, four thousand dollars—

ample bath-house accommodations have been erected at that point and a flume placed at the inlet to the inner basin, by which the introduction of water thereto and its discharge therefrom may be regulated at will.

About 500 cubic yards of sand have been purchased for the new beach and delivered on the site. In order that it may be properly spread it will be necessary to draw off enough water in the inner basin to expose the bottom, when the weeds may be removed and the beach thoroughly graded and sanded.

The drainage of the basin by pumping may not be attempted on account of the cost, so that the work has been postponed until spring, when it is thought that the prevailing northwest winds in conjunction with a low tide will reduce the water to such a level that upon closing the flume gate under such a condition the work of cleaning and sanding the beach may be successfully prosecuted. A sufficient sum has been reserved from the appropriation for this purpose.

USE OF TIDAL RESERVOIR BY EXPERT SWIMMERS.

While the contemplated use of the inner basin for a public bathing plant is largely an experiment, it is believed that it will afford greater security for those who can not swim than the facilities offered by the old bathing beach; and that the water can be changed with such frequency that its condition will not become deleterious nor offensive to bathers. But as a large class of patrons of the old bathing beach who can swim, and expert swimmers generally, will doubtless desire to avail themselves of the more extended bathing advantages which the contiguous tidal reservoir would afford, it is recommended that the Commissioners endeavor to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of War to assign to them, for that purpose, as contemplated by the proviso in the sundry civil appropriation law referred to, the use of a portion of the tidal reservoir contiguous to the inner basin, not exceeding 400 feet long, next to the wall, and extending out into the reservoir not more than 200 feet, with the privilege of placing and maintaining therein floats and other bathing appliances of such character as they may deem most suitable.

SWIMMING AND DIVING CONTESTS.

The bathing-beach committee designated a special committee, composed of Messrs. W. F. Meyers, A. B. Coleman, and Dr. C. L. S. Anderson, to conduct at the bathing beach a series of aquatic contests, which took place on the 31st of last August. Mr. W. X. Stevens, the superintendent of the bathing beach, acted as starter, and Mr. V. P. De Knight as official timekeeper. The details of the events were as follows:

First event.—Swimming race, open to all, 110 yards. First prize, gold medal, won by Carl Ricks; second prize, silver medal, won by J. W. Smith. Time, 1 minute 33 seconds.

Second event.—Diving contest. First prize, gold medal, won by J. Salkeld; second prize, silver medal, won by J. W. Smith.

Third event.—Forty-yard swim for boys under 14 years. First prize, gold medal, won by F. Rupertus; second prize, silver medal, won by Robert H. Martin, jr. Time 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds.

Fourth event.—Sixty-yard race for boys under 16 years. First prize, gold medal, won by Carl Ricks; second prize, silver medal, won by Vincent Simmel. Time, 42 seconds.

Fifth event.—Two hundred and twenty yard swim. First prize, gold medal, won by J. W. Smith; second prize, silver medal, won by E. Goodman. Time, 3 minutes 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

Sixth event.—Under-water swim. First prize, gold medal, won by John Salkeld; second prize, silver medal, won by H. Duehring. Winner's distance, 40 yards.

Seventh event.—Four hundred and forty yard swim. First prize, gold medal, won by Joseph W. Smith; second prize, silver medal, won by Harold Marean. Time, 8 minutes 10 seconds.

The medals were purchased from the entrance fees to the foregoing events, which amounted to \$8, and an apportionment by the Commissioners of \$27 of the receipts from rental of bathing suits prior to July 1, 1902, and were delivered to the winners by Mr. W. X. Stevens in the board room of the District Commissioners' office.

BATHING APPLIANCES OF OTHER CITIES.

On the 8th of last August, in pursuance of a recommendation by the committee, the Commissioners instructed Mr. W. J. Douglas, the engineer of bridges, and a member of this committee, to visit the public bathing establishments of New York, Boston, and other cities, to obtain information respecting any features of those bathing appliances which, in his judgment, might with advantage be adapted to the new bathing beach provided for in the inner basin. A copy of Mr. Douglas's report is hereto appended.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR AND RECEIPTS OF BATHING BEACH.

The appropriations for the bathing beach, and the amounts received at the beach for rental of bathing suits and on other accounts, since its inception, have been as follows:

September 6, 1890, appropriation (26 Stats., 490)	\$3,000.00
August 7, 1894, appropriation (28 Stats., 252)	1,000.00
March 2, 1895, appropriation (28 Stats., 751)	1,000.00
June 11, 1896, appropriation (29 Stats., 401)	1,000.00
Do	4,000.00
Summer, 1896, miscellaneous receipts	452.32
March 3, 1897, appropriation (29 Stats., 673)	1,000.00

June 30, 1898, appropriation (30 Stats., 533).....	\$1, 000. 00
Do	1, 805. 19
Summer, 1898, miscellaneous receipts	757. 17
March 3, 1899, appropriation (30 Stats., 1053)	1, 000. 00
Summer, 1899, miscellaneous receipts	582. 88
June 6, 1900, appropriation (31 Stats., 563).....	1, 000. 00
Summer, 1900, miscellaneous receipts	854. 02
March 1, 1901, appropriation (31 Stats., 831)	2, 000. 00
Summer, 1901, miscellaneous receipts	659. 64
July 1, 1902, appropriation	2, 500. 00
Do	4, 000. 00
Summer, 1902, miscellaneous receipts from October 31, 1901, to June 1, 1902.....	201. 65
The receipts subsequent to June 30, 1902, from rentals of bathing suits and other sources than appropriations, were deposited in the Treasury of the United States to be accounted for under the following proviso in the District appropriation law for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1903: "Provided, That hereafter all rents, fees, licenses, and other income derived from the bathing beach shall be paid to the collector of taxes and accounted for as other taxes," amounted to	
	510. 70
Total	28, 323. 57

PUBLIC BATHS IN THE CITY.

The committee has never regarded the subject of all-year public baths as within its purview, but takes the liberty to add its indorsement to the revival of official interest in that branch of the subject so soon as the conditions necessary to their successful installment shall obtain. The establishment of such baths, and of public bathing places on the river front, was discussed in the annual report of the Commissioners for the fiscal year 1887, as follows:

Other cities have provided for the advantage and enjoyment of their populations by the use of public baths. The extended river front of Washington and Georgetown furnishes ample opportunity for the construction of floating baths, which should, when erected, be placed under the immediate supervision of the harbor master, with local attendants in addition during the needful portions of the year.

Were the water supply of the city in more satisfactory condition, the Commissioners would not hesitate to recommend in addition the establishment of permanent public baths at points remote from the river, and so constructed and maintained as to be capable of use throughout the year. Plans and estimates of these have been prepared, and the subject is one regarded as worthy of the attention of Congress.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The committee also suggests that the teaching of the art of swimming should be added to the curriculum of physical exercises in the public schools. This accomplishment is so easily acquired under competent instruction and so useful that it would seem to be a public duty to make it a part of the educational equipment of every public school pupil of suitable age and vigor.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BATHING BEACH.

Attention is invited to the accompanying report of the superintendent of the bathing beach.

WILLIAM TINDALL,

H. B. DAVIS,

F. A. PERLEY (acting in absence for W. J. Douglas),

Advisory Committee on Bathing Beach.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report upon the inspection of New York, Boston, and Revere public baths, including data compiled from reports upon the Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Chicago baths, August, 1902.

NEW YORK.

The city of New York has 15 public floating baths located in the North and East rivers. The baths are open from June 15 to October 1 from 5 a. m. to 9 p. m., except Sundays, when they are closed at noon. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays are set apart for women and children, the remainder of the week being for males. There is no charge for admission. All bathers except male children under 14 are required to cover themselves in part and must furnish their own bathing apparel. Men are required to wear tights and the women two-piece suits. Girls under 14 may wear single-piece suits. To avoid infection no towels or other toilet articles can be hired at the baths.

Two male attendants are in charge of each bath on the days set apart for males and two female attendants on the other days. A male guard at each bath on women's days, a policeman to keep order, and a keeper at each bath at night are also employed.

Each bath has an average of 63 dressing rooms, a reception, toilet, and retiring room, and is lighted by gas or oil. The baths have a supply of ice water. They are swept, scoured, and washed down nightly. At the end of each bathing season the baths are thoroughly repaired, painted, and cleaned.

The average cost of construction and equipment of each bath is \$13,000, and the annual average cost of maintenance and repair is \$3,200, including \$2,000 for the salaries of attendants.

There are no free public baths, except the floating baths in New York.

Average inside dimensions of bath, 50 by 75 feet; average depth, 4 feet 3 inches; average number of women bathers per diem, 2,500; average number of men and boys, 5,000; maximum, 12,000. Length of bath permitted on busy days, 20 minutes; bathers, 200 at one time. No locks on bath-house doors; few thefts. The bath houses all face the tank and consequently are under the eyes of the attendants and swimmers.

The floating baths are all from ten to twenty years old and may readily be improved upon.

The baths, excepting the dressing boxes, are not covered. Canvas is used in the private baths of similar character.

There are no printed rules; unlimited noise permitted. No deaths from drowning. Diving is not allowed on account of the shallow depth. A small shallow portion is fenced off for very small children. The two sexes are never allowed to bath at the same time. The baths are fastened to the docks by guys and prevented from bumping against the docks by means of floats. The baths are supported by pontoons 4 by 6 by 16 feet, tightly caulked. The baths are towed in to shelter at the end of the season and beached by withdrawing the pontoon plugs. At the beginning of each season the pontoons are repaired and caulked under contract.

THE PEOPLES' BATH.

Located in the center of Market place, near Broome street, in the middle of the tenement district and adjacent to an industrial center.

It is constructed of brick and iron, with walls of enamel brick, designed for the accommodation of both sexes. The baths on the main floor are equally divided, nine sprays being allotted to each. There is one general entrance, but separate waiting rooms, one for men and the other for women; from there each in turn goes to the baths, which are completely shut off from the adjoining compartments. There are three bath tubs, two for females and one for males, the former principally used by mothers with young children. The basement contains nine spray baths, all for males. Improved laundry machinery and ventilating apparatus are also in the basement, and all towels are washed upon the premises. A bather occupies his apartment twenty minutes; he receives a towel and a cake of soap, and the fee for the bath is 5 cents.

Cost of maintenance	\$5,000
Receipts	4,500
Debit	500

Number of bathers per diem, average, 215; maximum, 1,074.

BOSTON.

The city of Boston has 20 bathing places open for three months or less during the summer; also one bath, on Dover street, open the year round.

Boston has two swimming pools, but no all-the-year-round swimming pool. Three, however, are under consideration.

THE L STREET BEACH BATH.

The beach is divided into two parts, one for males and the other for females, by a high double-planked fence, about 8 feet high. Both sides lighted by arc lights; length of men's beach, 133 yards; length of women's beach, 90 yards.

Bath houses have 486 rooms for men, 100 rooms for women, 600 pigeon holes, 12 by 15 inches, for boys; open June 15 to September 15. Used also during the balance of the year—25 or 30 men bathing in midwinter. Fathers and boys not allowed together; males and females not allowed together.

Men and boys bathe without clothing, only a small percentage using trunks. Women bathe with two-piece suits; girls under 16 wear single piece.

Men's bath house has 6 water-closets, 3 washstands, 12 fresh-water shower baths; no wooden closet seats; ramps or runs instead of steps for both men and women; five cleaning men employed at \$2 per diem, double pay on Sundays; have annual races, prizes donated. Bathers are not kept out of the water during lunch hour.

Women furnish their own suits or rent them for 5 cents, towels 1 cent. No charge for checking valuables. Women have 100 bath houses; 3,000 to 4,000 bathe daily.

Superintendent recommends a public dressing room for girls between 6 and 12 in order to economize space.

Women's beach provided with hammocks for small children; also tilting boards and sand boxes for children to play in. Sand boxes are about 10 by 10 feet by 9 inches deep. Sand in boxes is disinfected with sulphur and naphtha—one-half gallon to 3 gallons water.

The offices for both men and women are provided with safes for valuables. One of the guards acts as instructor of swimming. Tide at the beach, 7 to 11 feet. No deaths at this beach from drowning. Bath houses cost \$60,000 in toto.

FLOATING BATHS.

Are of somewhat better class than those of New York. They are well patronized. The cost of the floating bath at Harvard Bridge was about \$5,000. It is of simple design and should be inspected before designs for a floating bath are drawn by this office. No police officer is detailed at this bath. Greatest number using this bath per diem, 4,000. Allowed twenty minutes for a bath.

DOVER STREET BATH.

Cost \$80,000, including the cost of the ground. It has 30 rain baths for men and 20 rain and 5 tub baths for women; men do not use the tubs. As many as 2,000 people use the baths per diem—from 600 to 800 men and from 200 to 400 women. Baths are free; towels and soap are provided at a cost of 1 cent. A bather is allowed to occupy a stall from fifteen to twenty minutes.

SWIMMING.

Boston has two swimming baths—one in Orchard Park, 30 by 60 feet, and one at Cabot street, 25 by 60 feet. The depth of the water at Orchard Park is 4 feet and at Cabot street is 6 feet at one end and 3 feet at the other. Both baths are covered. Temperature of water about 78° F. Two hundred persons use tanks at one time at Orchard Park and 150 at Cabot street. Maximum per diem at Orchard Park, 1,200; Cabot street, 1,400. Boys and men wear trunks and women and girls full suits. Men and women never bathe together. Approximate cost of each bath, including ground, \$25,000. Cost of maintenance, about \$20 per day. They are popular and are considered economical by the bath department of Boston. The water is emptied every night and the pool thoroughly washed and cleaned.

There are 3 attendants in charge. They are all free. There are no all the year round swimming baths at present. Three are to be started this year.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia has six swimming baths. The attendants at each are a man, a woman, and a policeman. Baths are 38 by 107 feet, open 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. on week days and from 6 to 9 a. m. on Sundays.

Women's days are Mondays and Thursdays; other days are reserved for men. The building is cleaned twice a week and the water changed twice a day. There is always a constant change of water, as it is running in and out continually, the depth being 3 to 6 feet. No towels are allowed to be left at the bath, each bather being supposed to provide his own. Bathing trunks are provided for 3 cents. There are fully five times as many boys as men and girls as women.

The bath houses cost \$8,000 to erect. The cost of maintenance and repairs is \$400 per year, and \$600 a year superintendent's salary. The latest house erected, at Second and Cumberland streets, cost \$15,102.95.

Unlike the other bath houses, the bathing pool is roofed over. The building is constructed of brick and stone and the pool is 35 by 90 feet.

In Chicago, at the Carter H. Harrison bath, there was installed a plunge bath 20 by 30 feet which was not a success, owing to its small size and to the aversion of people to sharing so small a body of water.

Baltimore has three outdoor baths, with the following attendance, 1900-1901:

Winans	23, 799
Canton	15, 035
Gwynns	12, 375
Total	51, 209

Baltimore has also two indoor baths, both gifts of Mr. Henry Walters; cost for both, \$25,000, including land.

Walter's Bath No. 1, located on South High street. The bath building occupies a lot 46 by 70 feet. On the main floor are, first, an office and two waiting rooms, one for men and one for women; beyond these are the bath halls; that for men contains 18 cabins, equipped with shower or rain bath appliances, where the water can be regulated to any desired temperature. Each cabin has also a dressing room attached to it. The capacity of the men's department, allowing each bather twenty minutes, is 700 persons a day. The women's department is similar to that of the men, but smaller in size, having 5 shower baths and 2 tubs. In the basement is a public laundry, where women may bring their family washing.

Walter's No. 2 bath is similar to No. 1.

THE STATE SURF BATH AT CRESCENT BEACH.

The main part of the building, consisting of office, superintendent's room, suit room, and laundry, is built of brick. The bathrooms are of lumber. Entire building and plant cost \$300,000. A force of 84 men and women are employed; cost of maintenance, \$1,100 per week. Number of bathrooms, 1,700; 3,000 suits are kept in stock. Each suit is kept in separate pigeon hole, 6 by 6 inches. Besides the 1,700 bathrooms there is a boys' room, about 40 by 60 feet, containing 800 boxes, 14 by 12 by 18 inches deep, which boxes are placed within an inclosure about 15 by 20 feet. The boys undress in the public room and give their clothes to the clerk in charge, who in return gives a brass check. This is a modern establishment and should be inspected by anyone desiring to design a modern bath house.

At the entrance to the dressing rooms there is a ticket box of the same type as is used by the New York Elevated Railroad, into which the patron drops his ticket. This ticket box is an excellent recording check upon all admissions into the dressing rooms, and should be installed at our beach whenever the funds will permit. Estimated cost, \$150. It punches the tickets and further prevents anyone with-drawing the ticket after once entering the box. This ticket box, in conjunction with the recording turnstile, makes an almost infallible check.

The laundry of the bath house is a model one, and equaled only, I believe, by that at the Dover street bath in Boston.

The suits are washed in a mangle run by steam or electric power.

They are thoroughly disinfected. They are then put into a centrifugal dryer which is run by steam at a high rate of speed. From there they go to a steam dryer, the temperature of which is 250° F. to 300° F. They are then ironed by a steam press, mended (five sewing women are employed), folded, and returned for use.

Each bath house is disinfected once a week with carbolic acid (one quart acid to five quarts water) applied with spray. The ground below the bath houses which receives more or less seepage, is occasionally disinfected. I inclose with this report several forms from various places which I deem of value to our system.

RECOMMENDED.

That at the new bathing beach, now building, there be installed about 300 boxes of the general type used at Revere Beach, for the exclusive use of boys. This is now being done with the consent of the advisory committee, which will result in the saving of about \$200 in cost over the original plan, and further simplifies the handling of the public.

That boys under 15 years of age be required to use the portion of the house assigned to them whether or not they come to the beach with their parents. This is in force at Boston, with good result.

That women be assigned a certain portion of the new beach for their exclusive use; that a fence be built separating the two sexes; that a guard and matron be placed in charge of the women's beach; the guard to act also as an instructor; that the women's house be separated at least 75 feet from the men's; that no male employee other than the guard be allowed within the precinct of the women's bathing beach and bathhouses; that no women or girls be allowed in any part of the beach other than that assigned to them, and which is directly under the charge of the matron; that no male over 10 years of age be allowed within the precinct assigned for women, but be required to use that portion of the beach assigned for boys and men. In so far as the funds permit, that the bathing suits, towels, etc., be disinfected according to modern practice.

That the houses be washed down each night by the laborer in charge, and also that the houses be disinfected once a week if the funds permit, and that the ground beneath the houses be disinfected from time to time in so far as it is practicable.

That an assistant superintendent be appointed, at a salary of \$125 per month for four months, and that he have entire charge of the beach during the absence of the superintendent.

That a matron be appointed, at \$20 per month for four months, to have charge of the women and girls.

That proper medicines be kept in stock for resuscitation.

That at the beginning of each season, and as often as necessary, the guards be instructed as to the proper methods of resuscitation and the necessary medicines to use, and that the Commissioners be requested to authorize the health officer to detail some one of his department to instruct the guard as to the same.

That the guard at the women's beach and one at the men's beach give lessons in swimming at certain hours of the day on certain days free of charge.

That the beach be kept open without interruption from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

That the closets and urinals be kept in first-class condition, and that it shall be the duty of the laborer employed at night to clean the closets and to wash the seats and urinals.

In order that the above suggestions be carried out, I have to recommend that the appropriation for the improvement of the public bathing beach be increased from \$2,500 to \$4,000.

I have further to call your attention to the fact that in my report upon the removal of the bathing beach from the outer to the inner basin I recommended that \$17,000 be appropriated to effect this result.

I am still of the opinion that the present appropriation of \$4,000 should be increased to that amount in order to be assured of the proper sanitary condition of the water in the said inner basin.

The principal work from a sanitary point, which can not be effected with the present limited appropriation, is the grading and sanding of the entire basin, which is absolutely essential to the healthful operation of the present bathing beach. A cursory inspection will make this very evident.

In reference to the general subject of public baths, I have to recommend the establishment of a \$6,000 floating bath at a point in the Potomac River above Rock Creek and below the Aqueduct Bridge; estimated cost of maintenance \$1,000. This bath will accommodate 2,000 bathers comfortably per diem, and reach a larger section of people too distant from the present beach to take advantage of same.

I have further to recommend the location of a swimming pool in Rock Creek Park, at such a point as will be possible and practicable in the judgment of the engineer in charge. In calling your attention to this location, I beg to state that Rock Creek up to within ten years was used more than any other stream in the District as a swimming place for boys. The demolition of the old milldams by freshets have left practically no available pools of sufficient depth for this purpose. It will therefore be necessary to dredge the creek or construct a dam, in order that the creek may be used as a bathing pool. I am advised by Mr. Richards that the dredging of the creek in the vicinity of the Blair Lee road is under consideration. The further use of the pool for skating in winter is also worthy of consideration.

The foregoing recommendations appertain to summer recreation baths. It is further recommended that an all-the-year-round public bath be established at such a point as may hereafter be decided upon, the bath to contain a swimming pool 40 by 60 feet in area by 4 feet 6 inches deep; four rain baths, with hot and cold water. Estimated cost of house, including ground, \$20,000; estimated cost of maintenance, \$1,000 per annum, exclusive of the funds resulting from the charge of 3 cents for towel and soap, which is here recommended.

In making the above recommendation I have to call your attention to the absence of public places of recreation in the District of Columbia (excepting the public bathing beach), in contrast with that of the cities of New York and Boston, both of which cities have public baths, public-comfort stations; recreation parks, with swings, tilting boards, etc., for children, baseball and football fields, golf links, recreation piers, and public gymnasiums, all of which conduce to the public health and morals and are fast becoming part of an up-to-date municipality.

I have also to refer to the report on public baths and public-comfort stations published in 1897 by the mayor's committee of New York on public baths, from which I have taken considerable data.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BATHING BEACH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 10, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report as follows concerning the doings of the bathing beach for the season of 1902. The beach was open to the public from June 1 to August 30. The closing was two weeks earlier than usual because the beach had been already nearly covered with earth in the process of extending Seventeenth street, and many of the dressing houses had been torn down in the process of removal to the inner basin. This is in accordance with an act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, whereby permission to occupy the present locality for a bathing beach was revoked, and \$4,000 was appropriated toward improving the inner basin for a bathing beach. The total attendance this season was 42,145. This is about 25 per cent less than last year's attendance. A variety of circumstances combined to cause this falling off. First, the season has been very cool and summer pastimes have been poorly patronized everywhere; secondly, expecting to tear down and move all the beach belongings at short notice, the management did not consider it economical to expend much on repairs and the old premises were not very inviting; thirdly, there have been a few instances of petty thieving. This can not be avoided and can not be detected where boys come in crowds and four or five strangers to each other have to occupy one room. But this evil has been greatly magnified by the newspaper reports. Some cases were reported in which the complaints were mistakes, and some were purely bogus, yet their publication as repeated put the beach in bad repute.

No death and no material injury has occurred to anyone at the beach this season. Twenty-seven lives have been saved of persons in peril. Of those 9 were saved by Life Guard J. N. Salkeld, 6 by J. W. Smith, 2 by H. S. Marean, 2 by Marean and Smith together, 1 by all three guards together, 1 by Key Boy R. H. Martin, jr., 1 by Substitute Life Guard Davis, 7 by colored Life Guard E. Green, and 1 by colored Key Boy S. Sayles. The work of the life guards has been good throughout. The beach training has impressed its patrons with the idea that instant assistance is the great object to be attained when a person is in danger of drowning, and many of the beach patrons have rendered temporary assistance until relieved by the arrival of a life guard.

A great many patrons and visitors at the beach come on bicycles, and I think there have been as many as six wheels stolen from the public rack at the beach this season. Some of them have been recovered, and Policeman Kenney has made other arrests here in cases not connected with the beach. This is an out-of-the-way place, which is visited by all classes of people. Its isolation is particularly inviting to the loafer class of petty crooks, and I think an able, wide-awake policeman could do good service to the public if detailed for duty at the beach.

At this date the structures of the old beach are nearly all torn down; the dressing houses of the new beach are nearly done; the inlet flume is in place, and the dam over it is far enough advanced to furnish a foot-path above tide mark. The \$4,000 appropriated for improving the inner basin is certainly not enough to complete it according to the plans designed, and it is a matter of much anxiety to me whether the committee on the bathing beach will be able with that amount to prepare it for a fair test during the next season. The main uncertainty requiring test as to the merit of the inner basin for a swimming lake is whether the water can be kept healthy. The conditions that may endanger this are, first, contamination from decaying vegetation, and, second, stagnation for want of replenishing with fresh water. The vegetation to combat is a heavy growth of weeds around the borders and in the water of the lake. These would disappear if the bottom were graded and sanded, but that can only be done after the water is pumped out. Grading and wharves are also needed to render the lake serviceable, to surround the deep water for safety, and to direct circulation in changing the water. This latter is the means designed to prevent stagnation if a preventive becomes necessary.

In offering an estimate of the expense of maintaining the beach for the coming year I am considering such service as will offer the greatest measure of safety to bathers, a large measure of enjoyment in the water, and of convenience in the dressing houses and entire security for their clothing and valuables while bathing. There is a demand that the beach be kept open from early morning until late into the night, but a very large percentage of all the bathing done at the beach has been between 3 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, and there has always been some demand for the early morning hours. The days have heretofore been a great deal too long for one set of hands, and until appropriation can be had sufficient to pay two sets of hands each day I recommend that the beach be open to all from 7 until 11 a. m. and from 3 p. m. until sunset for one hundred days from June 1, 1903, legal holidays excepted. While the whole lake will be open at all regular hours to lady bathers, there will still be a section of the lake reserved for the exclusive use of such ladies as prefer it, so there will be no need of special ladies' days. When the whole plan of wharves is perfected, I think that fewer life guards will be needed, but for the coming year I think the same number should be employed as heretofore.

To insure good service and safety to apparel and valuables, I think young men should be substituted for the young key boys. As there has been some complaint that employees did not attend to their duties in the absence of the superintendent, and as the duties of the superintendent render it impossible for him to be at the beach with any regularity in business hours, I recommend the employment of an assistant superintendent who shall be a man of sufficient reliability and dignity of character to command the respect and obedience of the employees, whose duty it shall be to stay at the beach from 7 a. m. until it is closed at night, to see that every employee does his duty at the beach at all times, and to conduct the general management of affairs at the beach in the absence of the superintendent.

I recommend that salaries be paid as follows:

One assistant superintendent, at \$2.50 a day	\$2.50
One financial clerk, at \$1.25 a day	1.25
Two dressing-room attendants, at \$1 a day each	2.00
Two suit-room attendants, at 75 cents a day each	1.50
One laundress, at 75 cents a day .....	.75
One boy helper, laundry, at 50 cents a day .....	.50
Three life guards, at \$1.50 a day each	4.50
One life guard, at \$1 a day	1.00
Total, per day	14.00

These employees for one hundred days at \$14 a day would call for \$1,400. A night watchman at \$1.25 for three hundred and sixty-five days calls for \$456.25, and if the superintendent's salary is not raised the sum of the salaries would be \$2,456.25. Concerning the sufficiency of the superintendent's salary, I will state that for the past three years his time is employed for the beach from early morning until late at night from May 1 until October 1, and in the remaining seven months of each year there is not a week passes that the beach does not require more or less of his time. All the year around applicants for employment for themselves or for their friends call at my house, and letters from others on the same subject have to be answered. Letters also come from distant city authorities asking for my experience in various details of bathing matters, sometimes requiring research and careful consideration to answer them creditably. Then I have a great many letters from parents every year about beach management, some complimentary, some fault-finding, and many asking for special treatment for their boys, and all must be courteously answered. I am also called on a dozen or more times every year by reporters for a general history of my fourteen years' experience in starting and working the beach up to its present condition. My study and labor for the beach have engrossed so much of my time that my business has dwindled away by neglect, and I am hoping that the time will soon come when you will think that my services to the city deserve a salary equal at least to that of an experienced clerk in your office.

Very respectfully submitted.

W. X. STEVENS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 25, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

July, 1901	\$495.50
August, 1901	445.25
September, 1901	692.60
October, 1901	618.35
November, 1901	541.01
December, 1901	457.19
January, 1902	663.70
February, 1902	400.51
March, 1902	661.78
April, 1902	627.75
May, 1902	525.36
June, 1902	541.80
Total	6,670.80

Marked improvement is shown in the condition of all the scales, weights, and measures throughout the District, as is evidenced by a comparison of the following tables with similar reports of previous years.

There has been received, in addition to above receipts, not included therein, from—

J. W. Gregg	\$0.48
Mrs. E. Wagner	13.07
Total	13.55

These payments were made under protest for sealing milk bottles, which was placed on deposit waiting the decision of the court as to whether they were legal measures or not.

Statement of receipts and expenditures of the office of the sealer of weights and measures, 1898 to 1902, inclusive.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.		Excess of receipts.
		Salaries.	Contingent expenses.	
1898	\$4,975.77	\$3,884.27	\$237.05	\$854.45
1899 ^a	6,305.41	4,960.00	352.00	993.41
1900 ^b	5,584.30	4,960.00	433.47	190.83
1901	5,628.72	4,960.00	422.91	245.81
1902 ^c	6,670.80	5,980.00	479.52	211.28
Total surplus 5 years				2,495.78

^a Ice-cream measures. ^b New wagon paid out of contingent fund. ^c Additional assistant.

The office is expected to be self-sustaining only. Several years before 1898 the receipts ran about \$4,000 per year.

Scales tested and sealed:

Platform.....	1,465
Counter platform.....	699
Spring balance.....	7,120
Counter.....	6,013
Wagon.....	450
Railroad.....	4
Abattoir.....	9
Meat beam.....	3
Total.....	15,763

Scales condemned:

Platform.....	9
Spring balance.....	76
Wagon (condemned for repair).....	40
Total.....	125

Weights:

Sealed.....	1,931
Condemned.....	27

Yard measures:

Sealed.....	806
Condemned.....	7

Measures sealed:

Liquid.....	3,117
Dry.....	913
Total.....	4,030

Measures condemned:

Liquid.....	837
Dry.....	163
Total.....	1,000

Government scales inspected for which no fees were charged, as follows:

- Platform scales at the District fire houses.
- District pumping station, 1 wagon scale.
- United States Reform School, 1 wagon scale.
- United States navy-yard, 18 platform scales, 5 counter platforms, 1 railroad scale.
- United States Agricultural Department, 2 wagon scales.
- United States propagating gardens, 2 wagon scales.
- United States Weather Bureau, 1 wagon scale.
- United States reservoir, 1 wagon scale.
- United States Bureau Engraving and Printing, 1 wagon scale.
- United States Government Printing Office, 4 wagon scales.

Our system of canvassing the District in the examination of scales, weights, and measures is very satisfactory, our rigid inspection meeting with the approval of a large majority of those concerned. Through the secretary of the Retail Grocers' Association we have the cooperation of that association, the result of which must be to our mutual advantage. Our efforts along the line of educating certain dealers in the proper use of the liquid and dry measures have resulted in a large percentage of decrease in the improper use of these measures.

Much time and attention has been given to the coal scales or so-called wagon scales, and I feel that they are in a better and more satisfac-

tory condition than heretofore. Frequently these scales are used in the verification of disputed weights, and it is therefore important that they be correct or as nearly so as possible.

Where it has been possible for us to do so we have made necessary repairs on all kinds of scales. Considerable time is consumed in doing this, but we are amply compensated for our efforts in the appreciation of the owners. We are also advising dealers that we will make inspections and regulate their scales at any time we are requested other than the regular inspections, for which no fee will be charged. This has not been generally understood heretofore.

The appropriation for a new District hay scale to replace the one now located at the Center Market, Eleventh and B streets NW., will enable us to provide a much-needed improvement. A District hay scale will also be located at Tenallytown. With the exception of No. 3 scale, located at the Center Market, which was withdrawn from the sale, owing to failure to receive a bid for the upset price of \$1,500, the sale of the use of the District hay scales on the 10th day of July, 1902, was somewhat more satisfactory than that of a year ago. Frequently these scales bring less at the auction sale of their use than the amount expended upon them during the year they are leased, and for this reason, and also because the District is practically at the mercy of combinations under the present law governing these scales, I would earnestly recommend that Congress be asked to amend the law, giving the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the right to receive propositions in writing for the use of these scales for one, two, or three years, the Commissioners to fix a fair and just valuation upon each scale and to have the right to accept or reject all such bids, and that they be authorized to take charge of such scales and place weigh masters at such points as would be necessary and to the advantage of the District and the best public service, should it be necessary to reject all such bids received. Under the present conditions it would seem that if the highest bid offered is only \$1 it must be accepted.

Our receipts have been the largest in the history of the office since the abolishment of the fee system of compensation to its officials. This is gratifying, as it has sustained estimates made in asking for additional assistance. In addition there are the receipts from the sale of the use of the District hay scales, the care and supervision of same having been assigned this office by your honorable Board. I consider, however, the collection of the fees of minor importance, but the fact that we are now better able to cover the territory and correct errors in scales, weights, and measures, and their use, is of the greatest importance, resulting in a very considerable saving to the consumers and reputable dealers.

Sometime since I submitted to your honorable Board some proposed amendments to the laws governing the office, which met with your approval and also with the approval of the Senate District Committee, but owing to press of business were not taken up by Congress at its last session. We hope they will eventually pass and become a part of our laws.

Oftentimes we are compelled to resort to the police court, when we are satisfied that there is an intent to wrong customers, and, I am pleased to state, that in all cases we have been sustained by the court and severe fines have been imposed upon those perpetrating the fraud.

Acting under instructions from your honorable Board, the sealing of milk bottles or jars was discontinued, awaiting a decision of the court. I am informed that the court will take up these cases in the near future, and the question whether or not they are legal measures will be adjudicated.

We continue the inspection of coal carts and wagons, and I am pleased to state that, with few exceptions, the weight has been found to correspond with that shown by the certificate. We have been very thorough in this line of our work.

The use of false measures and baskets by the hucksters throughout the District has given us considerable annoyance, but after a confiscation of a large number of measures and baskets we find an improvement. Since our recent crusade against the hucksters we have received some complaints from them relative to the custom of the wholesale merchants in selling vegetables and fruits in their original packages. After a personal investigation we found that it was the custom of these merchants to sell potatoes (in the spring of the year) by the barrel, for the reason that new potatoes will not bear unnecessary handling, because the skin would be bruised and knocked off, and the potatoes would turn black. They are received by the barrel, each barrel of the uniform "flour" size. Said barrel contains about 2 bushels and 3 pecks, and the purchaser is so informed by the dealers. The barrel weighs between 180 and 190 pounds gross.

Tomatoes are sold by the box, each box containing about 3 pecks. These boxes are partitioned off in the center and their sides are made of slats, so that a purchaser can see whether they are closely packed or not. Peaches are sold by the box or crate; sometimes in boxes that are in crates, and later in the season they are received here and sold in baskets. These baskets, boxes, or crates are all of a standard capacity, according to the State from which they are received. For instance, the crates received from Florida, North Carolina, or South Carolina are all of a different size. Each will measure exactly what it is supposed to contain, the amount being stated to the purchaser, but because certain fruits and early vegetables will not stand handling or measuring from the original package to stamped or tested measures, it has never been expedient or thought necessary to comply with the strict letter of the law. At this season of the year nearly all fruits and vegetables are received and sold on commission and in their original packages. In the winter months, when there are "old potatoes," they are shipped in bags or carloads, and all such potatoes are sold by weight, 60 pounds to the bushel.

While it does not appear from our investigation that the wholesale dealers are complying with the very letter of the law, as stated hereinbefore, there does not appear to be the slightest effort or intention on their part to deceive the purchaser, be he huckster, grocer, or private citizen. Take, for instance, one barrel which was selected because it looked smaller than the others. Put on the scale, it weighed 190 pounds; allowing 15 or 18 pounds for the weight of the barrel, the purchaser would be receiving several pounds more than he was really entitled to had he bought by the bushel. It is not our intention or disposition to impose any hardship upon the hucksters, but simply to educate them in the proper use of their scales and measures where necessary, so they may be fair and honest in their dealings with customers.

In my next report I shall be able to enumerate the total number and different kinds of measures used in the District.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation and thanks to your honorable Board for courtesies extended to my department, and to me personally, and also my appreciation of the faithful services of my assistants.

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. HASKELL,
Sealer, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FLOUR INSPECTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 20, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of July 9, 1902, we have to say that the flour commissioners have not been called upon to perform any work during the past year.

We wish to call your attention to the matter of flour inspection for the District of Columbia. The law concerning inspection, as it exists at present, does not meet the requirements of such a measure.

At the moment it is possible for any dishonest miller to ship unsound and musty flour to this city, or to ship short-weight packages, the latter feature having been detected several times recently by the flour inspector. The law provides for inspection of all flour received in the District of Columbia, whether in wood, jute, cotton, or paper packages, but it is not far reaching enough, inasmuch as it provides a penalty for the merchant for noninspection and does not provide a penalty for the same offense on the part of the bakers, a fact which was forcibly brought to light by a recent decision by Judge Kimball, of our local court.

The baker in many instances should be regarded as a receiver of flour, inasmuch as there are many such who receive their flour (which is made into breadstuffs) by the carload direct from the mills. The shippers do not pay, nor are they required to pay, inspection charges; it is the receiver who is required to pay. When the bakers are exempted from fines on account of noninspection it then becomes optional with them to have their flour inspected. This is one weak feature of the law, and it should be amended so as to provide a penalty for all classes. As the law is interpreted now, the dealer has to have all of his flour inspected, which costs him 1 cent per barrel or \$1.50 per carload of 150 barrels. The baker can buy his flour direct and need not have it inspected at all, thereby really buying his flour \$1.50 per car less than the wholesale flour merchant.

To obviate this injustice and prevent millers from sending unsound flour or short-weight packages to this city we suggest that your honorable body appoint a competent flour inspector, at a salary of not less than \$1,200 per year, whose duty it shall be to examine, free of charge to the receivers, the various packages of flour (whether in wood, jute, or paper) that may be received into the District of Columbia, regarding the proper weights. It shall also be the duty of the said flour inspector, whenever he is called upon to examine flour regarding the soundness thereof, to do so at his earliest opportunity, and charge the receiver a fee at the rate of 1 cent per barrel for such examination, whether the flour is packed in wood, paper, or jute, the money thus received to go into the District treasury at such times as you may designate.

Permit us to present the name of Mr. James H. Welch in this connection. We believe the gentleman named would make a desirable official in such a position.

Should there be no appropriation available from which such a salary can be paid, we respectfully recommend that your honorable body will include the amount for the inspector's salary in your estimates for the coming year, or make a special request of Congress at its coming session for a special appropriation for this important work.

We are, very respectfully, yours,

THEODORE J. MAYER, *Chairman.*

BASIL B. EARNSHAW,

G. W. CISSEL,

Flour Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FUEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

I have weighed and inspected for the use of the District government $11,157\frac{3}{2}\frac{7}{4}\frac{0}{0}$ tons of anthracite coal and $5,134\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{7}{4}\frac{0}{0}$ tons of bituminous coal, a total of $16,291\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{2}\frac{4}{4}\frac{0}{0}$ tons, and have measured and inspected $695\frac{5}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ cords of wood.

I have inspected and condemned 4,200 tons of anthracite coal.

Very respectfully,

JNO. C. HOWARD,
Inspector of Fuel, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORTS OF MARKET MASTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 31, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the operation of the Western Market for the year ended June 30, 1902:

RECEIPTS.

July, 1901	\$425. 50
August, 1901	420. 50
September, 1901	417. 50
October, 1901	432. 50
November, 1901	442. 00
December, 1901	442. 85
January, 1902	446. 50
February, 1902	429. 50
March, 1902	429. 50
April, 1902	443. 50
May, 1902	436. 50
June, 1902	438. 50
Total	5, 204. 85

A net increase of cash receipts over the preceding year of \$46.85. This continued prosperous condition of the market is, I am satisfied, due to the general interior appearance. There is still needed, to put it in first-class order and provide for public comfort, a ladies' retiring room, for we must depend upon the ladies marketing for our future success. We also need 10 new stands. The present stands were built and first occupied November 15, 1876, nearly twenty-six years ago, and are now in need of repair.

The exterior of the market needs painting. The brickwork has been exposed to the elements for twenty-six years, and is very badly stained and faded, not at all in keeping with the interior appearances. We also need in the court yard about two hundred square yards of granolithic pavement to place it in a thorough sanitary condition. If these repairs be made from this year's appropriation for repairs of markets it will then be in condition second to none in the city. I have no doubt the cash receipts for the coming year will be equally as great as those of the year just closed.

Respectfully submitted.

J. ELDRIDGE BURNS,
Market Master, Western Market.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 20, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with your request of July 3, 1902, a report of the operations of the

Eastern Market and other matters of importance connected therewith during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

The receipts of the market are as follows:

Stall rents paid by dealers to the collector of taxes:	
4 fish stands, at \$12 per month	\$144
24 meat stands, at \$96 per month	1, 152
7 butter stands, at \$28 per month	336
33 huckster stands, at \$99 per month	1, 188
12 miscellaneous stands, at \$48 per month	576
1 café, at \$6 per month	72
Extra gas for the year	28
Total	3, 496

This was an increase over last year's receipts of \$15.

There are 80 stalls in the market and a café, from which all the revenue is derived. The stalls are on the ground floor, and the café is a large room which overlooks the lower space. This room was originally intended for an office for the market master, but was converted some years ago into a café, which adds \$72 to the annual rental of the market. It has never been vacant since it was instituted. Of the 80 stalls there is not a vacancy, nor has there been since May 12, 1897. During my incumbency in office there has been but one vacancy and that for but two and a half months. I have applications on hand at all times for any vacancy that may occur. I could easily rent 120 stalls if I had them, and could for several years previous to this time.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the dealers in this market take pride in keeping their stalls in an attractive way as well as in a cleanly condition.

For twenty years the cellar or basement, which extends the whole area of the market, has been used as a storage room for broken school desks and other useless property of the District. I wish to state that it has been cleared and has been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed. The closets which are in the basement have been overhauled and the whole put in a sanitary condition.

As to recommendations for any extension, I would be pleased to reiterate my former recommendation as embodied in last year's report, viz, an enlargement of the market house to contain as many stalls more as there now are. The rapid growth of Capitol Hill convinces me that if 80 stalls have been maintained for twenty-nine years this would be a good time to double the number of stalls. The East Washington Citizens' Association have had this matter under discussion for some time and will heartily indorse this recommendation.

The present building has never been painted, and it would be an improvement to have the whole exterior painted and penciled.

The estimates for the ensuing year are as follows:

Salary of market master	\$1, 200. 00
Salary of laborer	660. 00
3 tons of coal	18. 00
3 dozen brooms	9. 00
Stationery	3. 00
Wax tapers .....	. 50
Window shades	50. 00
	1, 940. 50

As I do not wish to make this report burdensome to you by useless phrases, but hoping that the same may meet with your hearty approval,

and that Eastern Market—the only one on Capitol Hill—may be kept in line with the steady improvement that is constantly going on in this part of the city, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

B. F. GRAHAM,
Market Master, Eastern Market.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 5, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you a statement of the operations of the Georgetown Market for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

This is a small market, containing only 22 stands, to rent at \$5 per month for each stand, 15 of which are rented and 7 are vacant. Several farmers who had stands in the market vacated them to do business elsewhere, and I find it a difficult matter to rent stands in the market in consequence of so many provision stores and a large market in the center of the town. Very few farmers attend this market because they have no space in which they can keep their wagons; therefore, they have to put their produce in the market and take their teams away. I have made this statement in order that the matter may be fully understood why the income of the Georgetown Market is so small.

RECEIPTS.

Received from rent of stands	\$1, 095
Collections from farmers	128
Total	1, 223

EXPENSES.

Salary market master	900
Laborer at market	240
Total	1, 140

Very respectfully,

W. H. WILLIAMS,
Market Master.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, *August 30, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to herewith submit my fifth annual report of the operations of the street-cleaning department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, with an estimate of the amount necessary for the proper conduct of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, together with such recommendations as, in my opinion, will improve the service:

APPROPRIATIONS.

For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning	\$155,000
Deficiency for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning	20,248
For snow and ice work	1,000
Deficiency for snow and ice work	5,000
For salaries	25,100
Total street cleaning	206,348
City refuse:	
For the collection and disposal of city refuse, including inspection and incidental expenses	115,000
Total appropriation	321,348

The appropriation of \$155,000 for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was \$6,240 less than the amount expended during the previous year. This notwithstanding the fact that on account of the natural growth of the city the area to be cleaned is largely increased each year, and past experience shows that there should be a yearly increase in the appropriation of not less than \$15,000 to meet such increased area. For this reason we were compelled last year to ask for a deficiency appropriation of \$20,248, as shown in the above table.

The appropriation of \$1,000 for snow and ice work was merely sufficient to remove the snow and ice from cross walks and gutters after the first snowstorm of the winter. This left us without any funds for the subsequent removal of snow and ice. A deficiency appropriation was therefore asked for, and same was granted on January 31, the date on which the big snowstorm commenced.

The appropriation of \$115,000 for city refuse was \$9,000 less than that of the previous year, due to the fact that a temporary contract had to be made from July to December, 1900, at which latter date the present contract went into effect. This amount of \$115,000 covers existing contracts and the pay of inspectors and incidental expenses.

The amount appropriated for street cleaning has been expended, as shown in the following statements, the distribution having been made at the beginning of the year among the different branches of the service, in accordance with the amount of work to be done under existing

contracts and under the direction of the Commissioners without contract.

Following the report on street cleaning, statements are given showing the expenditures under the appropriation for the collection and disposal of city refuse under existing contracts.

HAND CLEANING.

At the beginning of the past year a contract was entered into with the Sanitary Street Sweeping Company of this city for the hire of 130 hand-sweeping machines at \$6.25 per month each, the company to maintain and keep the machines in good repair during the year, and the machines to become the property of the District on July 1, 1902.

Previous to the adoption and use of these machines 210 men, with hand brooms, cleaned a daily area of 1,565,809 square yards, making a total area during the year of 413,765,028 square yards at a cost of \$76,439.47; whereas the same force, using the machines, cleaned 1,920,417 square yards per day, or a total of 515,992,920 square yards during the year at a cost of \$79,704.46. It will therefore be seen that 354,608 square yards more per day were cleaned during the past fiscal year than during the previous year, making a total increase in area cleaned of 102,227,892 square yards at the comparatively small cost of \$3,264.99; whereas under the hand-broom method this increase in area would have cost us \$18,912.

During the year 1901 the cost per 1,000 square yards was 18.6 cents, and during the past year this rate was reduced to 15.8 cents, which includes, for wear and tear, one-fifth of the cost of the 130 hand sweepers, due entirely to the adoption of these machines.

The daily area cleaned therefore was not only enlarged and the expense reduced, but the streets were kept cleaner than ever before.

During the current year a further reduction in the cost will be shown for the reason that the 130 machines now belong to the District, which will mean a saving of \$9,556.25 previously paid for rental less the necessary cost of maintaining and repair. It is believed that by the end of the present fiscal year it will be shown that the cost per 1,000 square yards for hand cleaning will be less than 15 cents.

The following is a monthly summary of the number of days worked, the force employed, area cleaned, débris removed, and cost of same, including incidental expenses:

HAND CLEANING.

Date.	Days.	Men.	Area.	Cost.	Débris.
1901.			<i>Sq. yards.</i>		<i>Cu. yards.</i>
July	24	210	44,922,003	\$6,637.75	2,524
August	25	210	47,886,400	6,570.65	2,968
September	22½	210	43,137,984	5,947.11	2,596
October	27	210	51,793,155	7,531.88	4,252
November	24½	210	46,517,927	6,647.77	3,612
December	22	210	42,201,830	5,803.13	2,628
1902.					
January	24½	210	41,289,965	5,734.37	3,556
February	7½	210	14,403,120	2,849.98	1,316
March	22½	210	44,169,591	6,221.12	3,580
April	24½	210	46,070,512	6,582.61	3,104
May	26	210	49,430,482	7,028.12	3,328
June	22	210	44,169,591	5,299.00	2,852
Total	272		575,992,920	72,853.49	36,316

Cost.....	\$72,853.49
Hire of extra teams.....	514.50
Cost of brooms and scrapers.....	1,152.00
Cost of bags.....	601.80
Cost of livery of horses.....	4,031.14
Cost of shoeing horses.....	551.53

Total cost hand cleaning..... 79,704.46

Average cost per 1,000 square yards, 15.4 cents.

Equipment for hand cleaning on hand: Twenty-four horses, 11 large wagons, 12 sets of harness, 130 hand-sweeping machines, 100 bag carriers, 200 snow scrapers, 500 shovels.

MACHINE CLEANING.

The daily area cleaned by machine during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was 800,000 square yards, or a total for the year of 179,833,631 square yards at a cost of \$32,377.84, whereas during the past year the daily area cleaned was 900,000 square yards, or a total area for the year of 207,528,188 square yards at a cost of \$37,355.08, representing an increase in expenditure of \$4,977.24. This class of work was done under a three-year contract at 18 cents per 1,000 square yards.

The increased expenditure during the past year was due to the addition to the schedules of 27,694,557 square yards, representing the area of newly paved streets and avenues.

The following is a statement of the days worked, area cleaned, cubic yards of refuse removed, and cost of same at the contract rate of 18 cents per 1,000 square yards:

Date.	Days.	Area.	Cost.	Débris.
1901.		<i>Sq. yards.</i>		<i>Cu. yards.</i>
July.....	23	19,193,422	\$3,454.81	1,590
August.....	22½	19,483,277	3,507.00	1,292
September.....	21½	18,485,087	3,327.32	1,530
October.....	26	23,607,871	4,249.43	2,330
November.....	23	20,762,892	3,737.32	2,792
December.....	13	10,395,104	1,871.11	890
1902.				
January.....	15½	11,928,486	2,147.15	1,105
February.....	2	1,431,143	257.61	235
March.....	21	19,449,587	3,500.92	2,405
April.....	25	23,404,830	4,212.86	2,280
May.....	24	21,821,845	3,927.93	1,852
June.....	20	17,564,644	3,161.62	1,670
Total.....	236	207,528,188	37,355.08	19,971

UNIMPROVED STREETS.

The contract price for cleaning unimproved streets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was \$64 per day for furnishing 36 laborers, 12 horses and carts with drivers, and all tools necessary to do the work, which consists in keeping the roadways clean and the drainage of the gutters clear and free from weeds and grass. The contract further provides that extra laborers and horses and carts with drivers will be supplied, when ordered, at \$1.35 and \$1.75, respectively.

It was necessary during the year to have extra force in connection with this class of work, the cost of which amounted to \$497.73.

The following is a monthly summary of the number of days worked, the area cleared, cubic yards of débris removed, and cost of same:

Date.	Days.	Contract price.	Cost.	Area.	Débris.
				<i>Sq. yards.</i>	<i>Cu. yards.</i>
1901.					
July	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$64.00	\$1,564.44	2,123,328	1,205
August	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	64.00	1,580.93	2,248,390	1,342
September	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	64.00	1,425.63	2,175,281	1,258
October	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	64.00	1,718.57	3,989,347	1,960
November	23	64.00	1,476.94	4,032,587	1,669
December	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	64.00	1,132.43	3,772,129	1,224
1902.					
January	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	64.00	1,297.25	3,843,672	1,454
February	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	64.00	89.87	262,795	69
March	22	64.00	1,407.06	3,478,815	1,943
April	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	64.00	1,574.99	5,143,255	1,898
May	26	64.00	1,654.30	5,417,073	1,932
June	19	64.00	1,234.45	2,265,005	1,333
	252		16,156.86	38,751,697	17,287
			^a 497.73		
Total	252		16,654.59	38,751,697	17,287

^a Employment of extra labor, horses, and carts.

ALLEYS.

The work of cleaning the alleys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was performed under a contract with R. V. Rusk at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 1,000 square yards.

The alleys are cleaned once a week, schedules for each day having been prepared at the beginning of the year. The daily area cleaned during the past year was 150,000 square yards, or a total area for the year of 37,290,597 square yards at a cost of \$12,259.29, being an increase in expenditure of but \$17.51. During the previous year we cleaned 145,000 square yards per day, or a total of 37,237,212 square yards for the year at a cost of \$12,241.79.

The work of cleaning the alleys during the past year has been lighter than during previous years, for the reason that prior to the collection of ashes and miscellaneous refuse by the city such material found its way into the alleys from adjacent premises, thus making it a difficult task to keep them in a sanitary condition. To a certain extent these conditions still exist, and will continue as long as ashes and refuse from business places are hauled by private parties.

The following is a monthly summary of the number of days worked, the area cleaned, cubic yards of débris removed, and cost of same:

Date	Days.	Cost.	Area.	Débris.
			<i>Sq. yards.</i>	<i>Cu. yards.</i>
1901.				
July	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1,207.72	3,673,787	656
August	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,212.74	3,688,894	651
September	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,064.44	3,146,613	549
October	27	1,310.83	3,987,326	715
November	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,154.02	3,510,353	638
December	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	798.99	2,430,437	405
1902.				
January	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,003.61	3,052,867	510
February	1	52.06	158,869	48
March	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,093.79	3,327,074	839
April	24	1,183.04	3,598,224	606
May	26	1,274.23	3,876,048	621
June	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	933.82	2,840,605	480
Total	200 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,259.29	37,290,597	6,718

PUBLIC DUMPS.

We have under the jurisdiction of this department 20 public dumps, located at various points on the outskirts of the city. Each dump is in charge of an employee of the department, whose duties are to see that offensive or combustible material is not placed thereon and that it is kept on a proper grade.

The 20 dumpmen are in charge of a foreman, whose duty it is to visit each dump daily. He sees that the dumps are properly kept, reports the time of the dumpmen, the number of loads of refuse, including street cleanings, deposited daily, and the general condition of the dumps to this office.

During the past year there were deposited on these dumps 28,635 loads of street cleanings, 217,000 loads of ashes, 149,501 loads of soil, making in all 395,136 loads of all kinds of material deposited on the dumps, being an increase over the previous year of 16,844 loads.

The total cost in connection with the dumps was \$9,060, as compared with \$7,672 for the previous year, the increase being due to the opening of three additional dumps, requiring the supervision of a like number of men.

The following monthly summary shows the number of men employed, the days worked, loads of refuse deposited, and cost of same:

Date.	Dumpmen.	Days.	Wages per day.	Cost.	Loads street cleaning.	Loads ashes.	Loads soil.
1901.							
July	19	485	\$1. 50	\$727. 50	1, 821	15, 895	8, 752
August	18	490	1. 50	735. 00	2, 984	16, 486	18, 946
September	19	455	1. 50	682. 50	2, 005	15, 287	17, 801
October	20	496	1. 50	744. 00	3, 516	17, 387	15, 066
November	20	498	1. 50	747. 00	3, 068	18, 775	10, 413
December	19	499	1. 50	748. 50	1, 794	19, 083	10, 832
1902.							
January	22	535	1. 50	802. 50	2, 090	19, 759	14, 219
February	20	484	1. 50	726. 00	249	16, 687	5, 285
March	21	525	1. 50	787. 50	2, 794	19, 287	9, 435
April	20	524	1. 50	786. 00	2, 937	20, 143	10, 547
May	20	544	1. 50	816. 00	3, 062	20, 299	16, 603
June	20	505	1. 50	757. 50	2, 315	17, 912	11, 552
Total		6, 040		9, 060. 00	28, 635	217, 000	149, 501

SPRINKLING UNIMPROVED STREETS AND AVENUES.

During the past year about 14 miles of unpaved streets and avenues were sprinkled daily for 132½ days, at a cost of \$3,150.27. During the previous year about 10 miles of streets and avenues were sprinkled daily for 114 days, at a cost of \$2,485.76. The increase in expenditure for the past year was due to the additional number of days on which sprinkling was done, made necessary by the exceptionally dry summer.

Although we had the same number of sprinklers in use, we were enabled to increase the area sprinkled daily during the past year to 14 miles, as against 10 miles for the previous year, by going over the streets two and three times per day, instead of three and four times, as during the previous year.

There is greater room for improvement in the sprinkling of our unimproved streets than in any other class of work under the department, and we hope that our appropriation will be so increased as to

The following is a monthly summary of the number of days worked, the area cleared, cubic yards of débris removed, and cost of same:

Date.	Days.	Contract price.	Cost.	Area.	Débris.
				<i>Sq. yards.</i>	<i>Cu. yards.</i>
1901.					
July	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$64. 00	\$1, 564. 44	2, 123, 328	1, 205
August	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	64. 00	1, 580. 93	2, 248, 390	1, 342
September	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	64. 00	1, 425. 63	2, 175, 281	1, 258
October	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	64. 00	1, 718. 57	3, 989, 347	1, 960
November	23	64. 00	1, 476. 94	4, 032, 587	1, 669
December	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	64. 00	1, 132. 43	3, 772, 129	1, 224
1902.					
January	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	64. 00	1, 297. 25	3, 843, 672	1, 454
February	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	64. 00	89. 87	262, 795	69
March	22	64. 00	1, 407. 06	3, 478, 815	1, 943
April	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	64. 00	1, 574. 99	5, 143, 255	1, 898
May	26	64. 00	1, 654. 30	5, 417, 073	1, 932
June	19	64. 00	1, 234. 45	2, 265, 005	1, 333
	252		16, 156. 86	38, 751, 697	17, 287
			a 497. 73		
Total	252		16, 654. 59	38, 751, 697	17, 287

a Employment of extra labor, horses, and carts.

ALLEYS.

The work of cleaning the alleys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was performed under a contract with R. V. Rusk at 32 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents per 1,000 square yards.

The alleys are cleaned once a week, schedules for each day having been prepared at the beginning of the year. The daily area cleaned during the past year was 150,000 square yards, or a total area for the year of 37,290,597 square yards at a cost of \$12,259.29, being an increase in expenditure of but \$17.51. During the previous year we cleaned 145,000 square yards per day, or a total of 37,237,212 square yards for the year at a cost of \$12,241.79.

The work of cleaning the alleys during the past year has been lighter than during previous years, for the reason that prior to the collection of ashes and miscellaneous refuse by the city such material found its way into the alleys from adjacent premises, thus making it a difficult task to keep them in a sanitary condition. To a certain extent these conditions still exist, and will continue as long as ashes and refuse from business places are hauled by private parties.

The following is a monthly summary of the number of days worked, the area cleaned, cubic yards of débris removed, and cost of same:

Date.	Days.	Cost.	Area.	Débris.
			<i>Sq. yards.</i>	<i>Cu. yards.</i>
1901.				
July	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1, 207. 72	3, 673, 787	656
August	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	1, 212. 74	3, 688, 894	651
September	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	1, 034. 44	3, 146, 613	549
October	27	1, 310. 83	3, 987, 326	715
November	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	1, 154. 02	3, 510, 353	638
December	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	798. 99	2, 430, 437	405
1902.				
January	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	1, 003. 61	3, 052, 867	510
February	1	52. 06	158, 369	48
March	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1, 093. 79	3, 327, 074	839
April	24	1, 183. 04	3, 598, 224	606
May	26	1, 274. 23	3, 876, 048	621
June	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	933. 82	2, 840, 605	480
Total	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	12, 259. 29	37, 290, 597	6, 718

PUBLIC DUMPS.

We have under the jurisdiction of this department 20 public dumps, located at various points on the outskirts of the city. Each dump is in charge of an employee of the department, whose duties are to see that offensive or combustible material is not placed thereon and that it is kept on a proper grade.

The 20 dumpmen are in charge of a foreman, whose duty it is to visit each dump daily. He sees that the dumps are properly kept, reports the time of the dumpmen, the number of loads of refuse, including street cleanings, deposited daily, and the general condition of the dumps to this office.

During the past year there were deposited on these dumps 28,635 loads of street cleanings, 217,000 loads of ashes, 149,501 loads of soil, making in all 395,136 loads of all kinds of material deposited on the dumps, being an increase over the previous year of 16,844 loads.

The total cost in connection with the dumps was \$9,060, as compared with \$7,672 for the previous year, the increase being due to the opening of three additional dumps, requiring the supervision of a like number of men.

The following monthly summary shows the number of men employed, the days worked, loads of refuse deposited, and cost of same:

Date.	Dumpmen.	Days.	Wages per day.	Cost.	Loads street cleaning.	Loads ashes.	Loads soil.
1901.							
July	19	485	\$1.50	\$727.50	1,821	15,895	8,752
August	18	490	1.50	735.00	2,984	16,486	18,946
September	19	455	1.50	682.50	2,005	15,287	17,801
October	20	496	1.50	744.00	3,516	17,387	15,066
November	20	498	1.50	747.00	3,068	18,775	10,413
December	19	499	1.50	748.50	1,794	19,083	10,832
1902.							
January	22	535	1.50	802.50	2,090	19,759	14,219
February	20	484	1.50	726.00	249	16,687	5,285
March	21	525	1.50	787.50	2,794	19,287	9,435
April	20	524	1.50	786.00	2,937	20,143	10,547
May	20	544	1.50	816.00	3,062	20,299	16,603
June	20	505	1.50	757.50	2,315	17,912	11,552
Total		6,040		9,060.00	28,635	217,000	149,501

SPRINKLING UNIMPROVED STREETS AND AVENUES.

During the past year about 14 miles of unpaved streets and avenues were sprinkled daily for 132½ days, at a cost of \$3,150.27. During the previous year about 10 miles of streets and avenues were sprinkled daily for 114 days, at a cost of \$2,485.76. The increase in expenditure for the past year was due to the additional number of days on which sprinkling was done, made necessary by the exceptionally dry summer.

Although we had the same number of sprinklers in use, we were enabled to increase the area sprinkled daily during the past year to 14 miles, as against 10 miles for the previous year, by going over the streets two and three times per day, instead of three and four times, as during the previous year.

There is greater room for improvement in the sprinkling of our unimproved streets than in any other class of work under the department, and we hope that our appropriation will be so increased as to

enable us to sprinkle all the unimproved streets and avenues in the city during the summer months.

The following is a monthly summary of the number of sprinklers used, days worked, and cost of operation:

Date.	One-horse sprinklers, at \$2.50 per day.	Two-horse sprinklers, at \$4.75 per day.	Days.	Cost.
1901.				
July	3	4	20 ¹ / ₂	\$536.25
August.....	3	4	15 ¹ / ₂	414.38
September.....	3	4	14 ¹ / ₂	385.88
October.....	3	4	13 ¹ / ₂	305.50
November.....	3	1	15 ¹ / ₂	183.88
December.....	Nil.			
1902.				
January.....	Nil.			
February.....	Nil.			
March.....	1	0	4	10.00
April.....	3	4	13	345.75
May.....	3	4	19 ¹ / ₂	496.25
June.....	4	4	16	472.38
Total			132 ¹ / ₂	3,150.27

SNOW AND ICE WORK.

The appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, provided \$1,000 for the removal of snow and ice, which amount was exhausted after the first snowstorm of the season. A deficiency estimate of \$5,000 was submitted for the removal of snow and ice from streets as well as cross walks and gutters. This sum was granted, but with the restriction that it be used for clearing snow and ice from the cross walks and gutters only, with the result that after subsequent snowstorms piles of snow and ice were allowed to remain on the streets until disposed of by the elements. This state of affairs brought forth numerous complaints from business men and the citizens generally.

During the year the expenditure for removing snow and ice from the cross walks and gutters throughout the city amounted to \$4,832.06, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,167.94.

The following is a statement of expenditure for snow and ice work:

Amount of appropriation	\$6,000.00
December, 1901, purchase of scrapers and shovels.....	\$238.00
January, 1902, hire of horses and carts.....	123.75
January, 1902, pay rolls for cleaning snow	3,001.77
February, 1902, hire of horses and carts.....	123.75
February, 1902, pay rolls for cleaning snow	1,200.25
	<u>4,832.06</u>
Unexpended balance	1,167.94

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Hire of 130 hand-sweeping machines at \$6.25 per month	\$9,556.25
Rent of storage rooms	272.00
Repair of wagons.....	438.05
Purchase of 3 horses.....	450.00
Purchase of 1 wagon.....	135.00
Repair of bicycles	106.36
Livery of inspectors' horses	2,440.67
Purchase of 15 bag carriers.....	270.00
Miscellaneous expenses	904.46
Total	<u>14,572.79</u>

In the miscellaneous expenses, amounting to \$904.46, is included the cost of all office furniture, telephones, street-car tickets, brooms for use of hack stands, blank books and forms, livery of superintendent's horse, ice for cooler, tools for dumpmen, and supplies for repair shop.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

GARBAGE.

The contract rate for the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, is \$51,600, with provisions that extra compensation be allowed the company for extra service, that a deduction of 50 cents per ton for every ton in excess of 20,000 tons collected during the year be made from the amount due the company at the end of the fiscal year, and that for all failures on the part of the company to render proper service fines may be imposed.

The total amount of garbage collected during the year was 30,299 tons, or 10,299 tons on which deduction was made at the rate of 50 cents per ton. From this source, therefore, the District realized \$5,149.50, and fines amounting to \$537 were imposed during the year, thus making a total of \$5,686.50 deducted from the contract rate. The balance of \$46,069.50, which includes \$156 allowance for extra services, was the sum paid to the contractor for the year's work.

The cost of collection for the year ended June 30, 1900, was \$57,000. This was the contract price under the former contract, and, as will be seen by the above statement, the cost to the District under the present system is \$10,939 less. The service is also much better, as where formerly weekly collections were given they are now made semi-weekly, and in sections where they were then twice weekly, triweekly collections are required.

In August, 1901, the contractors for the collection and disposal of garbage complained that householders were mixing tin cans, broken crockery, glassware, etc., with the garbage, and requested that steps be taken to separate refuse in accordance with the terms of their contract, as the machinery at their plant was being injured by such foreign matter. The following notice was thereupon issued in card form and distributed throughout the District:

The regulations governing the collection of city refuse provide for its separation into three classes, viz, garbage, ashes, and miscellaneous refuse.

The necessity for a proper separation is due to the fact that the material is collected under three different contracts and disposed of at different points and in different ways.

The regulations have been violated by housekeepers mixing the refuse.

Contractors under the terms of their respective contracts may refuse to remove mixed refuse.

Therefore householders must hereafter strictly comply with the regulations in order to receive proper service.

Put nothing but animal or vegetable matter in the garbage receptacles; put tin cans, broken crockery, glassware, and other material not combustible in the ash receptacles, and all combustible refuse in the miscellaneous refuse receptacles.

The collector of ashes will remove the miscellaneous refuse on the ash wagons, if in a separate receptacle.

Tin cans, broken crockery, glassware, and such material are injurious to the machinery at the garbage plant, and the contractors state that they will not in future take garbage containing anything other than animal or vegetable matter; and they can not be required to do so under the terms of their contract.

The following is a monthly summary of the number of tons of garbage collected and the amounts paid the contractor:

Date.	Garbage collected.		Cost.	Fish offal collected.	
	Tons.	Pounds.		Tons.	Pounds.
1901.					
July	2,725	1,217	\$5,757.02	-----	-----
August	4,149	1,769	5,757.02	-----	-----
September	3,579	1,720	5,330.59	-----	-----
October	2,843	469	5,757.02	-----	-----
November	2,179	1,058	2,771.90	-----	-----
December	2,221	815	426.45	-----	-----
1902.					
January	2,024	107	4,300.00	-----	-----
February	1,694	897	4,300.00	-----	-----
March	2,198	1,290	4,300.00	-----	-----
April	2,111	1,398	4,300.00	221	1,250
May	2,376	1,880	2,000.00	74	530
June	2,194	444	913.50	1	1,950
			α 156.00	-----	-----
Total	30,299	1,064	46,069.50	297	1,730

α Amount allowed for extra services.

Rebate to District on 10,299 tons at 50 cents per ton	\$5,149.50
Fines imposed	537.00
Total deducted	5,686.50

It will be observed by the foregoing that only \$426.45 were paid to the company for December, 1901. This was due to a change in the method of payment, which, previous to January, 1902, was based on the number of collections per month, and subsequent to that time equal monthly payments were made. The small amounts paid in May and June, 1902, resulted from the deduction of rebate and fines.

DEAD ANIMALS.

The dead animals are collected under the same contract as garbage, at the contract price of \$51,600 for both.

During the past year there were collected 669 horses, 25 mules, 58 cows, 17 goats, 3,519 dogs, 4,016 cats, 96 rabbits, 660 rats, 486 poultry, and 142 miscellaneous, or a total of 9,688 animals of all kinds, as against 689 horses, 28 mules, 38 cows, 25 goats, 3,302 dogs, 3,402 cats, 80 rabbits, 522 rats, 417 poultry, and 133 miscellaneous, or a total of 8,636 for the previous year, being an increase in the number collected of 1,052.

The following is a monthly summary, according to classification, of the dead animals collected during the past year:

List of dead animals collected during fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Month.	Horses.	Mules.	Cows.	Goats.	Dogs.	Cats.	Rabbits.	Rats.	Poultry.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1901.											
July	98	3	3	1	498	1,010	34	86	59	21	1,813
August	80	2	2	-----	517	770	10	53	36	15	1,485
September	77	4	1	3	327	277	8	71	22	7	797
October	58	4	4	1	227	143	2	39	33	7	518
November	55	2	4	1	175	107	3	30	16	10	403
December	58	4	3	4	168	149	4	18	27	6	441
1902.											
January	50	2	3	-----	172	142	3	27	40	5	444
February	37	-----	4	2	143	115	5	34	31	10	381
March	55	2	2	1	290	348	4	27	47	13	789
April	33	-----	14	2	294	266	9	94	66	8	786
May	36	1	8	2	350	311	7	71	68	23	877
June	32	1	10	-----	358	378	7	110	41	17	954
Total	669	25	58	17	3,519	4,016	96	660	486	142	9,688

The methods of collection and disposal were fully gone into in my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

ASHES.

The contract for the collection and disposal of ashes provides for removal of same once per week from private residences only, at an annual cost of \$29,979.

During the past year 67,332 cubic yards of ashes were collected at the contract price, less \$75 for fines imposed, as against 57,069 cubic yards the year previous, being an increase of 10,236 cubic yards. The increase was due in part to the natural growth of the city, and also to the fact that a greater number of householders took advantage of the service, who had employed private collectors the previous year.

There was a marked improvement in the service during the past year, as shown by the increased collections and the very few complaints received, the contractor being at fault in only 75 cases.

During the past year the department has received numerous petitions and requests for collections from business places, such as hotels, apartment houses, flats, etc. It was impossible, however, to meet the wishes of the petitioners, as the appropriation provided for service from private residences only.

The following is a monthly summary of the number of cubic yards of ashes collected and the cost of same:

Date.	Cubic yards.	Cost.	Date.	Cubic yards.	Cost.
1901.			1902.		
July	3,312	\$2,498.25	February	6,540	2,498.25
August	3,428	2,498.25	March	6,820	2,498.25
September	3,581	2,498.25	April	5,740	2,498.25
October	6,700	2,498.25	May	4,636	2,498.25
November	7,188	2,498.25	June	3,468	2,423.25
December	8,168	2,498.25			* 75.00
1902.			Total	67,332	29,979.00
January	7,248	2,498.25			

* Amount of fines deducted.

MISCELLANEOUS REFUSE.

The contract for the collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse provides for one collection per week from private residences only, and the work is performed by the same contractor who removes the ashes, at an annual cost of \$8,000.

During the past year there were collected 122,651 bags of paper and 33,397 loads of trash, as against 58,872 bags of paper and 17,276 loads of trash for the previous year, being an increase of more than double the quantity collected.

This class of material is all hauled to the crematory at the foot of South Capitol street, and there disposed of by combustion process.

The present system, so far as it extends, is greatly superior to the old method of private collection, as under the latter the refuse was placed on vacant lots, in alleys, and on the dumps, where it became a serious nuisance and a menace to health.

The following is a monthly summary of the refuse collected, and cost of same:

Date.	Bags paper.	Loads trash.	Cost.
1901.			
July	8,601	2,289	\$666.67
August	6,709	2,324	666.66
September	6,355	2,028	666.67
October	10,830	2,789	666.67
November	10,071	2,644	666.67
December	8,452	2,856	666.66
1902.			
January	9,568	2,969	666.67
February	8,221	2,294	666.66
March	11,497	2,972	666.67
April	12,310	3,148	666.67
May	14,882	3,470	666.67
June	15,155	3,614	666.66
Total	122,651	33,397	8,000.00

NIGHT SOIL.

The contract price for the collection and disposal of night soil is \$17,000 per annum.

A marked improvement is shown in this class of work. The total number of barrels removed during the past year was 20,781, as against 14,447 the year previous, an increase of 6,333 barrels.

This material is pumped into air-tight receptacles made especially for the purpose, and taken to the wharf, whence it is transported down the river and buried on land outside the District of Columbia.

The following is the monthly summary of the number of barrels collected, and cost of same:

Date.	Barrels.	Cost.	Date.	Barrels.	Cost.
1901.			1902.		
July	1,692	\$1,416.67	January	1,503	\$1,416.67
August	2,276	1,416.67	February	1,127	1,416.66
September	2,210	1,416.66	March	1,286	1,416.67
October	2,315	1,416.67	April	1,527	1,416.66
November	1,513	1,416.66	May	1,811	1,416.67
December	1,432	1,416.67	June	1,589	1,413.67
					a3.00
			Total	20,781	17,000.00

^a Amount deducted for fines.

Incidental expenses.

Hire of 2 horses and buggies	\$400.00
Purchase bicycles	430.00
Printing	85.00
Miscellaneous expenses	144.12
Total	1,059.12

The miscellaneous expenses of \$144.12 includes repairs to bicycles, purchase of record books, stationery, etc.

SALARIES.

Statement of amount paid to employees of the department, annual and per diem, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

STREET CLEANING.

Superintendent	\$2,500.00
Assistant superintendent	1,600.00
Clerk	1,000.00
Chief inspector	1,200.00
Three inspectors, at \$1,200 each	3,600.00
Ten inspectors, at \$1,100 each	11,000.00
Three assistant inspectors, at \$900 each	2,700.00
Foreman of public dumps	900.00
Messenger and driver	600.00
 Total annual salaries	 25,100.00
Stable boss, at \$2 per diem	730.00
Foreman at property yard, at \$2 per diem	626.00
Two laborers at District building, at \$1.50 per diem	909.50
 Total per diem salaries	 2,265.50
 Total salaries street cleaning	 27,365.50

CITY REFUSE.

Chief clerk, at \$4 per diem	1,344.00
Clerk, at \$4 per diem	1,306.00
Six inspectors, at \$4 per diem each	7,368.00
Weighmaster, at \$3 per diem	964.50
Assistant weighmaster, at \$2 per diem	718.00
Inspector at crematory, at \$3 per diem	939.00
 Total salaries city refuse	 12,639.50

RECAPITULATION.

Statement of expenditures of the various branches of the service under the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

STREET CLEANING.

Total appropriation	\$206,348.00
Hand cleaning	\$79,704.46
Machine cleaning	37,355.08
Unimproved street cleaning	16,654.59
Alley cleaning	12,259.29
Public dumps	9,060.00
Sprinkling unimproved streets	3,150.27
Snow and ice work	4,832.06
Incidental expenses	14,572.79
Salaries	27,365.00
 Total expenditure	 204,954.04
 Unexpended balance, including \$1,167.94 snow and ice appropriation	 1,393.96

CITY REFUSE.

Total appropriation.....	\$115,000.00
Collection of garbage and animals.....	\$46,069.50
Collection of ashes.....	29,904.00
Collection of miscellaneous refuse.....	8,000.00
Collection of night soil.....	16,997.00
Incidental expenses.....	1,059.12
Salaries.....	12,639.50
<hr/>	
Total expenditure city refuse.....	114,669.12
<hr/>	
Unexpended balance.....	330.88
<hr/>	
Total appropriations for department.....	321,348.00
Total expenditures.....	319,623.16
<hr/>	
Unexpended balance.....	1,724.84

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1904.

STREET CLEANING.

For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, alleys, and suburban streets, including purchase, maintenance, and livery of horses, purchase, maintenance, and repair of wagons and harness, and necessary incidental expenses, and work done under existing contracts, as well as hand work done under the immediate direction of the Commissioners without contract.....	\$205,000
For flushing streets at night during hot summer months.....	20,000
For cleaning snow and ice from streets, cross walks, and gutters.....	5,000
<hr/>	
Total street cleaning.....	230,000

CITY REFUSE.

For collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals; miscellaneous refuse and ashes from private residences in the city of Washington and more densely populated suburbs; for collection and disposal of night soil in the District of Columbia, and for the payment of necessary inspection, livery of horses, and incidental expenses.....	^a 115,000
For the collection and disposal of ashes and miscellaneous refuse from hotels, apartment houses, markets, restaurants, and other business establishments, not otherwise provided for.....	35,000
<hr/>	
Total city refuse.....	150,000
For salaries.....	43,500
<hr/>	
Total estimated appropriation.....	423,500

^aCity refuse appropriation may be reduced \$12,800 if per diem employees are placed on annual salary list.

SALARIES.

Present incumbent.	Office or other object of appropriation.	Appropriated 1903.	Estimated 1904.
W. Stutler	Superintendent	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
Geo. W. Mercer	Assistant superintendent	1,600.00	1,800.00
John T. Twohey	Chief clerk	{p. d. 4.50	1,600.00
C. C. Brown	Chief inspector	{1,642.50	
F. E. Edgington	Clerk	{1,200.00	1,400.00
H. C. Horne	do	{1,252.00	
A. H. S. Davis	Inspector	1,000.00	1,200.00
Webster Beymer	do	1,200.00	1,200.00
E. E. Barnes	do	1,200.00	1,200.00
Robt. E. Doyle	do	1,200.00	1,200.00
D. G. Proctor	do	1,100.00	1,200.00
Wm. E. Dubant	do	1,100.00	1,200.00
Geo. H. Gaddis	do	1,100.00	1,200.00
Amos H. Pruitt	do	1,100.00	1,200.00
Alex. Weir	do	1,100.00	1,200.00
Elbert Clagett	do	1,100.00	1,200.00
J. I. Barrick	do	1,100.00	1,200.00
F. F. Klokow	do	1,100.00	1,200.00
J. H. O'Donnell	do	1,100.00	1,200.00
John W. Ladd	do	900.00	1,200.00
J. H. Bell	do	900.00	1,200.00
J. A. Boock	do	900.00	1,200.00
W. E. Owens	Foreman public dumps	900.00	1,200.00
J. E. Kitzmiller	Inspector	{p. d. 4.00	1,200.00
G. W. Harbaugh	do	{1,252.00	
H. C. Given	do	{p. d. 4.00	1,200.00
W. E. G. Penny	do	{1,252.00	
B. W. Connelly	do	{p. d. 4.00	1,200.00
John Allnutt	do	{1,252.00	
Geo. W. Dutton	do	{p. d. 3.00	900.00
C. N. Phelps	Weighmaster	{939.00	
Archie Holt	Repair man	{p. d. 3.00	900.00
W. W. Dent	Assistant weighmaster	{939.00	
G. J. Willis	Stable boss	{p. d. 2.50	900.00
A. H. Ferguson	Foreman property yard	{782.50	
O. N. Butler	Messenger and driver	{p. d. 2.50	900.00
		{782.50	
		600.00	700.00
Total estimated salaries		40,957.00	43,500.00

The following is a statement showing in detail the number of persons other than day laborers who were employed on regular and continuous work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, under authority of and paid out of general appropriations for that year:

Nature of employment.	Appropriation paid from —	Rate of pay per day.	Number employed.	Length of service.	Total paid.
				<i>Days.</i>	
Chief clerk	City refuse	\$4.00	1	336	\$1,344.00
Clerk	do	4.00	1	326 ¹ / ₂	1,306.00
Inspectors	do	4.00	6	307	7,368.00
Weighmaster	do	3.00	1	321 ¹ / ₂	964.50
Assistant weighmaster	do	2.00	1	359	718.00
Inspector at crematory	do	3.00	1	313	939.00
Stable boss	Street cleaning	2.00	1	365	730.00
Foreman property yard	do	2.00	1	313	626.00
Total			13		13,995.50

EXPLANATION OF ESTIMATES.

The current appropriation for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, alleys, and suburban streets is \$190,000. Of this sum \$15,000 was granted to enable us to increase the pay of the street laborers from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day, for which the department and the laborers are very thankful.

The amount recommended for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is \$205,000, an increase of \$15,000.

The demands on the street-cleaning department increase with the growth of the city. An increase in population means the building of houses, the extension and paving of streets and alleys, and also an increased accumulation of refuse. To meet the new conditions and to keep pace with the growth of the city calls for additional expenditure of public funds commensurate with the degree of cleanliness to be attained.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, there were added to the schedules about 100,000 square yards of newly paved streets and 40,000 square yards of alleys; also an unusual increase in the area of newly graded, unpaved streets. A corresponding area has been added so far during the current year, making the growth of the city in this respect at least 8 per cent yearly. Hence the estimated increase of \$15,000 for this class of work.

FLUSHING.

An estimate of \$20,000 for flushing streets was submitted last year, and the same is renewed, the object being to provide for a thorough cleansing of the streets at night during the heated period, when we have but little or no rain.

By flushing, the street surface is washed and cleansed as no sweeper can do it. The flushing should be done twice each week, especially in hot weather, when a sticky substance exudes from the asphalt pavements, to which disease germs adhere. The pavements also become slippery in wet and foggy weather, and in dry weather fine dust accumulates, which can only be removed by water.

SNOW AND ICE.

An increase of \$4,000 is estimated for snow and ice work, for the reason that, with the exception of one year, the \$1,000 heretofore appropriated has never been sufficient to do the work. This state of affairs was well illustrated last winter, when, as the regular appropriation of \$1,000 was spent on the first snowstorm, it became necessary to ask for a further appropriation of \$5,000 to enable us to cope with subsequent falls of snow.

In order that we may be prepared to meet any emergency which may occur in the future, we should have for this work an appropriation of at least \$5,000, same to be made available exclusively for the removal of snow and ice from streets, cross walks, and gutters.

CITY REFUSE.

For the collection and disposal of city refuse, as per contracts entered into, no increase is asked, the current appropriation being \$115,000. This amount may, however, be reduced by \$12,800 if the per diem employees at present paid out of this appropriation are transferred to the annual salary list, as elsewhere recommended.

COLLECTION OF ASHES AND REFUSE FROM BUSINESS PLACES, ETC.

The appropriation for the collection and disposal of ashes and miscellaneous refuse was so small that we could only enter into a contract for a weekly service from private residences, whereas collection should be made from all business places as well as private residences.

The estimate of \$35,000 submitted is to provide a weekly collection service of ashes and miscellaneous refuse from hotels, restaurants, flats, apartment houses, markets, and all other business places not otherwise provided for.

Since the inauguration of the system of collecting this material from private residences there has been no end to the petitions and demands for an extension of the service to business establishments.

In the absence of funds to extend the service, as desired, the ashes and refuse have been removed from business places by private parties, and the work is done without proper supervision, thus causing numerous complaints of the reckless manner in which the material is collected and hauled through the streets. Furthermore, the material is not separated, and the mixture, which includes paper and other combustible waste that should be taken to the crematory, is placed on dumps and on vacant lots, and becomes a serious nuisance by being blown over the streets and burned on the dumps.

Until, therefore, all the ashes and miscellaneous refuse are collected and disposed of under one supervision, the service to that extent will be defective, and it is hoped that we will receive such legislation and appropriation as will enable us to overcome the present difficulty.

SALARIES.

In the estimate submitted for salaries I have asked for no new places, but only a proper classification and readjustment in accordance with the work performed, and that the per diem employees be transferred to the annual salary list.

As shown by the foregoing table of estimates, there are at present 22 employees in the department on the annual salary list and 14 on the per diem list, 11 of the latter being paid out of the appropriation for the collection and disposal of city refuse, and the other 3 from that for street cleaning.

Slight increases are asked for some of the per annum employees, and a decrease in the salaries of the per diem men.

The inspectors on the street cleaning annual list are paid from \$900 to \$1,200 for supervising the cleaning of streets, and as their duties are identical in character it would be only just that they be paid uniform compensation. The 11 employees on city refuse work are now paid salaries greater than those estimated for them on the annual salary list.

The present salaries, both per annum and per diem, exclusive of laborers, amount to \$40,957, and under the proposed readjustment and proper classification they would amount to \$43,500, an increase of but \$2,543. To offset the transfer of the per diem employees to the annual salary list the appropriation for the collection and disposal of city refuse may be reduced by \$12,800, which is the amount that would be paid annually to the men now on the per diem list.

The proposed change would be an equitable adjustment of salaries in accordance with the duties performed by the various employees of the department, and would add to the efficiency of the service.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

SNOW AND ICE.

The act approved March 2, 1897, for the removal of snow and ice from cross walks and gutters should be amended so as to include the cleaning of sidewalks where owners or tenants fail to do so.

The present method is a source of great annoyance, as at least one-fourth of the owners of lots, either vacant or improved, do not remove the snow from the sidewalks in front of same.

If the act were amended to include the cleaning of sidewalks and a sufficient appropriation made for the performance of the work, the hand-cleaning force could, in the event of a fall of snow, be transferred from the regular street-cleaning work to snow and ice work, and in a short time the sidewalks, crossings, and gutters could be cleared of snow.

In order that we might be prepared to meet any emergency, we should have for this work an appropriation of at least \$20,000, which amount, or such part of it as might be found necessary, should be available only for this purpose.

In closing this, my fifth annual report, I wish to record my thanks to all of the employees of the department for the faithful and intelligent support they have rendered me at all times.

Very respectfully,

WARNER STUTLER,
Superintendent Street-cleaning Department.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF LUMBER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report as inspector and measurer of lumber for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, as follows:

Merchantable lumber.....	feet B. M..	4, 952, 478
Condemned lumber.....	do.....	112, 705
Total.....		5, 065, 183
Gross fees.....		\$1, 632. 77
Expenses.....		543. 29
Net fees.....		1, 089. 48

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. T. BALLARD.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 30, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report for the amount of lumber measured by me for the year ending June 30, 1902, and a statement of receipts and expenditures during said period:

Merchantable lumber.....	feet B. M..	2, 533, 612
Condemned lumber.....	do.....	91, 899
Fees.....		\$787. 65
Expenses.....		\$262. 55
Net fees.....		\$525. 10

Respectfully,

GEO. Z. COLISON.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 6, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report having inspected and measured for the year ended June 30, 1902:

Merchantable lumber.....	feet B. M..	1, 025, 453
Condemned lumber.....	do.....	8, 880
Total.....		1, 034, 333
Fees (at 30 cents per M).....		\$310. 29
Expenses.....		\$103. 43
Net fees.....		\$206. 86

EDW. J. DAW, *Inspector.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit a report of my official doings as inspector and measurer of lumber during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

Merchantable lumber.....	feet B. M..	6,370,313
Condemned lumber.....	do.....	208,302
Fees collected.....		\$1,977.79
Expense.....		\$658.49
Net fees		<u>\$1,319.30</u>

R. T. RAGAN. *Inspector.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF WOOD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 21, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I most respectfully report that I have inspected and measured in the Potomac district for the year ending June 30, 1902, 14,432½ cords of wood at 9 cents per cord, \$1,298.92; expenses, \$360.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. O'MEARA,
Inspector and Measurer, Potomac District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1902.*

DEAR SIRS: I have the honor to inform you that I have inspected and measured, in the Rock Creek district, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, 7,387½ cords of wood, the fees of the office for the fiscal year amounting to \$664.07.

Total expenses for the year, nothing.

The present method of inspecting and measuring wood seems to meet with satisfaction, and I have, therefore, no suggestions to make as to any change therein.

Respectfully,

WM. O. ORNDORFF,
Inspector and Measurer of Wood, Rock Creek District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit a report of my official doings as inspector and measurer of wood during the fiscal year of 1901 and 1902, including a statement of my receipts and expenditures on that account during said period.

The number of cords of wood inspected and measured by me during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, were 7,018½, for which I received an inspection fee of 9 cents per cord, making the total fees received \$631.63. The expenses connected with the same were \$5.55, leaving a net balance of \$626.08.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. P. MEEDS,
Inspector and Measurer of Wood, Anacostia District.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia herewith presents its fifth annual report, with recommendation and comments, for which it asks your careful consideration.

The board of medical supervisors, in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1896, held eleven meetings during the year. After examination of 57 candidates it granted 45 licenses. In addition to these it granted licenses to 8 practitioners by virtue of their registration at the health office prior to the passage of the law under which we are now working. The board also granted during the year licenses to 3 applicants to practice midwifery. You will find appended tabulated statements of the work of the board that gives the names of the colleges and universities whose graduates have applied for the privilege of practicing medicine in the District of Columbia.

After six years' experience the board feels competent to judge of the effect of the law, and is unanimous in the opinion that its passage was necessary and that its effects have been salutary. There is no longer effort on the part of the traveling charlatan to prey upon our citizens, and but little danger to be feared that contagious and infectious disease can gain a foothold in our midst because of the incompetency of our practitioners of medicine, and in the near future the board hopes that it may, by cooperation with the judicial and police departments of the District government, rid the city of the few remaining examples of perverted professional skill and honesty.

The board finds a marked improvement in the examination papers presented, which shows a higher standard of education on the part of the applicants, and, what is equally as important, the teaching of the schools represented by the applicants to be more thorough, and that our medical institutions are fully alive to the advance of science in every branch that bears upon the practice of medicine, not only as individuals are affected, but also as it relates to the welfare of the community.

The citizens are to be congratulated upon the harmony which exists between its examining boards, there not being any unfavorable criticism on the part of any one board against the others—all agreeing upon the standard fixed by the board of medical supervisors, which standard is as high, as far as professional knowledge is concerned, as that required by any examining board in the country, and which can not at present be raised.

The apparent difference between our standard and that of other boards depends upon the preliminary education required for matriculation in medical colleges, and we would suggest, through you, to the several colleges in the District of Columbia that they agree on a basis of preliminary requirements that will better enable us to establish

reciprocal relations with States which have such requirements formally prescribed. We do not believe that this will work any hardship to the students, and will carry out the original purpose of the present law, which was to place the capital city of the country in the lead of the cities of the land offering the best form of municipal government, sanitary requirements, and educational methods.

The board has received four applications for licenses under privileges granted by other boards, which they were obliged to refuse because of the lack of uniformity of the laws and requirements of such boards.

Under date of August 6 the board, through its president, asked the Commissioners to embody in their estimates for the coming year an appropriation of \$1,800 for compensation of the members of the examining boards, believing that because of the arduous labor required and the magnificent results secured the District can not longer with justice to itself accept the services of the professional men constituting these boards without compensation.

The boards of medical examiners have held 18 meetings. Each one of these meetings represented considerable sacrifice of time and the exercise of the most conscientious and careful consideration of questions prepared by representatives of the several schools and the papers offered by the 57 candidates. The benefits secured were entirely to the citizens of the District, and not to the members of the boards nor to the medical profession, which has voluntarily submitted to the requirements of the law and for which they are alone responsible, their motive being to protect the citizens from all dangers of credulity and ignorance which seem to be a part of human nature. There is no other body of men working under a law which exacts so much without compensation. Therefore we feel no hesitation in making the recommendation. The amounts received under the existing laws from fees represent no adequate return for services rendered, and the fee system has long been considered as bad in its results upon both the municipal government and the individuals participating therein.

Members of the medical examining boards have received an annual average since the law went into operation of \$33.94. The members of the homeopathic examining board, \$1.83. The members of the eclectic board have up to this time received nothing. The lay members of the board of supervisors, \$20.83.

The board again desires to acknowledge its obligations to the University of Georgetown for the use of the room in the law school building in which its examinations are held, and fully appreciates the courtesy extended.

In closing I would again call attention to the conscientious and harmonious work of the several boards of medical examiners, and express the appreciation of the board of medical supervisors for the uniform courtesy and consideration shown to the members by the honorable Board of Commissioners.

Most respectfully,

J. B. GREGG CUSTIS, M. D.,
President.

The BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

612 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of work done by boards of medical examiners and by examiners in midwifery during the year ended June 30, 1902.

Name of board.	Applicants.			
	Passed.	Failed.	Withdrew.	Total.
Board of medical examiners.....	43	10	1	54
Board of homeopathic medical examiners.....	2	1		3
Total.....	45	11	1	57
Examiners in midwifery.....	3			3

Statement of results of examinations of applicants for licenses to practice medicine during year ended June 30, 1902.

College of graduation.	Passed.	Failed.	Withdrew.	Total.
Baltimore Medical College	2			2
Cleveland Medical College (Homeopathic).....		1		1
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore	2			2
Columbian University	13			13
Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.....	1			1
Howard University	1			1
Jefferson Medical College.....	3			3
Johns Hopkins University	2			2
National University ^a	7	5	1	13
Northwestern University Medical School	1			1
Rush Medical College	1			1
Southern Homeopathic Medical College.....	1			1
Starling Medical College.....	1			1
University of Georgetown.....	7			7
University of the South ^b		5		5
University of Virginia	3			3
Total.....	45	11	1	57

^a One candidate passed on third examination; one failed on third examination; one withdrew while undergoing second examination. One who passed had previously failed as a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

^b One applicant failed twice and one three times.

Statement of work done by the board of medical supervisors during the year ended June 30, 1902.

Purpose of application.	Applications on hand July 1, 1901.	Applications received during year.	Total.	Licenses issued.	Licenses refused.	Applications withdrawn.	Applications on hand June 30, 1902.	Total.
For license to practice medicine:								
Series A.—By virtue of registration at health department.....	1	7	8	8				8
Series B.—By virtue of State licenses		4	4		3		1	4
Series C.—Through examination.....	28	60	88	45	12	3	28	88
Total.....	29	71	100	53	15	3	29	100
For license to practice midwifery:								
Series A.—By virtue of registration at health department.....	1		1	1				1
Series C.—Through examination	2	1	3	3				3
Total.....	3	1	4	4				4

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 30, 1902.*

SIR: Complying with your official order of July 3 last, I submit with this a report of the transactions of the Department of Insurance of the District of Columbia for the six months ending June 30, 1902.

This department was created by Congress March 3, 1901, to take effect January 1, 1902.

Before commencing business it has been the custom of most of the States, I believe, in creating independent insurance departments, to allow from three to six months to prepare license registers, necessary documents, etc., upon which insurance companies may qualify. No provision of this kind was made in establishing this department; therefore, all of January and part of February last were devoted to this work by myself and the then only clerk of the department.

The law not being clear, or well understood at least, I found it necessary before sending out the qualifying documents to issue ruling designated as "No. 1," bearing upon licenses, which I quote:

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Ruling No. 1, In re licenses.

HON. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,

President Board of Commissioners District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

SIR: It being the duty of the superintendent of insurance to interpret and apply the Code of Law of the District of Columbia, in effect January 1, 1902, relating to insurance companies and insurance agents, I, therefore, concurring in the opinion of the city solicitor, beg leave to submit to you for your approval the following ruling on sections 646, 654, and 655 in regard to licenses, viz:

First. Section 646 of the Code, so far as it refers to licenses, relates to the insurance company itself.

Second. Sections 654 and 655 refer to agents and not to companies, unless acting as agent.

Under this ruling the distinguishing features in respect to companies, agents, licenses, and fees to be paid are as follows:

(1) ALL COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

For filing charter and other qualifying documents, together with issuing license to company, such license authorizing the company to issue only its own policies, \$10.

(2) LOCAL AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Each insurance company, local or foreign, desiring to act as agent for the purpose of receiving business from another company or from agents or representatives of any other company, is required to procure a "general insurance license." Fee to be paid by the company, \$50.

(3) FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Must be licensed under section 646 before they can in any way do business in the District of Columbia.

A foreign company issuing its own policy to a person in the District of Columbia is not required to be represented by a principal or policy writing agent. If such company desires, however, to do business in the District of Columbia by issuing policies there, then its representative must hold a "general insurance license." Fee to be paid by the agent, \$50.

(4) PRINCIPAL OR POLICY-WRITING AGENTS' LICENSE.

This "general insurance license" may be issued to a person, or a firm not exceeding two members, or an association, or to a corporation or secretary or assistant secretary of either of such bodies having such officers.

Under this form of license an unlimited number of companies may be represented by an agent; and power is granted to the licensee to appoint solicitors for each company he represents. A policy-writing agent may also act as broker. Fee to be paid by the agent, \$50.

(5) BROKERS' "GENERAL INSURANCE LICENSE."

This license carries with it all the privileges granted a principal or policy-writing agent, except that the licensee can not issue policies nor appoint solicitors. A broker represents no company, but places the business he controls wherever he elects, in companies that are licensed to do business in the District of Columbia. Fee to be paid by the broker, \$50.

(6) SOLICITOR'S LICENSE.

A solicitor must be employed in some capacity by a company or its principal agent. License privilege is limited to one company only, and the name of such company must be embodied in the license. Fee to be paid by the solicitor, \$5.

(7) INDUSTRIAL SOLICITOR'S LICENSE.

Limited to one company, and the name of such company must appear in the license. Fee to be paid by the solicitor, \$2.

Licenses for companies, agents, solicitors, and brokers now doing business in the District of Columbia will bear date as of January 1, 1902, and be in force until April 30, 1902; fees for which must be prepaid. Applications for annual licenses for the same must be applied for and prepaid during the month of March, 1902. Annual licenses take effect May 1, 1902.

All licenses are transferable by assignment, fee for each assignment being 25 cents. Respectfully submitted in duplicate.

THOMAS E. DRAKE,
Superintendent of Insurance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1902.*

Approved by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, February 4, 1902.

From January 1 to July 1, 224 insurance companies, associations, and fraternal orders applied for admission to do business in the District of Columbia. On July 1, 144 of these had been licensed for the preliminary term of four months, running from January 1 to May 1, which latter date is fixed by law as the anniversary of all licenses.

During this period preliminary licenses were issued as follows:

Principal agents.....	109
Solicitors:	
Ordinary	156
Industrial.....	80
Brokers.....	17

the fees for which amounted to \$2,877.33. Total expenses of the department during this period, including salaries and office furniture, were \$2,708.07. No taxes have as yet been collected. It is estimated that the receipts from these two sources for 1902 will amount to \$40,000 or \$50,000.

After applying for admission, but before licenses could be issued, two regular companies withdrew from the District, viz, the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Frankfort Marine Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Germany.

The United States branch of the Prussian National Insurance Company of Germany and the Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company notified the department, upon receipt of the qualifying documents, that they would not qualify.

The following assessment companies, associations, and fraternal orders have also withdrawn or gone out of business, viz, American Insurance Union, of Columbus, Ohio (withdrawn); Rechabite Endowment Association of the Independent Order of Rechabites of the District of Columbia (dissolved), and the Consolidated Life Insurance Company of West Virginia, which had its principal branch office in the District of Columbia (withdrawn).

This latter company was an adjunct to the Potomac Life Insurance Company of West Virginia, which, until December last, had its principal branch office in the District of Columbia. The Potomac Life Insurance Company withdrew from the District of Columbia at the time indicated, and on December 10, 1901, reinsured in the I. O. O. F. Mutual Life Insurance Society of Pennsylvania.

The following insurance companies have reorganized, viz:

The Home Plate Glass Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., with an authorized capital of \$10,000, \$1,000 being paid up; reorganized February 11, 1902, its original charter having expired by limitation.

The Colonial Fire Insurance Company of West Virginia, reorganized under the laws of the District of Columbia, March 20, 1902, with a paid-up capital of \$200,000.

The Equitable Industrial Insurance Company, of West Virginia, reorganized under the laws of the District of Columbia April 30, 1902, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. It incorporated anew under the name of the Equitable Industrial Life Insurance Company, of Washington, D. C.

An official examination of the National Life Insurance Company, United States of America, was commenced by this department June 2, 1902. This company was organized by special act of Congress July 25, 1868. For ten years or thereabouts it conducted its business from the District of Columbia. In 1878 its charter and capital stock, amounting to \$1,000,000, was purchased by Chicago parties, and its principal office was removed to that city. Until 1900 it did not work actively, the method adopted by the company being along the line of razing the business instead of building it up. During 1900 the charter and capital stock of the company again changed hands, and the company reentered the field for business. Being familiar with the history of this company, as soon as possible after I took office I notified its officers that I would subject it to a rigid detailed official examination at an early date. It was not convenient for the company to have the examination commence until June 1. Since then I have given my personal attention to the examination at intervals as often as I could conveniently leave the department. The examination is still pending, and may not be completed until after the middle of next November.

The following irresponsible fire-insurance companies were operating in the District of Columbia on January 1, 1902, when the Code of Law went into effect, viz: The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of

Wilmington, Del.: the Security Fire and Marine Assurance Company, of West Virginia, and the Mercantile Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of the District of Columbia.

Fully 100 complaints were made to the insurance department and the chief of police against the Commercial Fire Insurance Company, which led to the arrest of the agent, who forfeited his bail and left the District of Columbia.

The Security Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of West Virginia, claimed to have its principal office in the District of Columbia. This subjected it to local laws, and upon failure of the company to submit its annual statement and qualifying documents proceedings of ouster were brought against it, which are still pending.

The Mercantile Fire and Marine Insurance Company was chartered under the laws of the District of Columbia, but it has been conducting its business from Providence, R. I. It failed to submit to this department its 1901 annual statement and qualifying documents, on account of which it has violated its charter rights, and I have asked the United States authorities to take steps to revoke its charter.

There are 13 joint stock fire insurance companies chartered in the District of Columbia by special acts of Congress or under the general laws of the District of Columbia; 3 mutual fire insurance companies; 2 joint stock life insurance companies; 1 plate glass insurance company, and 10 assessment associations and fraternal orders. In my judgment all of the local life insurance companies, associations, and fraternal orders should be examined annually, and all the fire insurance companies triennially, or oftener, if deemed necessary.

Finding no provision in the law for establishing the solvency of regular life insurance companies, I found it necessary to issue "ruling No. 2," which I quote:

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Ruling No. 2, in re reserve on old-line life insurance.

Hon. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,

*President Board of Commissioners District of Columbia,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In the absence of any statutory provision in the Code of Law of the District of Columbia bearing upon the mortality table and rate of interest to be used for establishing reserve liabilities of life insurance companies; and in view of the official function vested in the superintendent of insurance, I beg leave to submit to you, the following ruling designated as "No. 2," for your approval, which is based upon the opinion of the city solicitor of the District of Columbia, viz:

First. The standard of reserve valuation on life insurance policies of all kinds must be based on the American experience table of mortality and 4 per cent interest.

Second. Reserve on all kinds of old-line life insurance policies, irrespective of plans or conditions of the policy contracts, must begin and be maintained during the existence of the policies, on the above standard, from the time of issuance of policies to their termination, whether the policies be issued on the regular-term plan, ordinary-life plan, or endowment plan, regardless of any stipulated provision in the applications respecting the right of companies to value policies the first year or subsequent years as preliminary-term insurance.

Respectfully submitted in triplicate.

THOMAS E. DRAKE,
Superintendent of Insurance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1902.

Approved by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia April 28, 1902.

The work of the department has been greatly handicapped for want of sufficient clerical help, and this accounts for being behind several months in the issuance of licenses to companies, agents, and solicitors. During the last session of Congress, however, a law was passed providing for one examiner for the department, and \$600 was appropriated for extra clerk hire. In addition to these provisions there should be a statistician and a stenographer, the duties of which are explained in the accompanying estimate of appropriations for the department during 1903 and 1904.

Respectfully submitted in quadruplicate.

THOS. E. DRAKE,
Superintendent of Insurance, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THEODORE W. NOYES, term expires 1904.
 CHARLES J. BELL, term expires 1904.
 RUFUS H. THAYER, term expires 1904.
 SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, term expires 1906.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER, term expires 1906.
 JOHN B. LARNER, term expires 1906.
 AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, term expires 1908.
 JAMES T. DU BOIS, term expires 1908.
 R. ROSS PERRY, term expires 1908.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

THEODORE W. NOYES, *President*.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER, *Vice-President*.
 WESTON FLINT, *Librarian, Secretary, and Treasurer*.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

BOOKS.

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, *Chairman*.
 RUFUS H. THAYER.
 SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.

EMPLOYEES.

JAMES T. DU BOIS, *Chairman*.
 SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER.

RULES.

R. ROSS PERRY, *Chairman*.
 AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.
 JOHN B. LARNER.

BUILDING.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, *Chairman*.
 JAMES T. DU BOIS.
 RUFUS H. THAYER.

FINANCE.

JOHN B. LARNER, *Chairman*.
 CHARLES J. BELL.
 R. ROSS PERRY.

BOOKBINDING, ETC.

RUFUS H. THAYER, *Chairman*.
 AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.
 JOHN B. LARNER.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

LEGISLATION.

CHARLES J. BELL, *Chairman*.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER.
 RUFUS H. THAYER.

DONATIONS.

SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, *Chairman*.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER.
 CHARLES J. BELL.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: The expectation of the superintendent of construction of the new public library building, noted in the last annual report of the trustees, that the completion of the structure would be delayed only a few weeks beyond the contract date (March 1, 1902) has not been realized, and our hope that before the date of this report the library would be housed in its new building has been disappointed.

Up to the date of the last annual report, progress in construction of the building had been excellent. The exterior walls of granite and marble, backed with brickwork, had been completed, ready for the steel frames of the roof, and the interior work had correspondingly advanced, but an unexpected delay in supplying the steel structure on the part of the subcontractor for the roof had just developed. His



PUBLIC LIBRARY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



PUBLIC LIBRARY—ARCHITECT'S DRAWING.

explanations and promises, however, gave reasonable assurance that the delay would be short, and he was allowed by the superintendent of construction to go on with his contract, especially as at that time the steel mills were all so occupied that nothing was likely to be gained by transferring the work to other hands. The entire steel structure was required by the contract to be completed in the previous August, but it was discovered when it was too late to avoid an uncovered building through the winter, and the consequent suspension of all inside work, that the subcontractor had failed to order the material from the mills in adequate season to accomplish that result, and subsequent conditions at the mills rendered both the general contractors and the superintendent powerless to retrieve lost time or prevent further delay by annulling the subcontract.

Fully five months were thus lost and the roofing of the building was delayed until March. Even this progress was accomplished only through the unusually moderate winter weather that prevailed in January. Work then went on with all haste and regularity until the summer, when a similar performance by the subcontractor for the marble work of the main stairway was reported by the superintendent of construction, which postponed the completion of that part of the building some five months further, so that while everything else in the new building, including the furniture, is now practically finished, the final completion of the structure must await the ornamental railings of the main stair hall until about January 15, 1903. The ornamental parts of the curved and spiral sections of the iron railing for the stairway require special modeling, and measurements determining the true shapes of these parts can not be made until the marble work of the stairs is finished.

Occupancy and use of the new building for library purposes will not, however, be postponed until the above-mentioned date. The building can be utilized for storage and cataloguing purposes, even before the marble work is completed, and it will doubtless be accepted, occupied by the library, and open to the public use considerably before the date when the ornamental railing of the stairway can be put in place.

NEW BUILDING NOTES.

As constructed, the building is provided with a complete steam warming apparatus, with mechanical ventilation, by which fresh outdoor air is properly tempered and furnished to all parts of the building, and a system of suitable discharge flues communicates with the two chimneys on the roof.

The building is also wired and fitted for electric lighting throughout, the current to be supplied by the general lighting company of the city, although the 100-horsepower water-tube boiler and extra space provided in the boiler room will enable the trustees to install and operate their own independent dynamos, if desirable, at any time.

The contracts for the strictly structural part of the building and its necessary mechanical equipment consumed so much of the Carnegie fund, as above indicated, that no adequate balance remained for interior mural decoration. All that could possibly be done at present, therefore, by the superintendent of construction, is to give the walls of the principal apartments a coat of water color. This decorative treatment of the walls will probably need to be supplemented by the

library trustees, after occupation of the building, from the contingent fund of the library in "fitting up the new building," which is one of the authorized methods of expending this fund.

The outfit of the building includes three of the five possible tiers of iron and steel book stack shelving of the best type, an electric elevator from the basement floor to the top of the book stack, and the following furniture in white oak, specially designed and finished to harmonize with the woodwork of the building, namely: Eleven desks, 13 revolving chairs (desk), 23 side chairs, 290 "Windsor" readers' chairs, 200 children's chairs, 400 assembly folding chairs, 17 working tables, 15 adult readers' tables, 6 children's reading tables, 8 settees, 31 movable bookcases.

LIBRARY APPROACHES AND PARK ENVIRONMENT.

The architects of the library in considering the effect upon the building of approaches and environment, have designed a plan of treatment of Mount Vernon square adapted to the architectural character and practical purposes of the structure while preserving the character of the reservation as a public park. The cost of carrying out this plan of grading, paving, curbing, and general embellishment of the surrounding ground and approaches of the library was estimated at \$25,000. Congress at the last session appropriated \$10,000 for this purpose as an item in the improvement and care of the parks of the city under the supervision and control of Col. T. A. Bingham, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. The \$15,000 estimated to be needed to complete the work will be asked from Congress at the next session.

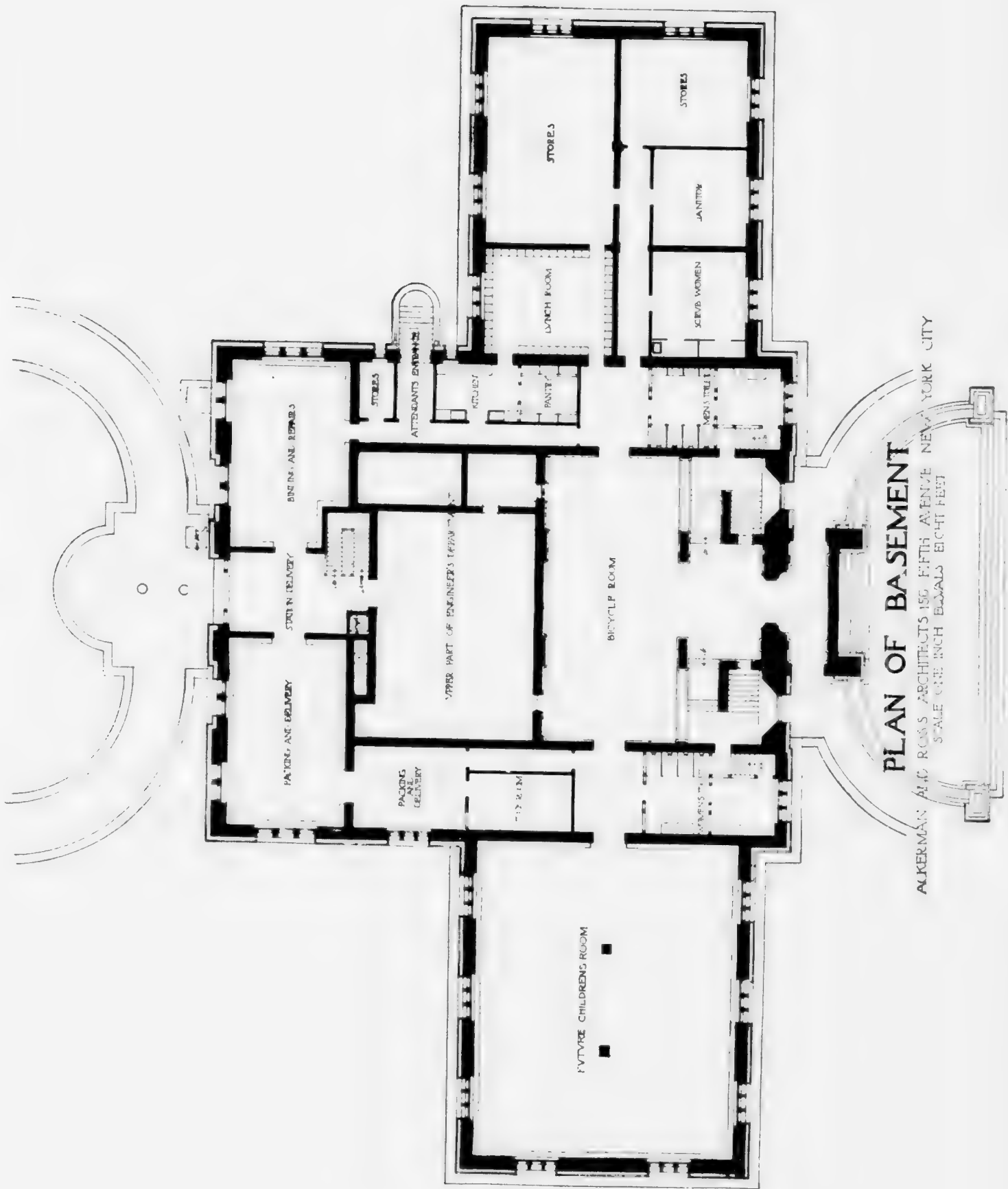
The Commissioners of the District, so far as available funds permit, are cooperating in the improvement of the approaches to the building. Upon the south side of Mount Vernon square the street-car tracks approach very close to the curb. The Commissioners will this year broaden the street at this point so that there will be access to the library entrance for carriages north of the tracks, and will lay a new sidewalk along the south side of the square. Congress should appropriate at the approaching session to permit improvement of the streets and sidewalk on the other three sides of Mount Vernon square.

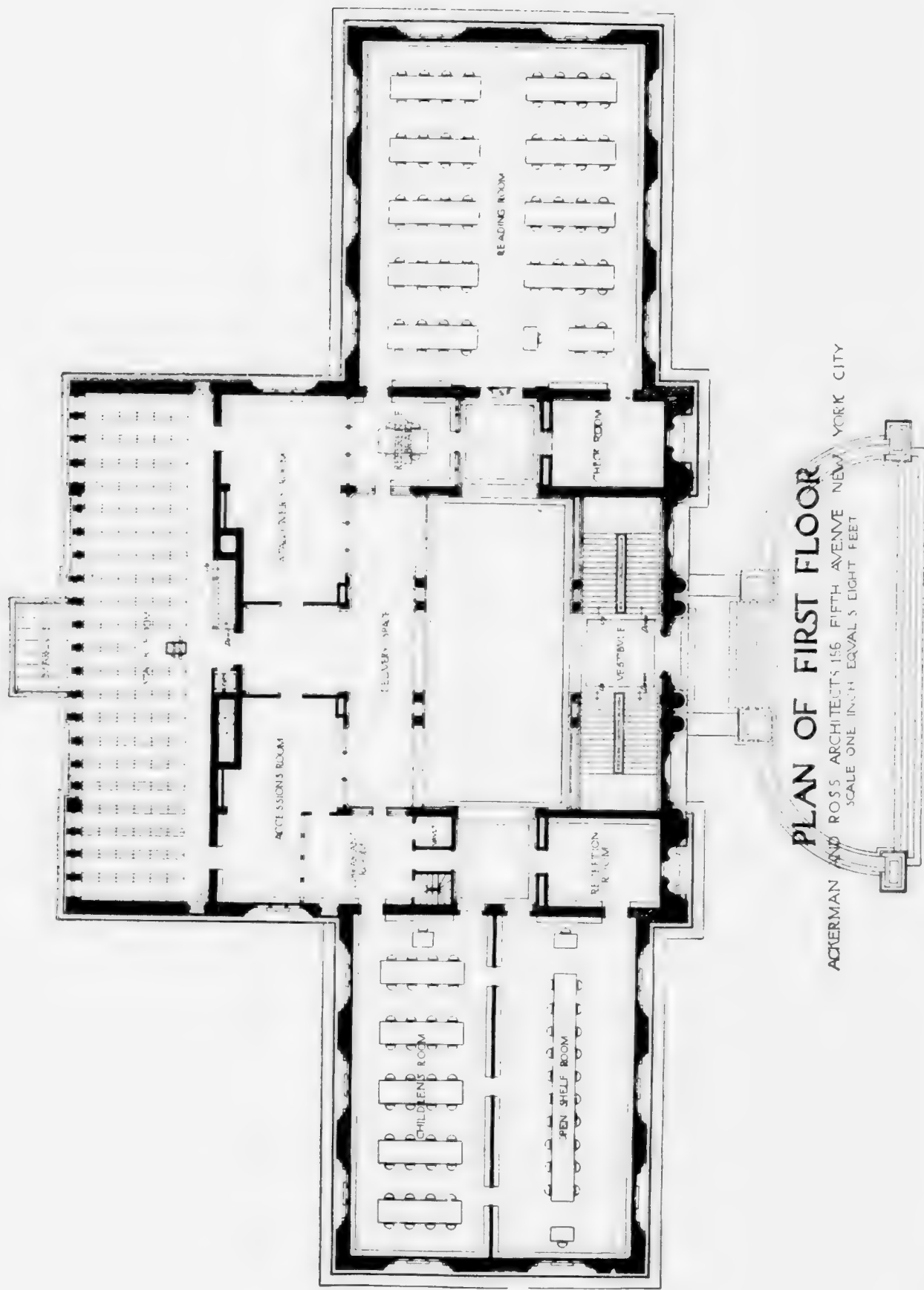
BOOKS.

The most urgent present need of the library is that of books, and this condition will continue until 100,000 volumes are on the shelves and endowment provision is made for special collections of books and newspapers like those supplied by Joshua Bates and William C. Todd in the Boston Public Library.

The library is already the recipient of the Henry Pastor fund for the purchase of scientific periodicals, but its need of newspapers and current popular periodicals and of books of all sorts to strengthen the general collection continues to extend an urgent invitation to all beneficent and well-to-do Americans.

Not only by donations of money and books will the residents of Washington show their interest in the library and their enthusiasm in promoting its growth, but also by heartily assenting as taxpayers to the assignment of the necessary amount of the District revenues to its needs in books and administrative equipment.

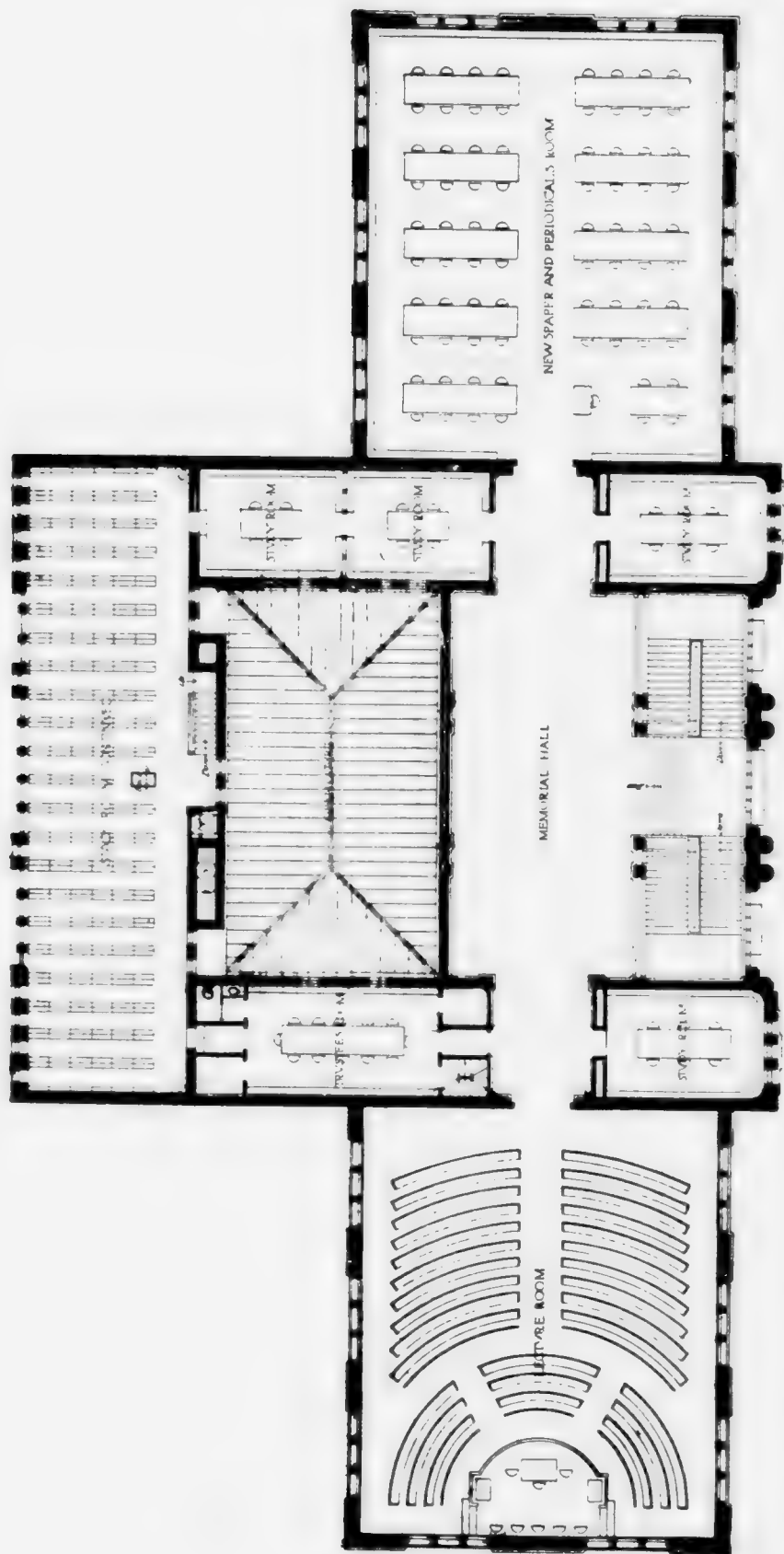




ACKERMAN AND ROSS ARCHITECTS 156 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

SCALE ONE INCH EQUALS EIGHT FEET



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR
 ACKERMAN AND ROSS ARCHITECTS 155 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
 SCALE ONE INCH EQUALS EIGHT FEET

The sum of \$40,000 was appropriated by the urgent deficiency bill at the last session of Congress for the purchase of books for the library. This money has been, and is being, expended as rapidly as is consistent with the intelligent purchase of the best available books, and these volumes have been and are being catalogued. There is no book appropriation for the current year. The trustees urge that the estimate of \$15,000 for the purchase of books next year be approved by Congress.

ACTIVITY OF THE LIBRARY.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the library has labored in its crowded quarters in the rented building, it has made an excellent record in respect to the activity and usefulness of its books. The total issue for the year was 149,116 volumes, or an average of 12,426 volumes per month. The total increase of issue over that of the previous year was 25,551; the monthly increase, 2,130. The average number of books in the library during the year was 28,188. The circulation was thus equal to more than five times the whole library.

CHILDREN'S ROOM.

The librarian's report again discusses and urges full development of the children's library, the most important branch of the public library's exclusive work.

The new building will be equipped with a juvenile library of about 5,000 volumes. An attractive reading room for the children is provided. Ample provision is made for the future enlargement, whenever necessary, of the juvenile department. These and other library facilities are to be utilized fully for the benefit of the schools. The board of education and the teachers are to be in close touch with the library and to cooperate with the librarian and the trustees in working out that systematic and wise school use of the books which will most promote the children's welfare.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The approach of the time when the new building is to be occupied by the library gives renewed public interest to information concerning this structure.

The area occupied by the new public library building is 17,307 square feet. It covers less than one-seventh of Mount Vernon square, which contains 130,219 square feet.

Cuts accompany this report which show the exterior of the library and its floor plans and interior arrangement.

The library building is fireproof throughout, solidly and strongly constructed, and in every way a monumental and permanent structure, appropriate for its purposes as a public library building in a public square. It consists of a rectangular central pavilion 111 feet 5 inches long and 90 feet 10 inches broad, with equal wings, east and west, respectively, each 63 feet 6 inches long and 54 feet 10 inches broad. The structure thus has a maximum width at the basement of 219 feet 10 inches at its front on the east and west line, and a maximum depth of 111 feet 5 inches in its central pavilion on the north and south line.

The building stands in the center of Mount Vernon Square, east and west, but approaching at its rear close to the north line of the square,

thus placing considerable park space south of the structure and enhancing its architectural effect as its long south front and main entrance are approached.

In the central pavilion the basement is occupied by the entrance hall and bicycle room, the lavatories, packing room, receiving rooms, lunch room, bindery, and the boiler room, extending down to the sub-basement. The east wing is devoted to storerooms and rooms for the janitor and house cleaners and scrub women. In the west wing the basement is one entire room not yet assigned. This may ultimately become the children's reading room, when the demand for juvenile accommodations outgrows the space provided on the first floor for this purpose, or when the children's room on the first floor is needed to enlarge the open-shelf accommodations.

In the first or principal story the central pavilion contains the entrance and general delivery hall, in which also are the staircases to the second floor. Here also are the so-called reception room, which is really an annex of the open-shelf room, public catalogue room, and the librarian's office. Behind the long delivery counter for the service of books to readers is a wide passage to the book stack, that occupies the whole north end of this pavilion, extending up through both the first and second stories, though only three of the five tiers of possible shelving are at first supplied. On one side of this passage is located the accessions room and on the other the catalogue room.

The east room is used as the general public reading room and the west wing is divided equally by partition between the children's reading room and the main open-shelf room. The latter and the two reading rooms will be provided with wall shelving all around within easy reach of readers. There is considerable flexibility in the area available for the open-shelf and children's rooms, which are among the notable features of the new building. Ample provision is made for future expansion in these two directions.

In the second story the central pavilion contains a memorial or exhibition hall, several private study rooms, and the trustees' room. The east wing in this story contains the public reading room for periodicals and newspapers, and the west wing may also be used as a reading room, but is designed as a lecture or class room.

There are altogether 36 rooms and halls, of which 17 are in the basement, 10 in the first story, and 8 in the second story, besides the main book room or book stack, occupying the north end of the central pavilion, and, as stated, extending from the first-story floor to the roof.

The areas in square feet of the various rooms, exclusive of passages, stairways, etc., as calculated by Mr. Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction, are as follows:

Basement:	Square feet.
Hall in west wing	2, 850
Hall in central pavilion, for passageway and bicycles	1, 380
Two packing rooms in rear, of nearly equal size	1, 454
Bindery and storeroom	501
Janitor's room	343
Scrub women's room	331
Two storerooms in east wing	1, 425
Lunch room	453
Kitchen and storerooms	346
Two lavatories, each	348
Boiler and fan rooms	1, 636

	re feet.
First story:	
General delivery room.....	2,310
Public reading room.....	2,938
Children's reading room.....	1,454
Open-shelf rooms (one large, one small).....	1,791
Librarian's office.....	270
Cloakroom (about).....	100
Reference rooms, two (about).....	500
Cataloguing room.....	760
Accessions room.....	675
Main stack room.....	2,000
Second story:	
Periodical and newspaper reading room.....	2,938
Lecture hall.....	2,938
Exhibition hall.....	1,440
Four private study rooms (nearly equal).....	1,306
Trustees' room.....	418

The new building from the outset can shelve 177,470 volumes, omitting from the calculation portable cases or book presses. The book stack (three tiers) will accommodate 158,700 volumes; public reading room, 7,770; children's room, 5,500; open-shelf room, 5,500; total, 177,470. The completion of the book stack to the full five tiers will give room for 105,800 volumes more, enabling the library to shelve a total of 283,270 books.

LIBRARY ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following table shows the estimates for 1903-4 and the appropriations for 1902-3:

	Estimate, 1903-4.	Appropriation, 1902-3.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE.		
Librarian.....	\$3,000	\$2,500
Assistant librarian.....	1,200	1,000
Assistant (new).....	900	
2 assistants, at \$720.....	1,440	1,440
2 assistants, at \$600.....	1,200	1,200
3 assistants, at \$540 (1 new).....	1,620	1,080
Cataloguer.....	900	900
Cataloguer (new).....	840	
Cataloguer.....	720	720
Do.....	600	600
3 cataloguers, at \$540 (same as special appropriation last year).....	1,620	1,620
Stenographer and typewriter.....	720	720
4 attendants, at \$480 (2 new).....	1,920	960
4 attendants, at \$360 (2 new).....	1,440	720
4 messengers, at \$360 (3 new).....	1,440	360
8 pages, at \$240 (new).....	1,920	
2 janitors, at \$480.....	960	960
Engineer.....	900	900
Fireman.....	540	540
Workman.....	480	480
4 charwomen, at \$180.....	720	720
Watchman (new).....	480	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
For binding.....	5,000	3,000
For fuel, lighting, fitting up building, and other contingent expenses.....	9,000	9,000
For purchase of books (to be immediately available).....	15,000	

Special deficiency appropriation last year for books, \$40,000.

The present salary of the librarian is \$2,500. The estimates of this year, like those of last year, put this salary at \$3,000.

The present salary of the assistant librarian is \$1,000. The estimates of this year and of last year put this salary at \$1,200, which is itself too low pay for this position.

An assistant for the reference room at \$900 is proposed in the estimates this year. This assistant was asked in last year's estimates but no appropriation was made. The libraries with which that of Washington was compared in last year's report of the trustees all have reference room assistants.

The following figures show the salaries of the above employees in certain libraries whose conditions most closely approximate those of the Washington library in its new building, and demonstrate that our estimates are reasonable:

	Newark.	Provi- dence.	Minneap- olis.	San Fran- cisco.	Washing- ton (pro- posed).
Librarian.....	\$4,200.00	\$4,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Assistant librarian.....	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,300.00	1,320.00	1,200.00
Reference librarian.....	1,000.00	795.60	840.00	840.00	900.00
Assistant reference librarian.....	420.00	468.60			

The present appropriation provides 2 assistants in the issue division. A third assistant at \$540 is asked this year, following last year's estimates. Newark has 9 employees in the issue work, Providence 2, Minneapolis 3, and San Francisco 6.

An additional cataloguer at \$840 is asked; making the permanent cataloguing force consist of 4. Continuation of the temporary cataloguing force of 3 at \$540 each is asked for another year. The heavy cataloguing work incident to the installation of a large new library will not be finished during the current year.

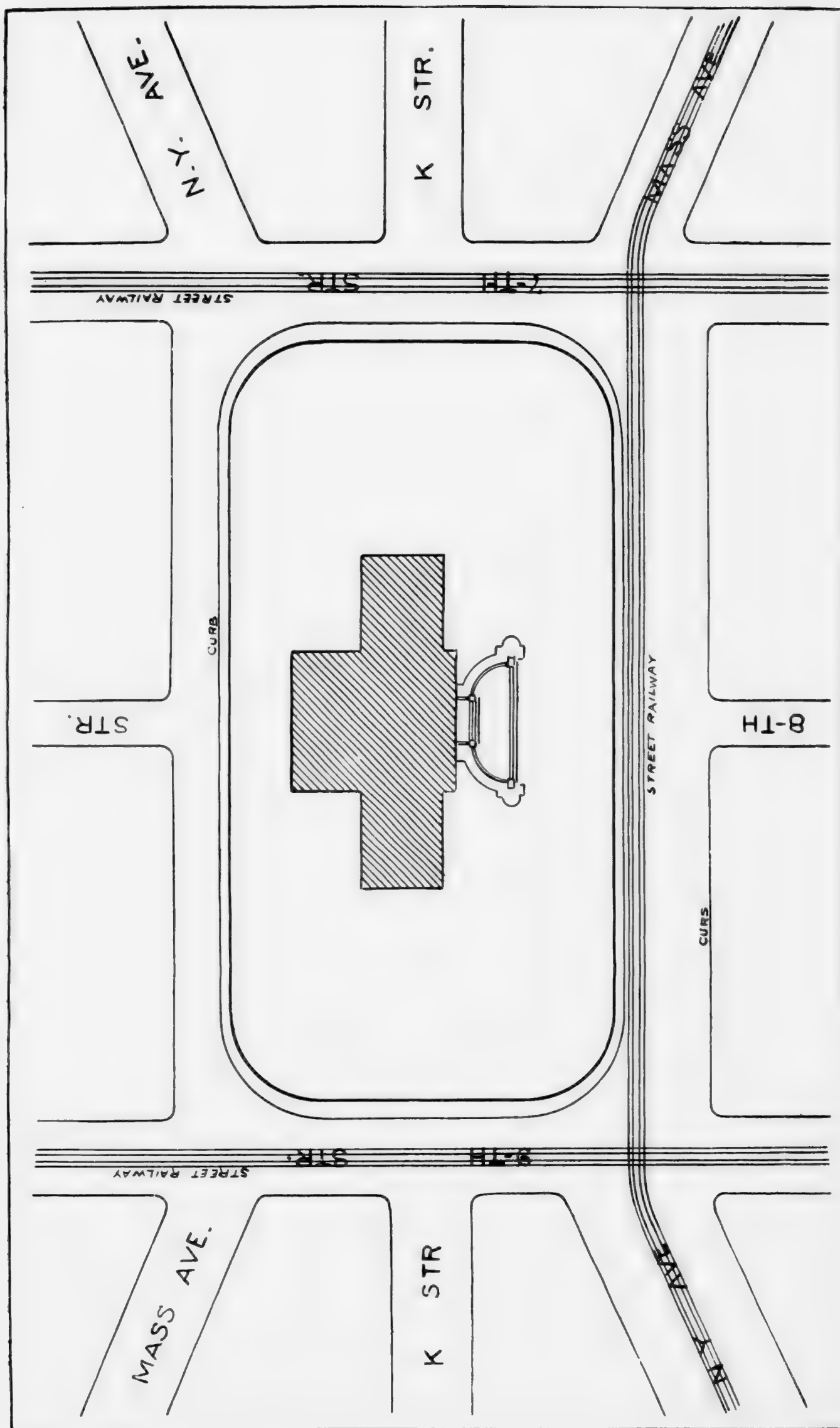
The estimates for last year did not make sufficient provision of low-salaried attendants, pages, or messengers to meet the needs of the library in so large a building as that to be occupied, and in consideration of the crowds of readers and book-borrowers who are sure to be attracted to it. For this year the trustees' estimates of the adequate shelf and messenger force calls for 2 new attendants at \$480, 2 new attendants at \$360, 3 new messengers at \$360, and 8 new pages at \$240. The salaries of these proposed employees are so small that the aggregate is not largely increased if they are provided. The precedents of other libraries suggest that they are essential to the satisfactory operation of the library.

In the building force a watchman at \$480 is asked for. He is needed for service at night.

The current appropriation for binding is \$3,000. The estimate calls for \$5,000 for next year. The wisdom and economy of liberal provision for binding are set forth in the librarian's report.

The estimate for contingent expenses is the same as last year's appropriation. In view of the increased price of coal, some of the contingent expenditures of the current year may be forced over into next year.

No appropriation for books was made for the current year in the District bill, but \$40,000 were appropriated for that purpose by the urgent deficiency act of last session, the money to be available until expended. This year's estimate for next year's books is \$15,000. The expenditures for books in the first years of a library's life are necessarily large, until a rounded, working collection is secured.



LOCATION OF LIBRARY BUILDING, MOUNT VERNON SQUARE.

WASHINGTON'S LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT.

The vigor and enthusiasm of Washington's self-congratulations upon its notable library development since the early nineties, when the movement for a tax-sustained library took its start, are intensified by the contrast of conditions then and now.

In 1894 Washington's semipublic libraries contained more than 1,000,000 books, all apparently carefully guarded from and rendered of the smallest possible use to the mass of the people. There were nearly 300,000 volumes in the scattered departmental libraries, each collection accessible only to a fraction of the Government clerks, and closed to them early in the afternoon. The vast wealth of reading matter in the Congressional Library was not available for circulating use, was not accessible on Sunday or in the evening, and was thus practically out of reach of the workingmen and school children. Fifty-two libraries in the District each contained not less than 1,000 volumes, and not one of them was a free lending collection with a reading room open at night for the benefit of the general public.

As was said at the time: "Viewing this ocean of more than a million books spread tantalizingly before them, the workingmen, the school children, the Government clerks, the great mass of the citizens of Washington, thirsty for the knowledge which comes from reading, may well exclaim with the ancient mariner, 'Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink.'"

In 1903 Washington no longer repeats the experience of mythical Tantalus, famishing and starving while surrounded by abundant food and water just out of reach.

Its book resources of ten years ago have been rendered accessible and new facilities have been acquired. The great national reference Library of Congress has been thrown open at night and on Sunday. It is not even now a circulating collection, but the Washington Public Library has been created to supply the lack, and to cooperate with it as numerous circulating collections in London cooperate with the British Museum and in Paris with the National Library. Here, however, the relation will be closer and more productive of good results, for, owing to the peculiar status of the National Capital, the Government controls the municipal no less completely than the national library, and can so develop the former as to cover perfectly the field of usefulness deliberately untouched by the latter.

Washington's most urgent legislative need of to-day to promote library development is the enactment of a law which shall render available for circulating use in the public library duplicate miscellaneous volumes of copyrighted books, now held idle and useless and decaying on the shelves of the Library of Congress. The wise and economical development of the nation's library resources for the highest benefit of the people of the Republic will inevitably lead, sooner or later, to this legislative provision. The nation's reference books have been thrown open to the people on Sunday as well as on week days, at night as well as by day. Its books suitable for circulation—duplicates under the copyright laws—will not forever be denied to the public.

THEODORE W. NOYES,
President of Library Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX.

ADDRESSES AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

The new public library building on Mount Vernon square, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to Washington, was dedicated and formally presented to the people of the capital on Wednesday, January 7, 1903, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon. President Roosevelt and Mr. Carnegie participated in the exercises. The building was turned over by the building commission, through Commissioner H. B. F. Macfarland, its president, to the trustees of the public library, and was accepted, in behalf of that body, by Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, its president. Preceded by selections from the Marine Band, the programme of dedication was begun by an invocation by the Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, bishop of Washington, who prayed:

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory for ever and ever. Amen.

O God, with whom is the well of life, and who art to Thy people an everlasting life, increase in us, we beseech Thee, the brightness of divine knowledge, that in Thy light we may see light. Prosper all institutions of sound learning, and especially do we ask Thy blessing upon this building, which is to be opened to-day as a free library for the people of the District of Columbia.

Implant in the hearts of all who shall enter these doors a thirst of the heart for the good, the beautiful, and the true, and a fervent desire for that knowledge which has power to develop character.

Dispel the clouds of ignorance. Deepen in thy people the highest knowledge, so that they may love God with all their heart and all their soul and all their mind, and their neighbors as themselves.

Bless, we beseech Thee, O Lord, the commonwealth of these United States, and while we plant and water do Thou give a continual increase, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Commissioner Macfarland, as presiding officer of the ceremonies, remarked on the presence of President Roosevelt, and asked for a word from him.

A notable citizen of the republic of letters, he said, who won enduring fame as a bookman before he became famous all around the world as a statesman, an author whose works must be in every library, and whose sympathetic interest goes out to every development of the library movement, honors this occasion with his presence. I present the President of the United States, and trust that he will speak to us.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The President responded to Mr. Macfarland's introductory request for a few words as follows:

Mr. Macfarland, Mr. Carnegie, gentlemen, and ladies: I count myself fortunate in being able to come here to-day, not only for my own private, individual sake, but as in some sort representing the people of our country, to express my profound appreciation of what is emphatically the gift of wisdom.

A gift of the utmost possible benefit to all the people of the country from you, Mr. Carnegie. [Applause.]



ANDREW CARNEGIE.



LIBRARY BUILDING—NORTH VIEW.



DELIVERY ROOM, MAIN FLOOR.

It seems to me that the man has a right to call himself thrice blessed who has in him the combined power and purpose to use his wealth for the benefit of all the people at large in a way that can do them real benefit, and in no way can more benefit be done than through the gift of libraries such as this.

A free library, where each man, each woman, has the chance to get for himself or herself the training that he has the character to desire and to acquire. Now, of course, our common-school system lies at the foundation of our educational system, but it is the foundation only. The men that are to stand preeminent as the representatives of the culture of the community must educate themselves. [Applause.]

And the work done by this library is helpful because it represents one side of the way in which all this self-educational work in a community must be done.

Mr. Carnegie, neither you nor any one else can make a man wise or cultivate him. All you can do is to give him a chance to make himself, to add to his own wisdom or his own cultivation, and that is all you can do in any kind of genuine philanthropic work. The only philanthropic work is work that helps a man to help himself. This is true in every way, socially and sociologically. The man who will submit or demand to be carried is not worth carrying.

(To this Mr. Carnegie ejaculated, "Hear! Hear!")

Every man of us needs help, needs more and more to be given the chance to show forth in himself the stuff that is in him, and this kind of free library is doing in the world of cultivation, the world of civilization, what it should or may do for the great world of political and social development—that is, it is, as far as may be, equalizing the opportunities and then leaving the men themselves to show how able they are to take advantage of those opportunities. [Applause.]

In other words, this is the kind of gift that strikes the happy middle course to show public spirit on the one hand and to help those to take advantage of it on the other hand.

To quote an expression that I am fond of, this sort of gift is equally far from two prime vices of our civilization—hardness of heart and softness of head. [Applause.]

I am not here to make a speech, and, unfortunately, have to leave at once, as the President has several duties to attend to.

I have come because I feel that the movement for securing better facilities for self-training, better facilities for education in its widest and broadest and deepest sense is one of such prime importance that the President of the United States could nowhere more properly come than to this building, Mr. Carnegie, at this time, to thank you for the gift that you have given to the people of the national capital. [Applause.]

COMMISSIONER MACFARLAND'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Macfarland then made the formal transfer of the building to the trustees, saying:

In the heart of the national capital, near the center of population of the District of Columbia, we open to-day the Washington Public Library building, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. This library has grown in ten years, through the efforts of citizens and the cooperation of the Commissioners and Congress, to be a benefit not only to the city of Washington, but to the entire District of Columbia. Its circulation, remarkable in size and character, shows that its streams enrich all parts of the capital. It well deserves the attractive and commodious home which has been given to it. Those who know tell us that of all the thousand other public library buildings given by Mr. Carnegie, in his unparalleled generosity, to cities in both hemispheres, none is more satisfactory than the one which we are to enjoy. The members of the building commission, who have had supervision of the preparation and execution of the plans, feel that they can congratulate the architects and the superintending engineer and the contractors, as well as the people of the District of Columbia, upon the admirable result.

Some of us wish that Congress had permitted us to have a site for the building outside of a park square, but since Congress did not see fit to do this, we have consolation in the fact that in Mount Vernon square the library will not only be central to all sections of the District, but near to some of the most important institutions of the public-school system, with which we desire to integrate it. The Central High School, the Business High School, the McKinley Manual Training School for white pupils, the General Armstrong Manual Training School for colored pupils, will all be its neighbors. As a part of our educational equipment, rather than as an adjunct to it, we look to the library for invaluable service in the development of the youth of the District.

This, however, as Winthrop said of the Boston Public Library, is to be the "intellectual common" of us all. Old and young will profit by it. As this building is not only useful, but beautiful, so this library will be not only instructive, but entertaining; not only developing, but uplifting. It is a good reason for a public library that it diverts the anxious mind and exalts the despondent spirit. It is enough that by any means it opens the door to the endless and unwearying delights of literature, to the acquaintance of the greatest of our race at their best.

Utility is not the only criterion. When the market sheds which formerly disfigured this square were torn down this place was dedicated to aesthetic rather than mercenary uses. The higher functions of a public library accord with that dedication. Here will be found all that is noblest in the writings of our race, all that is best in the products of the press, whether in text or in picture. Here will be invitation and incentive to the intellectual—yes, and to the spiritual—life, in the masterpieces of men and in the Book of God.

But there will also be direct, practical aid, in many forms, for all those who are preparing in anyway for the demands of the world's business, and especially for the pupils in schools, private and public, who are being fitted for breadwinning as well as the other duties of citizenship. It is to be the people's college, and, at the same time, the pupil's preparatory school. In every possible way it is to minister to the common well-being in a purity and strength of purpose like the white marble of these walls. We see in it a beneficent institution which shall be doing good through all the years to come and to all the generations as they pass.

On behalf of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the executive government of the national capital, I offer grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Carnegie for this building. And on behalf of the building commission I now have the honor to turn it over to the board of trustees of the Washington Public Library, whose devoted and intelligent labors have placed us all in their debt.

The building was accepted by Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, president of the board of trustees, in the following address:

REMARKS OF THEODORE W. NOYES.

With a profound realization of the significance of this event, the public library of the District of Columbia receives and enters its new home, this spacious and beautiful building, proclaimed by the inscription carved in the enduring marble of its front: "A gift of Andrew Carnegie."

Washington's grateful appreciation of the beneficence of the donor is heightened by consideration of the nature of the gift. Enjoyment of the donated structure was conditioned upon the supply by the public of a site, and upon adequate municipal maintenance of the building, and of the library, already created by the people, to be housed therein. Public spirit and local pride are stirred. Some shouldering of burdens by the taxpayers and some degree of community self-sacrifice are required. This gift is no charity which pauperizes, deadening individual effort and aspiration. On the contrary, its tendency is to promote and compel a self-helping and self-respecting spirit.

In our modern American mythology Santa Carnegie is the patron saint of public libraries, who, like the fairy godmother of our childhood tales, converts at a touch the ugly and commonplace into the beautiful and glorious; who, for instance, transforms by a word or touch of the pen a cramped, crowded makeshift of a library building into the marble library palace in which we are assembled to-day.

Santa Carnegie's special and characteristic function as patron of libraries is to solemnize, endow, and bless the marriage of private capital to municipal progressiveness, with self-respect as best man, under the auspices of individual and community enterprise and public spirit, with a resulting family of ennobling thoughts and aspirations, widely diffusing knowledge and conspicuously benefiting the community.

The Carnegie benefactions are peculiarly of the class of gifts that bless him who gives as well as him who takes. To die rich—that is, to die burdened down to the dust of the earth with an undistributed surplus of accumulated and accumulating money—is in Mr. Carnegie's opinion to die disgraced. To the extent of more than \$50,000,000 Mr. Carnegie's gifts of library buildings have relieved him from this dishonor-threatening burden and have enabled him to meet fully his own high conception of the obligation of the man who rapidly amasses wealth. And on this gratitude-inspiring occasion Mr. Carnegie himself is doubtless reciprocally grateful for so pleasing an opportunity as that which Washington's library needs have supplied to reduce his chances of suffering many years hence even a minimum of this suggested disgrace.

BENEFITS OF CARNEGIE DONATIONS.

The obvious results of Mr. Carnegie's library donations are, first, to promote public appreciation of the usefulness of books, and, second, to create or foster the intelligent public spirit which renders a community willing to contribute in taxes to library maintenance.

In the case of Washington full recognition of the value of books and a public-spirited readiness to support a tax-sustained library had already developed and crystallized in acts. Here unmistakably Mr. Carnegie helped those who had shown the desire and intent to help themselves.

A series of vigorous efforts to support subscription-sustained libraries for public use, beginning early in Washington's history and covering in the aggregate many years of the city's life, bore continuous testimony to the strength and persistency of the capital's library aspirations.

In January, 1891, a Washington newspaper, commenting on Mr. Carnegie's Edinburgh library donation, said: "Washington now has the Edinburgh conditions of vast and rich accumulations of reading matter, unavailable to the mass of the people. Now it needs a Carnegie, a free-library act, or both."

The community at once began a campaign for a public-library act—for the privilege of taxing itself for a contribution toward such an institution's maintenance; and in the end it has not only secured a tax-sustained library as the result of several years of struggle, but it has also later gained not a Carnegie, but the Carnegie himself, with the consequences of this felicitous combination that are visible here to-day.

In March, 1894, the Board of Trade of this city unanimously adopted the report of its public library committee, which pictured the library necessities of that date, and which committed the board and Washington to a policy of meeting and satisfying that need, which has been persistently followed. In June, 1896, Congress created the public library, and in June, 1898, it made the first appropriation for the institution's maintenance.

To the library thus created, sustained by Washington taxpayers, local and national, and pledged a permanent home in the municipal building of the future, came in 1899 Mr. Carnegie's offer, based on conditions which were, except in reference to a site, practically fulfilled in advance. In March, 1899, Congress provided the required site and appointed a commission to erect the building, which has now completed its task. Congress, as the local legislature, has also appropriated from Washington's revenues under the organic act \$40,000 for books, thus materially strengthening the library created almost entirely by the contributions of private citizens.

No other of Santa Carnegie's marriages of capital to municipal energy (and he has solemnized nearly a thousand such unions) is more promising of good results. Nowhere else has library benefaction been more needed; nowhere else has it been more deserved; and nowhere else, it may be added, could this strikingly beautiful and artistic product of the architect's skill have found a more effective environment than its setting of green in the city of parks—the national capital, the Greater Washington—itsself fast becoming a leader among the world's most attractive cities.

THE PEOPLE'S FREE UNIVERSITY.

Cut into the imperishable granite of the exedra in front of this building is the declaration that the structure is "a university for the people." The organic act of the library proclaims it to be "a supplement of the public educational system" of the District.

This educational function of the public library has been recognized by Washington from the outset. "The progressive community," said the Board of Trade declaration of 1894, "needs the public library as it does the telegraph and telephone. It is on the same footing with the common school; it is the free university of the people. * * * The school imparts the ability to educate one's self by the intelligent use of books. The library supplements this instruction by providing the means and opportunity for such self-education. * * * Universities are founded in rapid succession within the capital's limits. But the great free library university for those whom Lincoln lovingly called the common people is yet to be created."

This lack is now supplied. We dedicate here to-day a "great free library university for the people."

A study of its rooms and its books will disclose systematic efforts to perfect it along the lines of greatest usefulness for children and for learners, whether young or old. Here may be found a carefully selected juvenile library, rich in the entertaining and wholesome literature nowadays prepared for children's use; and an attractive, spacious, special reading room, lined with bookshelves, accessible to youthful readers on the open-shelf principle, and equipped with assistant librarians, skilled in the work, to guide the children to right reading.

All the signs indicate that with the change from the crowded quarters of the old building will come a wonderful expansion of the most characteristic branch of the library's exclusive work along the lines of the main purpose of its foundation, as announced in its organic act and in the inscription on its granite exedra.

The library demands in 1894 of the Washington school children and of the 23,000 local workingmen, and the appeal of the 20,000 Government clerks for a general departmental library, have now in substance been met and satisfied.

Indeed, the whole people of the District will profit for all time by the benefits which flow from this institution, an educating, uplifting, and refining influence in the community.

Assembled in this room are representatives not only of the beneficiaries of the library, but of those who have contributed to its existence and growth. Here person or by proxy are those men—notably Mr. Carnegie—who have given money, books, or time, thought, and energy to promote the library; here are representatives of the Washington taxpayers, who contribute to its maintenance and to stock it with books; here, conferring an appreciated honor on the library, is the executive head of the capital and of the nation; here are influential members of the District's legislature on Capitol Hill, who by general statute and appropriation have created and sustained the library and provided the new building site, and who are now wisely applying an adequate allotment from the local revenues under the organic act to its needs in books and administrative equipment.

AN INSPIRATION TO OTHER GIFTS.

Mr. Carnegie has exhausted the possibilities in the matter of main building donation, but in that respect alone; and his gift is an inspiration to other donations and not a deterrent. Branch libraries are to be established to render the books collected here accessible to the remoter sections. Pedestals at the entrance to this building are to support suitable statues; its interior is to be embellished by the artist and the sculptor. But the most urgent need of all is that of special and endowed collection of books and newspapers, to which the names of donors may be attached, keeping them forever in the grateful remembrance of the public. In the newspaper room the Boston Public Library the visitor immediately on entering sees this inscription in gilt letters: "The newspapers subscribed for are the gift of William C. Todd, of Atkinson, N. H., who has put at the disposal of the library a fund of \$50,000 for that purpose." In the other wing of this building, corresponding in size and arrangement to the hall in which we are assembled, is the so-called newspaper and periodical room, ready to be stocked and suitably equipped for the benefit of the people of the capital. Who, after the fashion of William C. Todd, of New Hampshire, will attach his name to this room and its useful contents in perpetual memorial? Who will similarly endow the children's library? Who will honor himself by supplying with books "of permanent value and authority" a Bates Hall for Washington, like that in the Boston library?

While the invitation to meet the library needs of the capital, to develop it intellectually as well as in physical attractiveness, appeals with special force to the Washingtonian, the permanent resident of the District, it is by no means confined within ordinary local bounds, but extends to all Americans, proud of the nation's city and desirous of identifying themselves with its life history by conspicuously participating in its upbuilding and advancement. No American, whether from Pennsylvania or California, Montana or Ohio, is foreign to the national capital, the city created, largely owned, and exclusively controlled by the nation itself.

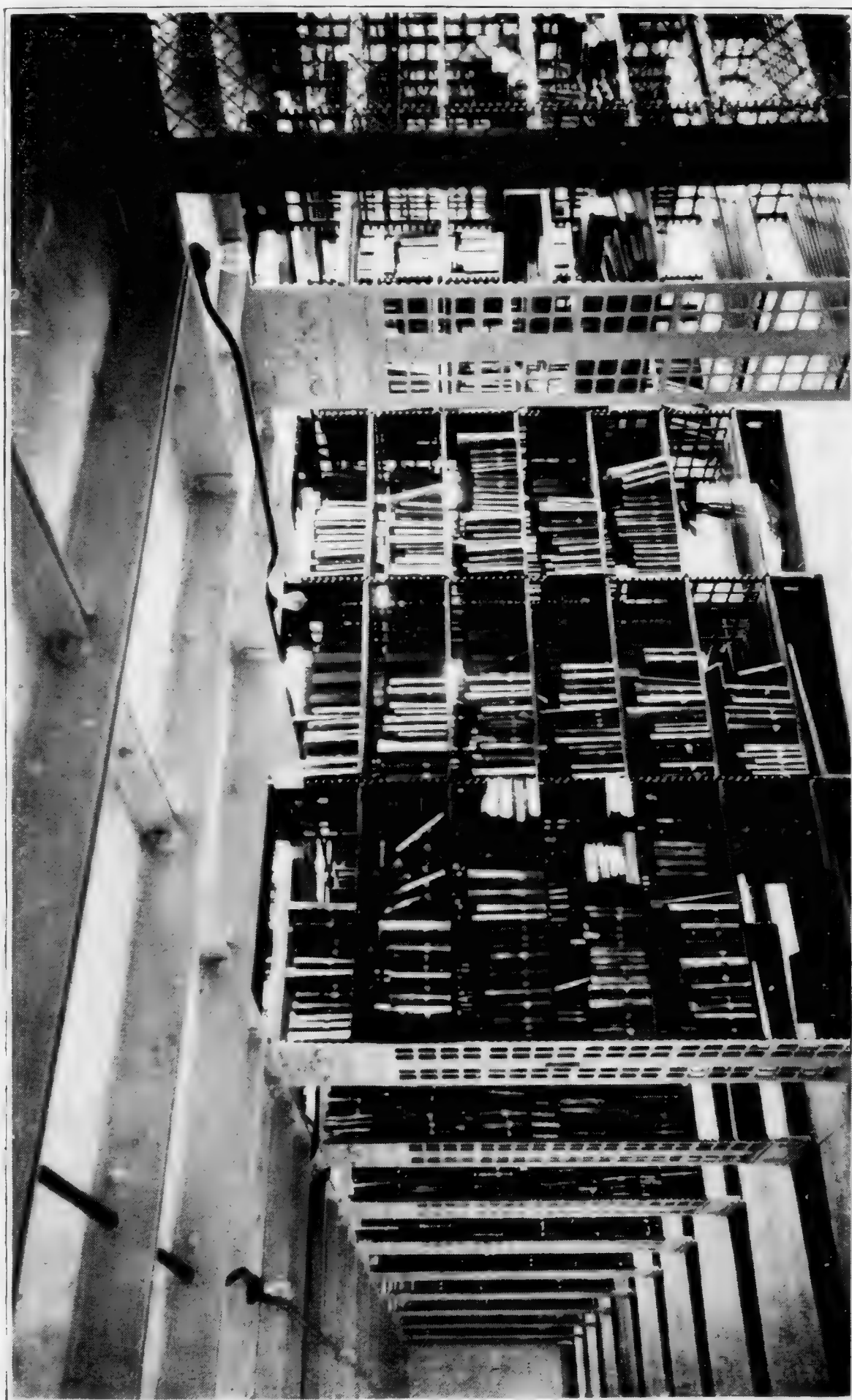
THE OBLIGATION ON CONGRESS.

A special library obligation rests upon Congress, which as both local and national legislature under the Constitution has complete control of the capital's and the Government's library resources. Upon it falls exclusive responsibility for their wise and economical cooperating development.

The Library of Congress is to be fostered along its natural lines as the national reference collection, accessible as far as possible at all times and to the whole world.

The public library will be developed as the capital's and nation's circulating library, for the workingmen, school children, the mass of the people—a perfect supplement of the Library of Congress, its circulating department, so to speak, to which should be logically and wisely diverted its duplicate miscellaneous volumes, the circulating resources of the Congressional Library, largely derived under the copyright laws as they exist or may be amended.

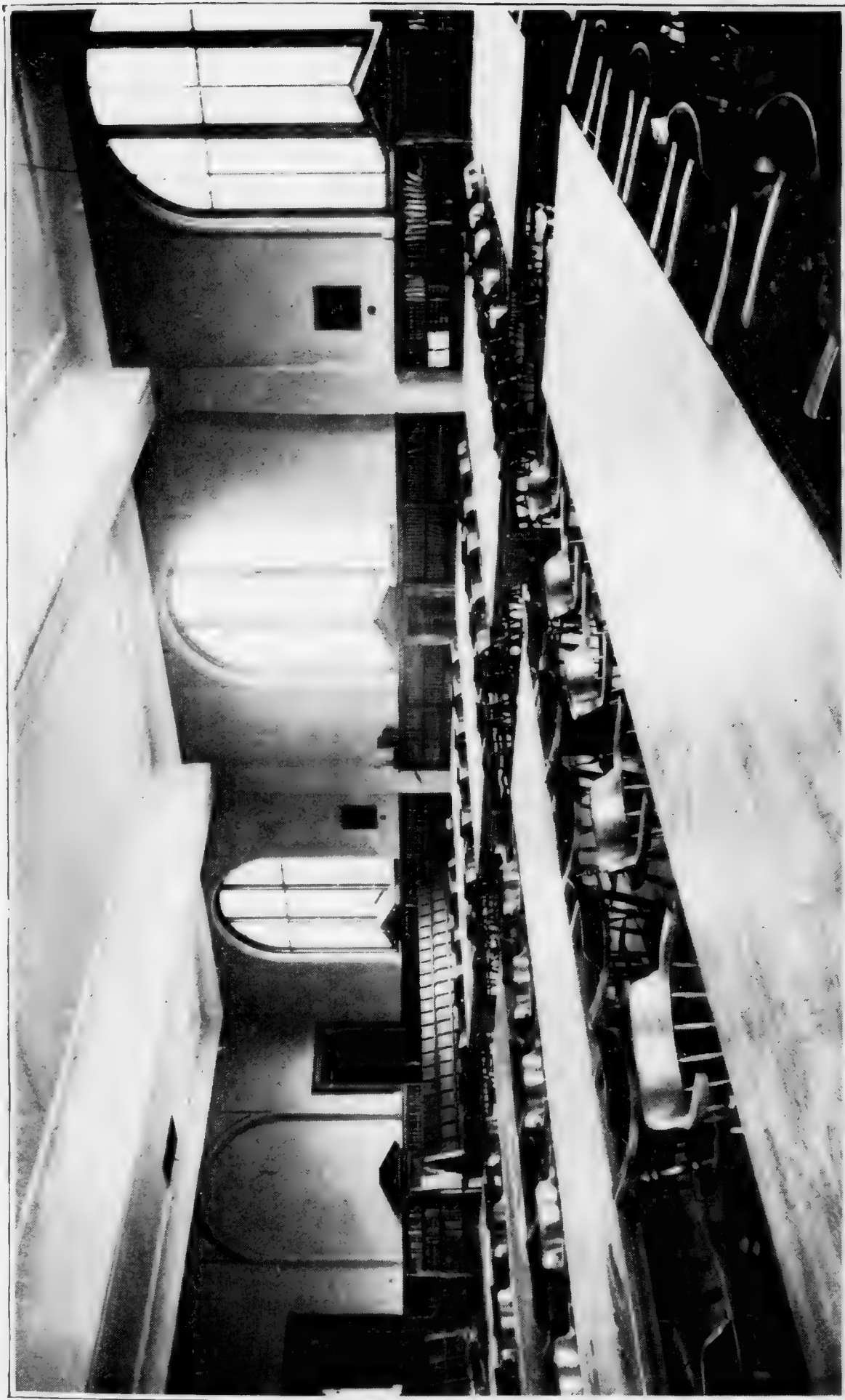
By thus using the capital's public library as the national lending collection Congress will waste no fraction of the nation's library resources; and instead of permit-



STACK ROOM.



READING AND REFERENCE ROOM, MAIN FLOOR



READING AND REFERENCE ROOM, MAIN FLOOR

ting thousands of miscellaneous volumes, copyrighted or uncopyrighted, to decay unused on the shelves it will render them all most fully available, both for circulating and reference purposes, for the benefit of the people of the Republic.

The talents of library treasure intrusted to the stewardship of Congress will never be buried in the earth and wasted by "an unprofitable servant" of the American people.

Clearly the gift of this building means more to the library and the community than the comfortable housing of the institution in a more convenient and more attractive home. It assures adequate and permanent public maintenance of the library. It renders the institution an object of local pride and thus guarantees the community's regard and fostering care. It is a blessing to the library's immediate beneficiaries and an incentive to the performances of legislative and other public duty. It is an example and an inspiration to public-spirited benefactors as a class. It is a notable adornment of the city beautiful, a factor in the wonderful architectural development of the new Washington.

With grateful appreciation of the many and varied phases of this intelligent beneficence, all Washington does honor to-day to the name of Andrew Carnegie.

In introducing Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Macfarland said:

Philanthropy distinguishes our time. Side by side with unprecedented material progress, wrought chiefly by selfishness, runs an unprecedented development of altruism. Materialism with all its dangers is met by applied Christianity in varied forms of blessing. There are many philanthropists who vie with one another in generosity, and win distinction not so much by the richness, but rather by the intelligence of their giving. Among them none is more distinguished, none more sure of perpetual honor than he who has made public libraries his special care, and who has given more buildings for that purpose than all other givers—all under such wise conditions as to secure the greatest and most permanent benefit. We have not only the gift of this library building, and none better has been given, but we have to-day the giver himself and are honored in greeting him. I present the donor, whose career remarkably illustrates the possibilities of America, and whose aims and achievements in philanthropy have added to our national glory, Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

MR. CARNEGIE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Carnegie said:

It was my desire not to be present to-day, but the request of those who have labored so hard and successfully to establish this library could not, and I concluded should not, be resisted. It is so little to give money to a good cause and there end; so grand to give thought and time. The difference should always be accentuated between the man who merely gives of his surplus and him who gives of himself. Mr. Chairman, you and those associated with you have done the latter, and I venture to associate myself with you to-day, fully realizing that what I have done, though necessary, is from the highest point of view wholly subordinate. I gave a mere rub of the lamp, as it were, and you gentlemen of the library commission, through years of able and loving labor, bade this palace of Aladdin rise. Better than the palace of Aladdin, since that was for the use of one only, while this "temple of knowledge" is for the use of all the people, without money and without price.

This is the palace of the republic of letters, a hierarchy in which the supreme masters, almost without exception, have come from the cottage of the poor, not from the palace of noble or millionaire. The free library, maintained by all the people for all the people, knows neither rank nor birth within its walls. Even he who honors us to-day by his august presence, the holder of the highest position upon earth, the elected of the majority of the English-speaking race, a position compared with which all inherited positions sink into insignificance, even he within these walls has no privilege which is not the right of his poorest and humblest fellow-citizen.

Free libraries maintained by the people are cradles of democracy, and their spread can never fail to extend and strengthen the democratic idea—the equality of the citizen, the royalty of man. They are emphatically fruits of the true American ideal.

But while even the President thus stands upon the common level as President, we can not fail to remember that in the free library the man has place, denied to the official, as a prince in the republic of letters, for in the ranks of those who constitute the chief glory of a nation, its authors, this was won long since by Theodore Roose-

velt, the author. Before he was President he had, Cæsar-like, not only caused his fellows "to mark him and write his speeches in their books," but had made books himself. I doubt not that of the books taken from this library his will rank high in the list. We hail him to-day, therefore, in the dual capacity of President and author, positions unsurpassed in their several spheres, rare and wonderful in combination.

FREE LIBRARIES GIVEN.

I shall not descant upon the advantages of the free library, but this seems an opportune occasion to explain just what the free library business means, upon which I have embarked. Seven hundred and thirty library buildings have been given, chiefly within the last two years, and most of them are built or under construction. During July last 276 applications for library buildings were received from various parts of the English-speaking world, all of which were or are being dealt with. Upon arrival in New York last month we found over four hundred and fifty additional applications from the United States and Canada awaiting inquiry and decision, in regard to nearly all of which my secretaries are now in correspondence.

From England, Ireland, Scotland, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australasia, Mexico, and other parts the cry is, "Still they come," for we have to-day 385 new applications on hand. Thus there are under way to-day more than eight hundred applications, the great majority of which will, no doubt, be given. Some will not be, for none are passed without careful investigation, and unless we are satisfied that there is a community tributary to the library which is willing and anxious to support it, as you were in Washington, thus making them in the fullest sense the libraries of the people because maintained by the people.

One reason for mentioning these figures is that it may relieve us of the charge of rudeness in not replying to the thousand and one suggestions which are made, urging entrance upon other fields of usefulness, while we are unable to keep pace with the demands of the work in hand.

In my first public address made to our young men, in Pittsburg—how many years ago I need not mention—I told them to put all their eggs in one basket and then watch that basket. I have been a concentrator all my life.

I have seldom or never known a great success made by the jack-of-all-trades, the board member in twenty companies, the controller of none. I am in the library manufacturing business, and beg to be allowed to concentrate my time upon it until it is filled. If ever it is filled I shall, of course, have to look out for other employment. That day, however, as you see, seems somewhat remote. As long as communities are willing, as you are in Washington, to maintain a library from the proceeds of taxation, as part of the city's educational system, thus making it the library of the people and an adjunct of the public school system, so long I intend to labor in that vineyard, keeping myself free as possible from hearing of the woes and wants of humanity in general, to which, if I listened, I would soon become unfit for my special work, which I think best of all, for among all the suggestions made—and they are numberless—not one have I found which, to my mind, equals the free library maintained by the people as a field for the wise distribution of surplus wealth. I think it fruitful in the extreme, because the library gives nothing for nothing, because it helps only those that help themselves, because it does not sap the foundation of manly independence, because it does not pauperize, because it stretches a hand to the aspiring, and places a ladder upon which they can only ascend by doing the climbing themselves. You can not boost a man up a ladder. This is not charity, this is not philanthropy; it is the people themselves helping themselves by taxing themselves. They owe no man anything of moment.

I have more than once referred to my article upon wealth in the *North American Review*. The then editor, Mr. Thorndyke Rice, came to me with the manuscript and said he would like to hear the author read it. You remember what Mrs. Browning says, ladies and gentlemen: "The poets never read their lines to their own worth;" but I did read this prose to him, and when I came to the statement that of every thousand dollars given in so-called charity nine hundred had better be thrown into the sea, Mr. Rice exclaimed, "Make that nine hundred and fifty," and I did so, and so it reads. I am more profoundly impressed with the wisdom of Mr. Rice's correction to-day than when I wrote it. While appreciating the good motives which lead people to devote time and money to many causes, I see in most of our efforts a mere pruning of the branches of the upas tree, which grows stronger by pruning. We must get at the roots of the poverty, the misery, and the crime which still darken human society, but which, let us gratefully remember, become less and less under the great law of evolution, which enables us to take a wide survey of all things and pronounce with deep satisfaction, "All is well, since all grows better."

THE SUBMERGED TENTH.

The submerged tenth, which in the census we designate as delinquents, do not appear to be properly the objects of private beneficence. These should be the care of the State. The habitual criminal, drinker, loafer, needing the necessities of human life, should be cared for, being human, by the State, town, or community as a whole, and some day, when we have gone further in the path of genuine civilization, though these will still be clothed, fed, housed, nursed, educated, and reformed as far as possible, they will be isolated from their fellows as unworthy to wear the revered name of father or mother.

Some of us see it more and more as we gain knowledge of life to be clearly our duty in our day and generation to labor to prevent, wishing others godspeed who see it their duty to labor in the direction of cure. Every worker to his own department, and let us never forget how much is gained by the giver or worker for himself who tries to benefit human society as a whole or any part thereof, in any way which commends itself to him. The end in view sanctifies the means. I rejoice for my part that I have found a field which still occupies my thought and my time and keeps me, although retired from business, as busy a man, I think, as I ever was in business, which always was more of a recreation than a burden. It was easy compared with the life I now lead, mere holiday making in comparison—verily, the way of the distributor is hard—I now realize in all its hitherto unknown intensity the strenuous life. It has a new meaning to me since I retired, but I dread still more the coming of the day when I shall have to look out for new fields for distribution, for we have new, so to say, stereotyped library giving. It will be a great plunge. Between four hundred and five hundred letters a day now reach my secretaries, and most of them also promptly reach the waste basket. Fortunately, many are written in languages which my secretaries can not understand. These are favorably received because they give no trouble. All conceivable and inconceivable suggestions are made, some of which they show me now and then which bring to mind that the humorist has well said, one thing which wealth does which nothing else could do as well—it develops the fools. A man who has surplus wealth and escapes making a fool of himself once a week or so, in view of all the temptations he has to resist, and all the foolish things he is urged to do, should be considered, at least, above the average in wisdom.

Mr. Chairman of the library committee, ladies, and gentlemen: Although my wish was that I should not be here to-day, yet I am bound to say that, being here, I am glad that the commission insisted upon my presence. It goes without saying that I must be deeply grateful to the kind fates which have given me the privilege of doing something for the capital of my country. Various cities have various claims, but the capital is part of every American's life and pride. It is a source of great satisfaction to me, therefore, to-day to feel after seeing this building, upon which I warmly congratulate the architects, that it will not discredit the public buildings of Washington, famed throughout the world as these are. To hear that there are promptly to be close to this library two manual training schools, one of these for the colored people, and also a business high school, making this an educational center with the library serving all, enables me to assure myself that here beyond doubt is a wise use of surplus wealth, and that is reward enough. That the President himself has seen fit to testify by his presence the importance he attaches to the free library; that so many public officials of highest rank from the bench and the Cabinet are here, and also members who rule over us in Congress, is most impressive, and I congratulate you, gentlemen of the commission, that such an audience has assembled to honor you for public service nobly rendered, and to show their cordial approval of and interest in the free library, the fruit of your labors.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

WASHINGTON, *October 1, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith is submitted a report of the work of the library for the year ending June 30, 1902, being the third report for a complete year since the opening of the library. The delay in completing the new library building has of necessity interfered largely with the general work, but notwithstanding this there has been a very great movement toward better things. The old building has been utilized until the limit has been reached, and this is made evident in the statistics, which can not give as large figures as we hoped in regard to circulation and the general use of the library, but on the whole show a healthy growth. The stack rooms have been completely filled, so that many new books had to be piled up in the basement to await transportation to the new building as soon as rooms should be made ready for them. The difficulties have not been lessened by a moderately increased force and a proportionately larger appropriation for books, the latter item adding greatly to the work of the already overburdened library force.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

The appropriation for the purchase of books for the year was \$5,000, and on February 14, 1902, a special appropriation of \$40,000 for books was made, to become immediately available, to increase the collection for the new building expected to be completed during the year. This provision for a great addition to the book supply could not be made immediately available to the public, because when purchased and catalogued there was no room for the books on the shelves of the old building. The readers who use the library have been very patient, waiting for the greater facilities hoped for in the immediate future. There has been a steady increase in the circulation as compared with former years.

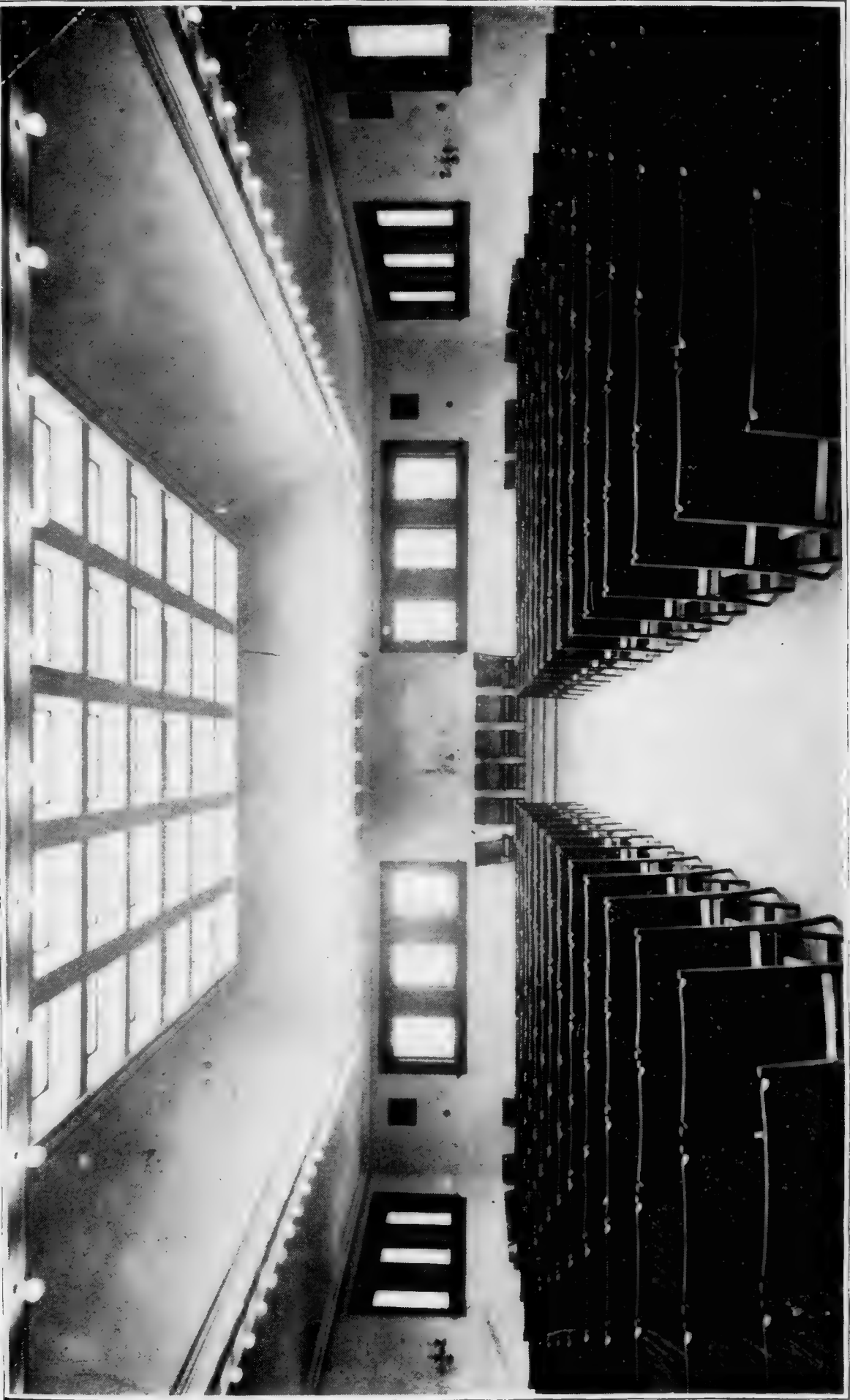
On July 1, 1901, the total number of books accessioned in the library was 22,811, and on June 30, 1902, it had increased to 33,566. The issue of books for home reading ranged from 9,501 in September, 1901, to 15,177 in March, 1902. The following table (A) gives the circulation by months and the number of books of the different classes drawn by readers:

A.—*Circulation, by months and classes, from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.*

Class.	1901.						1902.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Philosophy and religion.....	130	126	115	186	217	204	203	242	260	234	207	179	2,303
Biography.....	203	245	204	301	297	314	398	368	419	368	299	245	3,661
History and travel.....	434	484	431	696	788	690	869	804	832	747	745	514	8,034
Social science.....	71	107	109	163	152	136	159	208	179	176	151	98	1,709
Natural science.....	127	147	135	174	177	144	202	179	238	223	246	169	2,161
Useful arts.....	48	68	55	70	86	76	107	108	125	104	112	93	1,052
Recreation and fine arts.....	75	110	98	112	143	133	157	136	169	148	151	132	1,564
Literature.....	425	430	436	620	728	566	733	729	808	817	738	598	7,628
English fiction and juvenile.....	8,445	9,280	7,900	9,725	10,081	9,426	10,571	10,192	12,137	12,083	11,312	9,590	120,742
Periodicals.....	36	31	18	34	40	15	18	21	11	18	8	12	262
Total.....	9,994	11,028	9,501	12,081	12,709	11,704	13,417	12,987	15,178	14,918	13,969	11,630	149,116
Average daily circulation.....	384	408	441½	447	508	468	516	564½	583½	573½	537	465	491



LOBBY, SECOND FLOOR.



LECTURE HALL, SECOND FLOOR.

The total issue of books for the year was 149,116, or an average of 12,426 volumes a month. This is a total increase of 25,551 and a monthly increase of 2,130 books. The number of books in the library at the beginning of the year was 22,811, and on June 30, 1902, 33,566, so that the average number for the year was about 28,188. This makes the yearly circulation equal to five times the number of books in the whole library.

The average number of registered borrowers during the year was about 16,000, and the average number of books issued to each borrower was 9; or, taking into account all who registered, each reader had a book 126 days out of the 303 library days of the year. The largest circulation in any one day was 1,046 volumes, and the smallest 138. The average daily circulation for the different months, as shown in the table, has varied from 384 to 583, the largest being April, 1902; the smallest July, 1901. Last year the largest was 468; the smallest 315. The percentages of the books of the different classes taken out does not vary materially from last year. The inclusion of juvenile books with fiction increases the apparent percentage of fiction unduly, as quite a large part of the juvenile books drawn are not fiction. From what has been stated it will readily be seen that there has been a steady increase in the use of the library. In the above statistics no account is taken of the number of books used in the reading room or of the use of periodicals, bound or unbound. The number of books worn out, lost, etc., during the year was 831, distributed monthly, as follows: 1901—July, 46; August, 55; September, 119; October, 47; 1902—January, 69; February, 60; March, 57; April, 108; May, 56; June, 114.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS.

The amounts of money received at the delivery desk for fines, duplicate collection, books lost, and other items, are shown in the following table (B):

B.—*Monthly statement of fines, etc., from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.*

	1901.						1902.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Fines.....	\$68.84	\$50.72	\$63.62	\$70.21	\$79.66	\$112.12	\$84.40	\$87.93	\$88.88	\$92.40	\$90.86	\$98.00	\$987.64
Duplicate collection.....	32.80	31.70	31.30	60.90	74.20	60.10	47.30	35.20	33.60	40.80	49.70	36.80	534.40
Books lost and injured.....	2.00	3.35	4.65	.60	2.10	.60	1.12	1.00	.75	2.45	1.60	5.60	25.82
Reserves.....	.86	1.18	1.10	1.92	1.34	.76	1.10	1.42	2.42	1.66	.88	.50	15.14
Reissued cards.....		.10	.20		.20			.10			.20	.10	.90
Total.....	104.50	87.05	100.87	133.63	157.50	173.58	133.92	125.65	125.65	137.31	143.24	141.00	1,563.90

The principal item in the table is that for fines, amounting to \$987.64 for the year, or an average of \$82.30 per month, the amount collected at 2 cents a day for overdue books. This shows a payment for 49,382 days. The total amounts and the monthly average is quite an increase over last year. The other large item is \$534.40, the amount received for books drawn from the duplicate collection, being about the same as last year. This money is used for the purchase of additional duplicates, thus increasing the books in the library. A very much larger

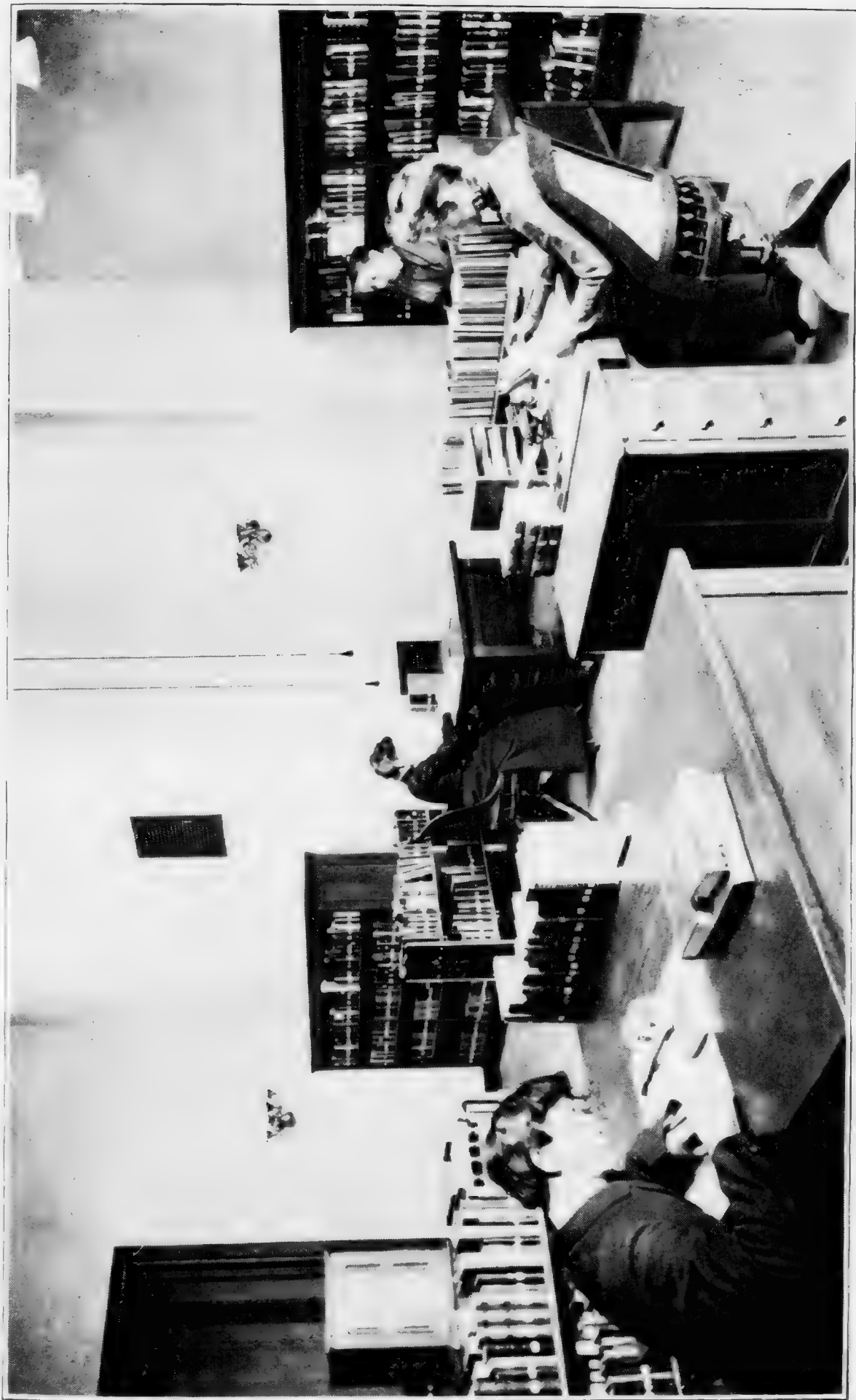
circulation could have been made from such a collection had it been possible to properly attend to it, with the other duties devolving upon the limited force at the charging desk. All the extra time has been given to the preparation of new books for the general collection.

ORDER ROOM.

The largely increased work in the purchase of books caused by the increased appropriations has made necessary a special division, with quite a force entirely devoted to this work. Under this arrangement the lists of books are prepared with system and orders made promptly, so that the books in the library may as rapidly as possible approach a fairly well arranged collection. But it will take time to have the different parts of the collection adjusted to the needs of the public, as it will eventually be arranged. During the last three months, since the appropriation of \$40,000 became available, much has been done to secure as many orders as possible, so as to have the books ready at the opening of the new library building; but in all this work great care has been taken to select only the best books, leaving for the time the selection of fiction and duplicate copies of other works that are certain to be needed. At the present rate of increase the number of books ready for use when the new building is opened in December will be from 45,000 to 50,000; and the additions each month following, several thousand volumes, as speedily as they can be prepared with the force allowed. The provision for supplying the urgent need of the children's room has already been made by the purchase of 3,600 books, and some 1,000 more not yet received.

BINDING.

During the past year 1,900 books were rebound and 200 periodicals bound. At present books which are beyond repair at the library are sent at once to the bindery. As a result, during the year only 775 volumes were worn-out, against 1,129 in the previous year and 2,232 during the year 1899-1900. The small number of periodicals bound was not due to lack of material, but to lack of assistants to prepare them for the bindery. The 200 that were bound were the current issues from the reading room. There are thousands of unbound periodicals, most of which have been gifts, waiting to be prepared for the bindery. Since the publication of the Poole index the serials form the most valuable of reference books, and there is the greatest need that the unbound numbers now piled in the library be prepared for use at once. The three rooms on the upper floor of the building are almost entirely devoted to storing unbound periodicals. There has been some difficulty in procuring satisfactory binding, done as promptly as needed, especially of periodicals. The books that need rebinding are always those that are most used, and hence are wanted on the shelves as early as possible. The repairing of injured books has been quite a tax upon the limited force in the library, and attention is again called to the urgent necessity of having a bindery of some sort in the new building, and the recommendation made last year that \$1,000 be appropriated for this purpose is renewed. This expenditure need only be for necessary tools and plant to have the work done in



CATALOGUER'S ROOM, MAIN FLOOR.

the building, so as to save the risk of loss in sending books away, and more especially in having the work done more promptly. It is believed this would save expense in doing this kind of work. The new library building has a room in the basement especially designed for a bindery.

REGISTRATION.

In 1901 2,871 persons registered; in 1902, 5,422. All cards are made out for three years, and at the expiration of that time the applicant must reregister. The reregistration began on January 2, 1902, and up to June 30, 1902, 1,852 out of the 6,712 whose cards had expired had reregistered. Each person had been notified of the expiration of his card three days before it was canceled. On July 1, 1902, there were 12,038 card holders registered at the library. The average for the year has been 17 new readers' cards a day. The delay in opening the new library building has had much to do in the matter of registration, as many persons, knowing the lack of facilities at the old building, will naturally feel inclined to delay until the greater privileges are open to them. The larger number and greater variety of books will doubtless make the number of readers very much larger the coming year.

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year the work in the catalogue department has been progressing rapidly. Since March the force has been increased by two temporary cataloguers, in order that the extra amount of work occasioned by the special book appropriation might be accomplished as speedily as possible. The work is continually increasing in amount and importance, and it is recommended that the three temporary cataloguers may be continued during the ensuing year. The duplicate typewritten catalogue for the public has been kept up to date and is being more and more used as the people come to understand that after all a dictionary catalogue is not formidable. Ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-five books have been added to the library during the year and have been accessioned, classified, and catalogued in this department, the number of cards written being 18,808, while the same number of duplicate typewritten cards were also prepared, making a total of 37,616 during the year. The books will be available for circulation as soon as the library is housed in its new quarters. The collection represents a number of fine works, such as the Variorum edition of Shakespeare, the biographical edition of Thackeray, besides many necessary books which a library can not well do without. Under the present arrangement new books are placed upon the shelves within a few days of the date of their reception in the library. The system of using the typewriter in preparing both duplicate cards and book cards has proved very useful and made a great saving of time and money. It is expected that further use of these helps will be made in the future. The work done in the cataloguing room is shown by the following table (C), giving the number of books added and cards made per month:

C.—Table of number of books added and cards made July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

	New cata- logue cards.	Books added.
1901.		
July.....	751	208
August.....	534	244
September.....	256	152
October.....	821	700
November.....	1,239	638
December.....	1,161	601
1902.		
January.....	1,353	896
February.....	1,531	983
March.....	2,025	1,367
April.....	2,958	1,400
May.....	3,391	2,807
June.....	2,785	759
Total.....	18,808	10,755

The large number of long sets catalogued requiring but few cards, also many of the books bought as additional copies of those already in the library, or replacements for worn-out volumes, makes the work much greater than might be inferred from the number of new catalogue cards as given in the table.

CHILDREN'S ROOM.

Up to the present time there has been no special children's work in the library with the exception of the circulation of a miscellaneous collection of juvenile literature, estimated at about 812 volumes. Owing to want of sufficient room and lack of adequate force, there has been but a partial attempt to direct the reading or to have any proper method of supervising the children's work. With the opening of the new library, however, quite a different condition of affairs is expected. The children will have their own room, their own librarian, and their own books. Everything will begin on a moderate scale, so as to grow slowly but surely. If the work for the children in Washington develops as expected, there will be a large room in the basement of the new building to serve as an attractive children's room. On the opening of the new library the children's department will occupy a well-lighted and ventilated room in the west wing on the main floor. Tables and chairs of different sizes, especially made for the children's comfort, have been purchased. New books are being ordered and received daily—books on all subjects and for all ages, for the larger boys and girls, and for the very little ones. The room will contain a collection of about 5,000 volumes of the best juvenile literature, and these will be arranged on shelves all around the room, to which the children can have easy access, with plenty of room to examine and select books without crowding.

The object of the children's department of a public library should be to give to all the children of the community the books that belong to them. The young people are usually those who want books, and can come to the library for them; those who are not yet acquainted with the books or else indifferent to them, and those who because of remoteness, lack of car fare, or some other good reason, find it impossible to visit the library. To meet the demands of such a constituency



CHILDREN'S ROOM, MAIN FLOOR.

those most experienced in children's work find that it divides itself into three departments: First, the children's room in the library; secondly, the department for supplying duplicates to the schools; and thirdly, the home libraries. The force necessary to manipulate this work must be organized under one directory head, to whom all the others are responsible.

It is important that the books on the open shelves of the children's room should be carefully selected. The best literature should be made conspicuous. Give a child a taste for real literature and he will not want trashy books. Help a child to form the habit of choosing correctly and he will find flashy "yellow-backed literature" exceedingly stupid, and when he reaches the broader latitude of the adult department he will better know how to take care of himself. No pains should be spared in making the room attractive by means of pictures, plants, and flowers. Interest in the books may be developed by bulletins, special lists, and stories. In some libraries the story hour is a very prominent feature and has been successful in introducing children to books which would possibly never have appealed to them otherwise. Paramount in importance, however, to the selection of books and the attractiveness of the room, and influencing both, is the corps of assistants in the children's room. Miss Olcott, the director of the training school for children's librarians at Pittsburgh, says:

Too much stress can not be laid upon the importance of training for an attendant in the children's room. She should be not merely a guardian of books and a disciplinarian; she should be a sympathetic guide. The child comes to the library through choice; he comes for recreation and he comes for help. The attendant is in a most delicate position. She should be a teacher in the strongest sense, and yet the sympathetic confidant of every child who visits the library. The very fact that he comes voluntarily opens his heart; but what tact, what powers of sympathy and discrimination are necessary to subtly lead and guide, and yet not violate this confidence. She needs all these qualities supplemented by a good education, a deep, but cheerful sense of responsibility and a real spirit of comradeship with the children.

To reach this goal the children's librarian must add to an inborn talent for the work, a warm love for humanity, a sense of humor, some knowledge of the principles of psychology and sociology, as well as training in the several departments of regular library routine work, and a thorough acquaintance with children's literature. Teachers and parents should be encouraged to pay frequent visits to the children's room both to advise and consult with the children's librarian. The child should have a proper sense of ownership in the room; he should feel that he comes for mental recreation, as well as for help with his studies, and be at liberty to revel in books to his heart's content, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others. In the children's room of the public library there should be as little of the school atmosphere as possible. One corner should be set apart for school reference work, but otherwise the room should be free from any element of study. The child should read because he delights in it, not because he must.

Work with the schools.—The importance of the cooperation of the schools with the library can not be emphasized too strongly. In the words of a circular issued by the National educational association—

There should be most cordial relations between the school and the library. The librarian should know the school and its work in a general way, as a very important part of his work, just as the teacher should know the library and its methods as part of her work. The children should have free access to the shelves. The community should be led to regard the library as a necessary part of a system of education—just

as essential as the common school. If it is the duty of the State to see that its citizens know how to read, it is certainly none the less its duty to see that they are so trained that the ability to read will be a blessing rather than a curse. A free public library is the adult's common school. Children should know what a library is, what it contains, and how to use it. A child can be no more wisely left to get his knowledge and taste for literature by himself than to get his mathematical or scientific training in the same way. Children must be trained to use the library as they are trained to do other things. Pupils should learn to read with economy of time by making use of page headings, tables of contents, Poole's Index, card catalogues, and other helps. * * * The destiny of a child is not affected by the ability to read, but by the use he makes of that ability. The ability to read is merely a means to an end.

In many of the large libraries cooperation with the schools has been carried on for years; but in a few the work has been specialized and the department of school duplicates developed. The forming of a special department for school work was brought about by the complaints of the teachers and pupils that the books most wanted were never in and that the time limit for borrowing was too short; on the other hand, the regular borrowers were deprived of the books drawn by the schools. So it became necessary to purchase selected lists of duplicates for the schools. A simple method of charging was devised and collections that could be kept as long as desired were sent to the teachers requesting them. Some of the teachers found that with their regular school work they had little time left for the necessary mechanism that goes with the lending of books. Rooms in schools inaccessible to the library were set aside by the school boards for deposit stations for the library. To these the library sent books and children's librarians. Some of the stations are opened one and some two afternoons a week, according to the demand. The older brothers and sisters, as well as the little children not attending the school, are allowed to draw books. A great opportunity for personal work is afforded, and the "library teacher," as the children call her, becomes a factor in the life of the community.

In St. Louis the plan of sending 30 to 40 copies of the same book to a given schoolroom has proven satisfactory. The collections are interchanged among the different rooms of the several schools. The school duplicates do not remain idle in the summer months, but are placed in the vacation schools and children's playgrounds, where good use is made of them. Although the children's department of our own public library is scarcely yet in the embryo, there have already been requests for books from the teachers. The schools seem ready to meet the library half way in its coöperative educational function, if only the library could do its part. The work will be limited because of the great need for a number of efficient assistants, and if the demand in the schools increases, there will be great need of appropriations for the purchase of the necessary duplicates.

Home libraries.—The idea of the home library system was originated in 1887 by Charles A. Birtwell, secretary of the Boston Children's Aid Society. His plan was to send a small case of about 20 well-selected books to the homes of several children in the different portions of the congested districts of Boston. Each child was asked to invite 10 of his special friends to meet at his home at an appointed time once a week, when a visitor met them, gave out and exchanged the books, and made the time pass pleasantly by means of games and stories, never losing an opportunity to interest the children in the books or to draw them on to talk of what they had read. When the children had exhausted

the contents of the 20 books they were exchanged for 20 more. This scheme was adopted by charity organizations in different cities, but it is only in the last three or four years that the wisdom of placing the home library system under the auspices of the public library has become evident. This was brought about for economical reasons, as well as on account of the fact that the scheme was thus freed from any element of pauperization. Books are the right of every child. The community owes so much to each one. Home libraries have been especially efficacious in reaching those children who leave school in childhood.

In opening a children's room for the first time we are dealing with an imaginary constituency. It is impossible to estimate now just what will be the demand of the children of Washington. In Pittsburgh, a city with a population of only about 42,000 greater than Washington, a staff of 17 children's librarians, with the assistance of as many apprentices, is considered barely sufficient to accomplish the extensive children's work done by the Carnegie Library and its branches. In Milwaukee, Cleveland, and other places prominent in the development of children's work, four or five assistants and two pages are all the force required for a children's room at the central library. The work must adapt itself to the special needs of each city. At Washington there will be one assistant on the opening of the children's room in the new library. The need for additional assistants and books will be better known after the work is fairly established and the demand of the people for this branch of the library work ascertained. It seems that the capital of the United States, the city of Washington, that proudly boasts one of the finest systems of public schools in the country, would not wish its companion educational institution—the Public Library—to fall behind on the road of progress.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The full statement given in the last report of the need of books and the generous response in the appropriation of \$5,000 for the year and the special appropriation of \$40,000 to become immediately available last February make it less necessary to mention, in detail at least, the necessities of the library as to books. It is true that the amounts given will not furnish a sufficient amount to make a complete circulating library for our city, but a fair allowance each year for books, at least until the different branches of the library are somewhat complete, is imperatively needed. Until there are 100,000 volumes in the collection, and these largely of the more permanent classes of books, it can not be said that the demand is fairly supplied. The greater loss of books by wear in a circulating library makes it absolutely necessary to largely increase the stock of books, and of certain classes the need of renewal is so absolute that extra provision must be made for such contingencies, and this constantly.

Not less than \$15,000 per year will be the lowest possible sum for the present. After the library has attained to something of what it should be somewhat smaller amounts will be sufficient, but it will be economy to make the library fairly complete at as early a date as possible. So far as the increase of the library has been made by purchase, the proportion of the different classes has been about as follows: General works, 5 per cent; philosophy and religion, 4 per cent; biography, 7

as essential as the common school. If it is the duty of the State to see that its citizens know how to read, it is certainly none the less its duty to see that they are so trained that the ability to read will be a blessing rather than a curse. A free public library is the adult's common school. Children should know what a library is, what it contains, and how to use it. A child can be no more wisely left to get his knowledge and taste for literature by himself than to get his mathematical or scientific training in the same way. Children must be trained to use the library as they are trained to do other things. Pupils should learn to read with economy of time by making use of page headings, tables of contents, Poole's Index, card catalogues, and other helps. * * * The destiny of a child is not affected by the ability to read, but by the use he makes of that ability. The ability to read is merely a means to an end.

In many of the large libraries cooperation with the schools has been carried on for years; but in a few the work has been specialized and the department of school duplicates developed. The forming of a special department for school work was brought about by the complaints of the teachers and pupils that the books most wanted were never in and that the time limit for borrowing was too short; on the other hand, the regular borrowers were deprived of the books drawn by the schools. So it became necessary to purchase selected lists of duplicates for the schools. A simple method of charging was devised and collections that could be kept as long as desired were sent to the teachers requesting them. Some of the teachers found that with their regular school work they had little time left for the necessary mechanism that goes with the lending of books. Rooms in schools inaccessible to the library were set aside by the school boards for deposit stations for the library. To these the library sent books and children's librarians. Some of the stations are opened one and some two afternoons a week, according to the demand. The older brothers and sisters, as well as the little children not attending the school, are allowed to draw books. A great opportunity for personal work is afforded, and the "library teacher," as the children call her, becomes a factor in the life of the community.

In St. Louis the plan of sending 30 to 40 copies of the same book to a given schoolroom has proven satisfactory. The collections are interchanged among the different rooms of the several schools. The school duplicates do not remain idle in the summer months, but are placed in the vacation schools and children's playgrounds, where good use is made of them. Although the children's department of our own public library is scarcely yet in the embryo, there have already been requests for books from the teachers. The schools seem ready to meet the library half way in its coöperative educational function, if only the library could do its part. The work will be limited because of the great need for a number of efficient assistants, and if the demand in the schools increases, there will be great need of appropriations for the purchase of the necessary duplicates.

Home libraries.—The idea of the home library system was originated in 1887 by Charles A. Birtwell, secretary of the Boston Children's Aid Society. His plan was to send a small case of about 20 well-selected books to the homes of several children in the different portions of the congested districts of Boston. Each child was asked to invite 10 of his special friends to meet at his home at an appointed time once a week, when a visitor met them, gave out and exchanged the books, and made the time pass pleasantly by means of games and stories, never losing an opportunity to interest the children in the books or to draw them on to talk of what they had read. When the children had exhausted

the contents of the 20 books they were exchanged for 20 more. This scheme was adopted by charity organizations in different cities, but it is only in the last three or four years that the wisdom of placing the home library system under the auspices of the public library has become evident. This was brought about for economical reasons, as well as on account of the fact that the scheme was thus freed from any element of pauperization. Books are the right of every child. The community owes so much to each one. Home libraries have been especially efficacious in reaching those children who leave school in childhood.

In opening a children's room for the first time we are dealing with an imaginary constituency. It is impossible to estimate now just what will be the demand of the children of Washington. In Pittsburgh, a city with a population of only about 42,000 greater than Washington, a staff of 17 children's librarians, with the assistance of as many apprentices, is considered barely sufficient to accomplish the extensive children's work done by the Carnegie Library and its branches. In Milwaukee, Cleveland, and other places prominent in the development of children's work, four or five assistants and two pages are all the force required for a children's room at the central library. The work must adapt itself to the special needs of each city. At Washington there will be one assistant on the opening of the children's room in the new library. The need for additional assistants and books will be better known after the work is fairly established and the demand of the people for this branch of the library work ascertained. It seems that the capital of the United States, the city of Washington, that proudly boasts one of the finest systems of public schools in the country, would not wish its companion educational institution—the Public Library—to fall behind on the road of progress.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The full statement given in the last report of the need of books and the generous response in the appropriation of \$5,000 for the year and the special appropriation of \$40,000 to become immediately available last February make it less necessary to mention, in detail at least, the necessities of the library as to books. It is true that the amounts given will not furnish a sufficient amount to make a complete circulating library for our city, but a fair allowance each year for books, at least until the different branches of the library are somewhat complete, is imperatively needed. Until there are 100,000 volumes in the collection, and these largely of the more permanent classes of books, it can not be said that the demand is fairly supplied. The greater loss of books by wear in a circulating library makes it absolutely necessary to largely increase the stock of books, and of certain classes the need of renewal is so absolute that extra provision must be made for such contingencies, and this constantly.

Not less than \$15,000 per year will be the lowest possible sum for the present. After the library has attained to something of what it should be somewhat smaller amounts will be sufficient, but it will be economy to make the library fairly complete at as early a date as possible. So far as the increase of the library has been made by purchase, the proportion of the different classes has been about as follows: General works, 5 per cent; philosophy and religion, 4 per cent; biography, 7

per cent; history and travel, 14 per cent; social science, 5 per cent; useful arts, 3 per cent; fine arts and recreation, 2 per cent; language and literature, 20 per cent; fiction and juvenile works, 35 per cent. The demand for certain classes of books in one place differs from that of another, the call for technical works being less here and that for language and literature, fine arts, and social science being greater in proportion. The large number of students in the schools require careful consideration in the selection of books for the general library, and for the children in the graded schools, of which special mention is made elsewhere in the report.

The additions by gift the past year have been considerable, more especially the medical and general library of the late Dr. Samuel C. Busey, some 1,775 volumes, and the collection of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, which is ready to be turned over as soon as rooms are ready in the new building. There have also been received the following: The Post-Office Department, 1,825 volumes; the Woman's Anthropological Society, 348 volumes and 1,043 pamphlets; Evening Star Newspaper Company, 294 volumes; Mr. Perry B. Turpin, musical collection, 215 volumes; Dr. G. L. Magruder, 198 books, 598 pamphlets, and 1,174 periodicals; James O'Neil, biographical works, 94 volumes; A. M. Reed, 100 volumes; Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, 561 periodicals; Miss Alice C. Fletcher, 36 volumes of anthropological works; unknown donor, through Mr. R. Ross Perry, set of Century Dictionary. A large number of smaller donations have been received which are credited in the list of gifts for the year.

READING AND REFERENCE ROOM.

The need of proper accommodations for readers has continued during the year, but that will soon be remedied by the ample room in the new building and the largely increased number of reference books added during the year, especially of sets of important periodicals that are constantly used by readers and students of special topics. These are mostly of a general character, as it is believed that the more special reference work can be better done at the Library of Congress. Still, there is a great demand for works of this kind, especially by students in the high schools and others who have limited time to make researches. It is hoped that in the new and beautiful building soon to come into our possession, more assistance can be rendered readers by a special librarian familiar with the work. In that building the demands of visitors are sure to be far more numerous and exacting than ever before.

The public expects, as it has a right to, that we shall have the newest and best books in science, art, and literature; that the reference department shall be adequate and contain the freshest and most authoritative works in the arts of everyday life and applied science, and that these works shall be constantly available at any time when the library is open. Further, it asks, and rightly, that the reference librarian shall be a person of varied attainments and competent to assist the searchers after facts, figures, and opinions, which often are of a very elusive character. The larger public and university libraries have such an assistant, whose special duty is to aid readers in their researches. It was not possible heretofore for us to have such an assistant, but the time is very rapidly approaching when it will be

generally recognized that all libraries of the rank of ours must have a person of high attainments, fully competent to make available to all comers the complete resources of the collection under his hands.

SHELF LIST.

The shelf list is one of the most important records of the library. By the entry made in it a book is assigned its place on the shelves. It tells when a book is worn out, lost, or withdrawn from circulation, and it is used to take the inventory, which is as necessary in a library as in any business house. The shelf list also forms a "classed catalogue," and is for official use only. Since the organization of the library the shelf list has been kept on sheets which, in a small collection, answers the purpose fairly well, but the increasing supply of books necessitates a constant readjustment of the entries and often the copying of lists of certain crowded classes. To overcome this difficulty it has been deemed advisable during the past few months to transfer this record from sheets to cards, and four typewriters have been employed to do the necessary copying. About 15,000 author entries have been transferred to cards, and it is expected to have this part of the work completed by the 1st of January, 1903, and in the future all the listing will be typewritten, so that the cards can be inserted in their proper places at once, and always be found in exact order.

DUPLICATE COLLECTION.

Owing to the pressure of other matters in the library, there has not been so much attention paid to the small duplicate collections of books, though those that were available have been in constant use, the increase to the list being 479 for the year, added as follows: 1901—July, 9; August, 39; September, 57; October, 96; November, 49; December, 44. 1902—January, 23; February, 37; March, 28; April, 58; May, 39; June, 19. With proper facilities for arranging and issuing these books, quite a large circulation will follow, and, as this costs nothing to the library except the issuing of the books and these books speedily become an integral part of the general collection, it is worth while to continue the experiment.

LIBRARY FORCE.

In the last report special stress was laid upon the need of an increase in the regular force of the library, and appropriations were made increasing the number from 13 to 29 for the year ending June 30, 1903, and the amount for salaries from \$8,380 to \$17,420.

A well-trained force of attendants and assistants is imperatively demanded in the conduct of such a library as this has already become. The requirements of the public are insistent for quick and adequate service in every department, at the delivery counter and in the reference rooms. In the rush of modern life this condition is going to become ever more pressing, for the age of electricity is upon us, and in all the walks of life men are straining to attain quick results, and are on the alert to avail themselves of short cuts to them. For us this means that we must make use of every practicable time-saving device that will contribute to the one object of all library effort—the getting of the desired work into the hands of the reader with the expenditure on his part of the least possible time and labor. The

present force of workers is utterly inadequate to accomplish this very desirable end, and the number of assistants, attendants, and pages needed cannot be determined at once; but for several years it will probably be necessary to keep adding to them until the proper relation of force to circulation is ascertained.

For the next fiscal year, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, the following force is deemed absolutely necessary, and possibly will not be sufficient to properly carry on the greatly increased work in the new library.

Librarian	\$3,000
Assistant librarian	1,200
Reference room assistant	900
Children's room assistant	720
Children's room assistant	540
Issue division assistant	720
Issue division assistant	600
Issue division assistant	540
Registration division assistant	600
Registration division assistant	540
Cataloguer	900
Cataloguer	840
Cataloguer	720
Cataloguer	600
3 temporary cataloguers, at \$540. (Same as special appropriation last year)	1,620
Stenographer and typewriter	720
2 attendants reading rooms, at \$480	960
2 attendants reading rooms, at \$360	720
2 attendants delivery room, at \$480	960
2 attendants delivery room, at \$360	720
4 messengers, at \$360	1,440
8 pages, at \$240 (for stock and delivery rooms)	1,920
2 janitors, at \$480	960
Engineer	900
Fireman	540
Workman	480
Watchman	480
4 charwomen, at \$180	720

In this estimate the places needed to be filled are stated as nearly as possible according to the various requirements of a large building and a greatly increased circulation. In the old building, where the rooms are small, the books few, and the shelves open to readers, a much smaller number of assistants can do the work, though it must be admitted the service has not been what was desired, but this was unavoidable under the circumstances.

The desk force of the circulating department must be largely increased, especially in the matter of attendants, messengers, and pages to handle the books; but though these add largely to the numerical list, they do not greatly increase the salary account. The larger number of rooms also require more attendants, especially the reading room and the children's room. It will be noticed that there are ten persons on the list whose work is taking care of the building alone. The work of cataloguing will be heavy for some time, and the number of cataloguers asked for is really less than needed at present, including a continuation of the three temporary cataloguers of last year. Only a very moderate estimate is made for increased salaries, the same as in former years. One assistant for the reference room is asked, and one cataloguer, at \$840, that there might be some provision for promotion from lower positions. The salaries for the higher grade of assistants and cataloguers are entirely too small and should be cor-

rected as soon as possible, else the comparison of the salaries paid in the library with those given in other departments in our city will tend to deprive the library of the services of capable persons when they can do better elsewhere. Proportionately, the salaries in the Public Library are much lower than they should be.

ESTIMATES FOR BOOKS, BINDING, AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

On account of the great increase in the number of books in the library and the large number to be added during the year will necessitate an increase in the binding fund, and the expense of fitting up and running expenses of the new building will add considerably to the item for contingent expenses; while the amount needed for books should continue at a reasonable amount for additions for the present. The amounts needed for the coming year are as follows:

	Asked for.	Last year.
For binding (increase, \$2,000)	\$5,000	\$3,000
For fuel, lighting, fitting up building, and other contingent expenses.....	9,000	9,000
For purchase of books	15,000	.....
Special appropriation last year .....	.....	40,000

SPECIAL GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

The gifts to the library, especially of books, have been considerable. The only money donations received were \$5 from Miss Catherine C. Colt, \$100 from Messrs. Woodward & Lothrop, and \$100 from Hon. James T. DuBois, the interest on the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

The number of donors of books was 179, and the number of volumes given 3,631; pamphlets, 2,981; periodicals, 3,517. The principal gifts are noted under the heading of additions to the library, the most important one being the medical and general library of the late Dr. Samuel S. Busey, generously turned over to the library by Mr. John H. Saville, the administrator of the estate. The libraries of the Anthropological Society of Washington, the Woman's Anthropological Society, and that of the Caledonian Club have also been given to the library. Of the miscellaneous gifts were a globe and stand from a donor who did not wish his name known; a collection of political scrapbooks, 14 large volumes, and some pictures; Miss Alice Fletcher, 62 pictures.

GENERAL NOTES.

In closing this report it is only proper to acknowledge the great assistance rendered to the work of the library by all the members of the board of trustees, who have given much time in aiding the librarian; this especially so on the part of the president and the chairman of the committee on books, Mr. Spofford, who revised large lists of purchases, and has been of invaluable service in the selection of books. The crowded condition of the rooms of the old building has made the work of the assistants and attendants quite difficult, and the added duties in preparing for the needs of the new building have been cheerfully borne, and it is largely due to their earnest efforts that so much has been done.

WESTON FLINT, *Librarian.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

List of scientific periodicals purchased by the Henry Pastor Memorial Fund.

[M., monthly; W., weekly; Q., quarterly; F., fortnightly.]

M. American Electrician.	M. Ice and Refrigeration.
W. American Architect and Building News.	M. Inland Printer.
W. American Gardening.	W. Iron Age.
M. American Journal of Science.	M. Marine Engineering.
W. American Machinist.	M. Meehan's Monthly.
M. American Naturalist.	M. Mines and Minerals.
M. Anthony's Photographic Bulletin.	M. Popular Science Monthly.
M. Art Amateur.	W. Scientific American.
M. Art Interchange.	W. Scientific American (supplement).
Q. Auk.	M. Scientific American Builders' Edition.
M. Carpentry and Building.	M. Sibley Journal of Mechanical Engineering.
M. Cassier's Magazine.	M. Street Railway Journal.
W. Country Gentleman.	Engineering.
W. Electrical World and Engineer.	Library World.
M. Engineering Magazine.	Library Association Record.
W. Engineering Record.	

List of periodicals purchased from book fund.

M. Argosy.	W. Living Age (Littell's).
W. Athenæum.	M. Masters in Art.
M. Birds.	M. McClure's Magazine.
Bi-M. Bird-lore.	M. Munsey.
M. Blackwood's Magazine.	M. Modern Culture.
M. Bookman.	M. Missionary Review of the World.
M. Cassell's Little Folks.	W. Musical Courier.
M. Century.	M. New England Magazine.
M. Chautauquan.	W. Nation.
M. Century.	W. New York Evening Post.
W. Collier's Weekly.	W. New York Times (Saturday review).
M. Contemporary Review.	W. New York Tribune Review.
M. Cosmopolitan.	M. Nineteenth Century.
M. Critic.	M. North American Review.
M. Current Cyclopedia.	M. Outing.
M. Current History.	W. Outlook.
M. Current Literature.	M. Physical Culture.
M. Cumulative Book Index.	W. Philadelphia Times (Saturday book review).
M. Cumulative Index to Periodicals.	M. Plant World.
M. Dial.	M. Public Libraries.
M. Frank Leslie's.	W. Public Opinion.
M. Fortnightly Review.	W. Publishers' Weekly.
M. Forum.	M. Psychological Review.
Q. Edinburgh Review.	M. Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.
M. Education.	M. Review of Reviews.
W. Great Round World.	W. Science.
M. Harper's Bazar.	M. Scribner's Magazine.
M. Harper's Weekly.	M. St. Nicholas.
M. Harper's Monthly.	M. Studio, The.
M. House Beautiful.	W. Weekly Copyright Bulletin.
W. Independent.	M. Windsor's Magazine.
M. Kindergarten Review.	M. Westminster Review.
M. Ladies' Home Journal.	M. Woman's Home Companion.
M. Library Journal.	M. World's Work.
W. Life.	W. Youth's Companion.
M. Literature.	
M. Little Folks (Cassino).	

Annual reports of libraries received during the year.

Donor.	Annual reports.	Donor.	Annual reports.
Cambridge, England, Cambridge University Library	1	Columbus, Ohio, Public Library	1
Newark, N. J., Free Public Library	1	Washington, D. C., Library of Congress	1
Manchester, N. H., City Library	1	Burlington, Vt., Fletcher Public Library	1
Tokyo, Japan, Imperial Library	1	Cork, Ireland, Free Public Library	1
Chicago, Ill., John Crerar Library	2	New York City, Mercantile Library	1
Pittsburg, Pa., Carnegie Library	1	Peabody, Mass., Peabody Institute	1
Birmingham, England, Free Libraries ..	1	Dundee, Scotland, Dundee Free Libraries	1
Belleville, Ill., Public Library	1	Detroit, Mich., Detroit Public Library ..	1
Boston, Mass., Public Library	1	Salem, Mass., Salem Public Library	1
Toronto, Canada, Toronto Public Library	2	Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge Public Library	1
Burlington, Vt., Burlington Public Library	1	Lynn, Mass., Public Library	1
Providence, R. I., The Providence Athenaeum	1	Taunton, Mass., Taunton Public Library ..	1
Allegheny, Pa., Carnegie Free Library ..	1	Council Bluffs, Iowa, Free Public Library ..	1
La Paz, South America, Biblioteca Publica	1	Wilmington, Del., Wilmington Public Library	1
Eau Claire, Wis., Eau Claire Public Library	1	Baltimore, Md., Enoch Pratt Library	1
Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse Public Library	1	Haverhill, Mass., Haverhill Public Library	1
Rochester, N. Y., The Reynolds Library ..	1	Chicago, Ill., Chicago Municipal Library	2
Scranton, Pa., Scranton Public Library ..	1		

List of donations, 1901-2.

Donor.	Books.	Pamphlets.	Periodicals.
United States Department of Agriculture	1	13	
Wilber L. Wright	1		
Smithsonian Institution	5	14	
State superintendent, Madison, Wis		2	
United States Bureau of Education	1	3	
Antioch College		2	
Werne and Swasey	1	1	
Chamber of Commerce, New York	1		
United States Department of Labor	2	4	
Washington Board of Trade	1	1	
Frank Hamilton	2		
Wood-Allen Publishing Co.	1		
Gilbert Thompson	2		
Mrs. George Marsh	8	32	433
Richardson Lucas		1	
Mrs. D. O. Knight	2		
Superintendent documents, Government Printing Office ..		1	
School Board, New York City		1	1
C. M. Clark Publishing Co	1		
Unknown donor	7		
Dennis Wilson	34		
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army	1		
James O'Neil	94		
Deering Harvester Co		1	1
G. W. W. Hanger		1	1
Charles E. Stearns	1	1	
Henry M. Leipziger		1	1
Simkins, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co	2		
Mrs. W. S. Thompson	18		
Mrs. Fannie Birch	9		
Keple Hoyt	19	6	60
Richard Bartholdt		1	
H. M. Rochester	4		32
Frank L. Stickney		44	
M. Harris	1		
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores	2		
C. C. Mott	1	16	
Concord (N. H.) State Library	2		
Mrs. M. L. Hall	2		
Gen. J. C. Breckinridge		2	
Theodore W. Noyes			561
United States Navy Department		1	
Surgeon-General U. S. Army	1		
Appleton & Co		1	
Edward Jagger	52		

List of donations, 1901-2—Continued.

Donor.	Books.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
Eugene DeF. Heald		1	1
W. E. Waters		6	
Frederick Crunden		5	
C. K. Perry		1	1
Katherine M. Keith		1	1
Wm. L. Kimmell		1	1
Mrs. M. P. Seamans (for Anthropological Society)	348	1,843	15
Adelaide M. Campbell	3		
Mrs. Edward Kolb	1		
Wm. E. Reed	7		17
American Free Trade League		1	
Miss Cinna S. King			318
John McMakin	3	1	
Harvard College	1		
F. A. Lucas			1
M. Archer de Lima	1		
Bureau of American Republics	4		
Mrs. Andrew J. Chapman	10		
Miss Mary Spencer	3		
Dr. John S. McLain			667
George F. Shaw	2		
Charles B. Ball	7		
Dean of Harvard University	1		
George Putnam's Sons	1		
Alfred Hewitt	1		
United States Treasury Department	1		
Dr. George L. Magruder	198	598	1,174
Caledonian Club	46		
Public Library, Chicago, Ill			7
J. H. Sumner	28		6
A. M. Reed	100		
James Creelman	1		
R. M. Cust	7		
Evening Star Newspaper Co.	294		
United States Post-Office Department	1,825		
University of the State of New York	9	11	3
Hartford, Conn., bureau of labor statistics	1	1	
Emory A. Bryant	1		
United States Comptroller of Currency	1		
Laura Kimberly	1		
R. G. Thwaites	1		
American Swedenborg Society	25		
Mrs. H. C. Miller	1		
James T. DuBois		1	
Mr. W. P. Kellogg	6		
Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio			1
John A. Halderman	1		
R. Hutcheson		1	
Prof. H. B. Carrington	2		
The Patriotic League	8		
Woodward & Lothrop	17		
United States Civil Service Commission	51	56	
Thomas O. Hills	1		
Mrs. D. Barr	1		
R. R. Donnelly & Sons	5		
E. M. Bartlett		68	
Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Co.	1		
C. L. D. Washburn	6	42	
Breeze Publishing Co	1		
G. L. Sherer	1		
Soule Art Co.		2	
Philadelphia City Institute			1
Commissioner of labor statistics, Columbus, Ohio			1
Bureau of labor statistics, Des Moines, Iowa		1	
Bureau of labor statistics, Springfield, Ohio		1	
George T. Watts			70
Mrs. N. J. Nelson	2	22	
Perry B. Turpin	215	10	
Wm. Blackman		1	
Bureau of agriculture, Olympia, Wash.		1	
United States War Department	12		
United States Commissioner of Labor		3	
J. E. Dexter	1		
Washington National Monument Society			1
Rev. Martin Post	1		
G. W. Shank	1		
Dr. Wm. Woodward	1		
Mrs. Thomas Roberts	1		
A. H. Grout, M. C.		1	
Capital Book Club	16		

List of donations, 1901-2—Continued.

Donor.	Books.	Pam- phlets.	Period- icals.
Dr. Swisher.....	1		
Mrs. Heilia.....	7	2	58
Mrs. Matin.....			22
Dr. Waters.....		38	
Juvenile Chautauqua Society.....	1		
Mrs. King.....		68	
United States Department of State.....	1		
Dr. Samuel S. Adams.....	1		
Oxford University Gazette.....		1	
Miss A. C. Fletcher.....	36		11
James Sisk.....		1	
Presbyterian Hospital.....	1		
Alexander Lynch.....	2		
Mrs. J. Condit-Smith.....	4		
Mrs. C. J. Pierce.....	8		

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1902.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the board of trustees of the public library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Current expenses:

Appropriated salaries.....	\$15,800.00
Expended.....	15,800.00

Contingent fund:

Appropriated.....	3,500.00
Expended as per statement herewith.....	3,368.24
Bills not yet rendered.....	131.76
Total.....	3,500.00

Binding fund:

Appropriated.....	2,500.00
Expended.....	2,496.35
Balance.....	3.65

Book fund:

Appropriated.....	5,000.00
Expended.....	4,994.80
Balance.....	5.20

Book fund (act February 14, 1902):

Appropriated.....	40,000.00
Expended.....	4,143.17
Balance.....	35,856.83

Book fund, donations:

Balance on hand July 1, 1901.....	101.81
Received gifts, as per statement herewith.....	205.00
Total.....	306.81
Expended, as per statement herewith.....	98.40
Balance.....	208.41

Henry Pastor memorial fund:

Balance on hand July 1, 1901.....	\$0. 66
Received interest on \$2,000.....	100. 00
Total.....	100. 66
Expended for scientific periodicals.....	98. 40
Balance	2. 26

Moneys collected at the delivery desk:

Balance on hand July 1, 1901.....	1, 170. 09
Fines.....	987. 64
Duplicate collection.....	534. 40
Books lost and injured.....	25. 82
Reserves.....	15. 14
Reissued cards.....	. 90
Total.....	2, 733. 99
Expended for books.....	\$83. 45
Expended for assistants.....	155. 00
Total.....	238. 45
Balance	2, 495. 54

The amounts appropriated for salaries, contingent expenses, binding, and for books are audited and paid by the District government; the others, special funds, gifts of moneys, and other small items, are the only moneys disbursed by the treasurer of the board of trustees. Respectfully submitted.

WESTON FLINT, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOOK FUND, INCLUDING HENRY PASTOR MEMORIAL FUND.

Weston Flint, treasurer, in account with the Public Library.

DR.			CR.		
1901. July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$101. 81	1901. Dec. 4	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, periodicals	\$84. 40
July 12	To check, James T. Du Bois, Henry Pastor memorial fund, interest, 1901.....	100. 00			
1902. Jan. 7	To Miss Catherine C. Colt, donation	5. 00	1902. Feb. 18	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, periodicals	14. 00
Jan. 31	To check Woodward & Lothrop.....	100. 00		Balance in hands of treasurer	208. 41
	Total.....	306. 81		Total	306. 81

Weston Flint, treasurer, in account with the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

DR.			CR.		
1901. July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$0. 66	1901. Dec. 4	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, periodicals	\$84. 40
July 12	To J. T. Du Bois, interest, 1901.....	100. 00	1902. Feb. 18	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, periodicals	14. 00
				By balance on hand.....	2. 26
	Total.....	100. 66		Total	100. 66

Contingent fund.

To amount appropriated for 1902 \$3,500.00

Expended as follows:

Rent	833.33
Fuel	108.03
Lighting	202.23
Ice	20.79
Furniture	604.00
Stationery	647.47
Printing	233.22
Stamps	23.25
Carpenter's work	8.75
Insurance	56.58
Miscellaneous	630.59

Total	3,368.24
Bills not yet rendered	131.76

Total	3,500.00
-------------	----------

INDEX.

	Page
Almshouse, etc	304
Alternate Civil Commissioner	10
Ambulance service	307
Anacostia River, improvement of	13
Arrears of taxes	57
Assessor's office (comment)	16
Assessor, report of	50
Assessed value of real and personal property	50
Assessment, general	6, 16, 50, 51, 63
Assessment, special	57, 68
Attorney (<i>see</i> Corporation counsel)	103
Auditor, report of	85
Auditors' office (comment)	19
Bathing beach:	
Data of, in various cities	571
Comment	35
Report of superintendent	577
Report of committee on swimming contest	569
Report of advisory committee	567
Receipts and expenditures	569
Board of Charities, report of	295
Board of Charities (comments)	23
Board of Children's Guardians	486
Board of dental examiners, report of	174
Board of education (comment)	20
Board of education, report of. (<i>See</i> Vol. IV.)	
Board of examiners of steam engineers, report of	154
Board of medical supervisors	610
Board of trustees of public library, report of	618
Bridges (comment of Engineer Commissioner)	40
Buildings and building inspection	39
Cadets for Military or Naval Academy	11
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	443
Certificates of taxes	52
Charities, control of	295, 307
Charitable and reformatory institutions	295
Child-caring work	302
Children's Guardians, report of Board of	486
Children's Hospital, report of	409
Civil service in District of Columbia government advocated	10
Claims, settlement of old	87
Collector of taxes (comments)	19
Collector of taxes, report of	78
Collection of taxes	19
Columbia Hospital for Women, etc	391
Commissioner appointed	9
Commissioners' introductory report	5
Commissioners of flour inspection	585
Commissioners of pharmacy	173
Conduits, placing overhead wires in	15
Contract, signatures of two Commissioners sufficient	10
Coroner (comment)	34
Coroner, report of	171
Corporation council (comment)	23
Corporation council, report of	109
County property, plats and description of	55

	Page.
Crimes committed	188, 203
Debt of the District of Columbia, funded	6
Deficiency in revenues	86
Dental examiners, report of board of	174
Details	59
Disbursing officer, report of	97
District building	11
District of Columbia Industrial Home School	516
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital	466
Education. (<i>See</i> Board of.)	
Electric arc lighting	151
Electrical department (comment)	26
Electrical engineer, report of	132
Emergency Hospital	443
Engineer department. (<i>See</i> Vol II.)	
Estimate of assessor's office	60
Estimate of collector's office	84
Excise board (comment)	36
Executive office, report of secretary	34
Exemptions, law needed	18, 53
Expenditures of the District of Columbia	5
Extraordinary projects	7
Fire-alarm system	142
Fire alarms	253
Fire department (comment)	27
Fire department, report of chief engineer	237
Fire marshal, report of	250
Fires, cause of	254
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission	562
Freedmen's Hospital, report of	362
Fuel, inspector of	587
Funded debt of the District of Columbia	6
Garfield Memorial Hospital	438
Gas and meters, report of inspector of	155
Gas lighting, report of electrical engineer	150
General assessment	50, 63
German Orphan Asylum	549
Grand Army encampment	10
Hack inspector, report of	231
Harbor master (comments)	25, 35, 208
Harbor master, report of	165, 232
Health department (comment of Commissioners)	30
Health department. (<i>See</i> Vol. III, Commissioners' Report.)	
Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	552
Homeopathic Hospital	432
Hospital, plans for	12
House of Detention	26
Housing conditions	15
Improvement of the Anacostia River	13
Improvements	7
Industrial Home School	516
Insane, care of	305, 566
Insanitary buildings	15
Inspector of fuel	587
Inspector of gas and meters, report of	155
Inspector of steam boilers	153
Inspectors and measurers of lumber	607
Inspectors and measurers of wood	609
Insurance office	32, 613
Lamps erected	133
Leave of absence for per diem employees	88
Library, public	12, 618
License law, new	17, 18
Licenses	57, 61, 74
Lots, designation of	18
Lumber, inspectors of	607
McMillan, death of	8
Market masters, report	588

	Page.
Medical charities.....	298
Medical supervisors, report of board of.....	610
Metropolitan police force (comments).....	22
Memorial bridge recommended.....	10
Methods of taxation.....	19, 63
Motor vehicles, regulation.....	14
Municipal almshouse.....	24
Municipal building.....	11
Municipal hospital.....	12, 24, 300
Municipal improvements, need of.....	5
Municipal lodging house.....	554
National Association for the Relief of the Destitute Colored Women and Children.....	538
National Bureau of Criminal Identification.....	197
National Homeopathic Hospital.....	432
Newsboys and Children's Aid Society.....	541
Notification of arrears of taxes.....	17
Obituary (Ross, McMillan, Shepherd).....	8
Orders made by Commissioners.....	46
Display of goods from building line.....	48
Exhibiting meat, fish, fowl, etc.....	46, 48
Food, prohibiting sale of unwholesome.....	46
License for insurance companies.....	47
Marriages to be reported.....	47
Nuisance, medicinal substance.....	46
Refuse matter, etc.....	47
Sidewalks, space for exhibition.....	49
Tax rate for 1902.....	7
Parks and playgrounds, need of additional.....	15, 199
Paupers, transportation of.....	304
Pavements, report of Engineer Commissioner.....	41
Personal-tax law.....	17, 71
Pharmacy, report of commissioner of.....	173
Physicians to the poor.....	302
Plats of county property.....	55
Playgrounds requested.....	15, 199
Poles and overhead wires.....	137
Police court, trials in.....	130
Police, major and superintendent of, report of.....	175
Police department (comment of Commissioners).....	24
Police, estimates for.....	174
Police and fireman's relief fund.....	87
Policemen, extra assignments.....	184
Police magistrates recommended.....	200
Police patrol system.....	144
Police, report of chief clerk.....	230
Police statistics.....	215
Police court, number of cases tried.....	130
Population of the District of Columbia in 1902.....	7
Property account, in re.....	87
Property clerk, report of.....	169
Property clerk, police department, report of.....	230
Providence Hospital, report.....	436
Public library, report of board of trustees.....	10, 618
Railroads, steam.....	36
Railroads, steam (comments of Engineer Commissioner).....	36
Rate of general tax.....	7
Receipts from tax from 1872 to 1902.....	78
Reform School, District of Columbia.....	352, 296
Reform School for Girls.....	358, 297
Reformatories and prisons.....	296
Refuse, disposal of.....	597
Revenues and appropriations of the District of Columbia.....	5
Rock Creek Park.....	41
Ross, J. W., death of.....	8
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	547